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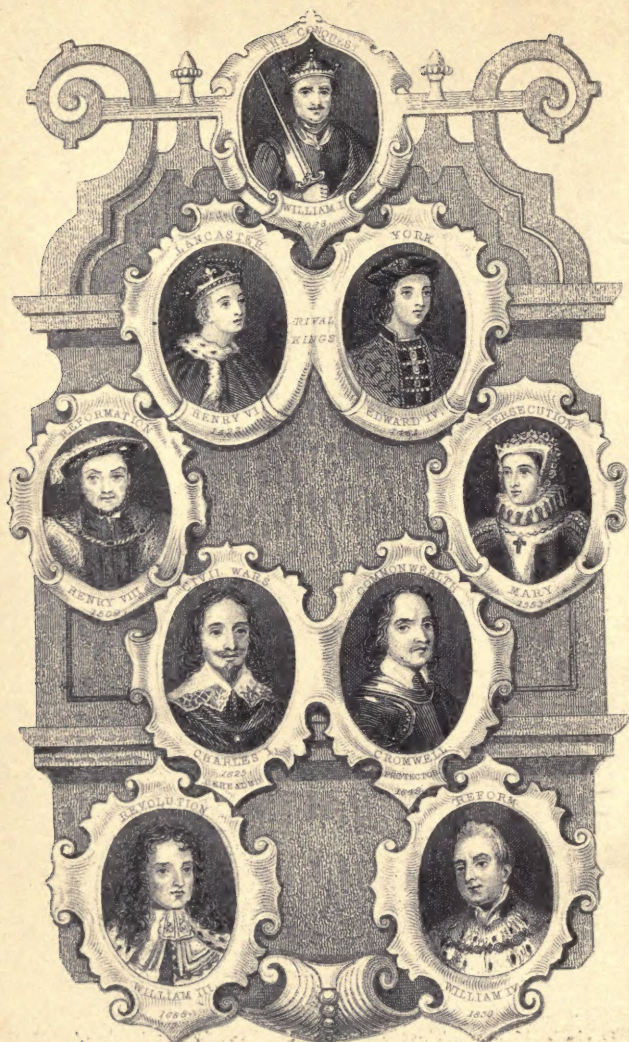
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## SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND

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HISTORICAL  
AND  
MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS,  
FOR THE USE OF YOUNG PEOPLE;  
WITH A SELECTION OF  
BRITISH AND GENERAL BIOGRAPHY,  
ETC., ETC.  
BY RICHMAL MANGNALL.

ADAPTED FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS  
BY THE REV. INGRAM COBBIN, M.A.

---

A NEW AND BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED EDITION,

GREATLY ENLARGED, AND CORRECTED TO THE PRESENT TIME:

THE BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL PORTIONS OF THE WORK  
BEING CONTINUED TO THE CURRENT YEAR:

AMONG THE ENGRAVINGS WILL BE FOUND  
PORTRAITS OF THE KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND,  
FROM THE NORMAN CONQUEST TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

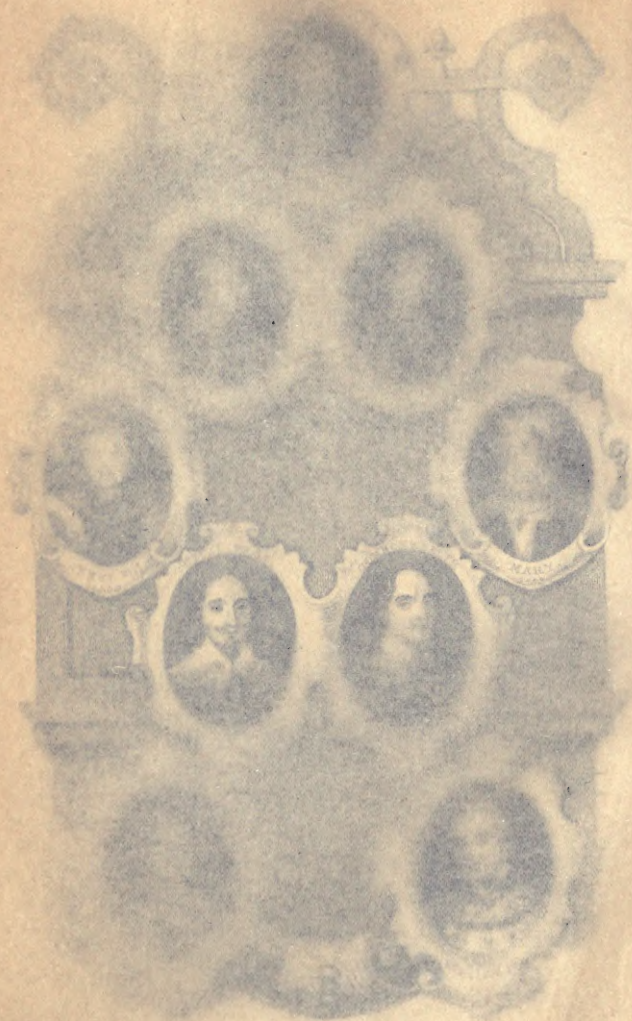
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FIFTY-FIFTH THOUSAND.

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LONDON:  
CHARLES GRIFFIN AND COMPANY,  
EXETER STREET, STRAND.





THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND

FROM THE REIGN OF THE NORMANS TO THE PRESENT



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## PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

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AMONG the number who, in public Seminaries, have opportunities of perusing the best English, Grecian, and Roman Histories, few will be found who retain even the leading facts, unless those who superintend their education have sufficient leisure to converse with each separately, and lead them to a habit of reflection and observance for themselves. This, however, where the attention is necessarily divided among many, cannot always be effected. To obviate therefore, in some degree, this inconvenience, the following Questions were compiled; not as substitutes for, but as guides to history. They are intended to awaken a spirit of laudable curiosity in young minds, and, as they may again be divided and subdivided at pleasure, they will serve as Exercises for the ingenuity both of pupil and instructor. The editor having previously tried their utility in promoting these ends, submits them to the inspection of a discriminating, but ever generous public: and whatever be its final decision (wishing neither to deprecate censure, nor to court applause), will remain satisfied with having meant well to the best interests of the rising generation.

CROFTON HALL, *near Wakefield.*

## PREFACE TO REV. INGRAM COBBIN'S EDITION.

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THE present Edition is considerably enlarged by the insertion of the Astronomical Terms and Biographical Sketches, which, it is hoped, may better entitle the Work to the liberal patronage it has already received. The Dates also have been compared with the best authorities, and corrected: the whole has been carefully revised, and additions made of considerable importance: among these is a sketch of the Kingdom and its Sovereigns, prior to the time of the Norman Conquest: various additions are also made to the Biographical Sketches, and a chapter on the Middle Ages introduced. The accentuation of the most difficult names in the Heathen Mythology appeared desirable, as well as questions on Scripture History, in chronological order, both on the Old and New Testaments, and also on Jewish History, from the death of Nehemiah to the coming of Christ.



## PREFACE TO THE ILLUSTRATED EDITION.

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THE Publishers, in laying before the public the present greatly improved Edition, beg to state that the Work has undergone a careful revision throughout. The Historical and Biographical portions have been considerably enlarged, and brought down to the present year. The great events of the last few years have been carefully noted; including the Crimean and Italian wars, and the Indian Mutiny. Improvements in the Arts and Sciences have been specially attended to: and in the chapter on "Common Things," notices of recent and important inventions, such as the Electric Telegraph, &c., have been added. A chapter on Geography has been introduced, which, it is hoped, will prove of considerable value.

In addition to the introduction of new matter into the Work, and the various improvements above indicated, the Publishers would draw attention to the Illustrations with which this Edition of MANGNALL'S QUESTIONS is embellished. They believe that, in introducing this new and important feature into the Work, they are doing good service in the cause of education, as it has been acknowledged by all who are acquainted with the subject, that Pictorial Illustration

leaves a powerful impression on the youthful mind. There are upwards of one hundred Engravings in this Edition; and among these will be found portraits of all the Kings and Queens of England, from William the Conqueror to Queen Victoria; portraits of eminent men in English history; views of celebrated places; and representations of natural products employed in the arts and sciences.

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Garden Front of Wadham College, Oxford.



# HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.

---

## QUESTIONS ON HISTORY,

FROM THE EARLIEST TIME,  
TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE IMPERIAL POWER IN ROME:  
COMPREHENDING A SKETCH OF GENERAL HISTORY.

---

"And oft conducted by Historic Truth,  
We tread the long extent of backward Time."

THOMSON'S *Spring*.



HICH are the most ancient kingdoms mentioned in history? The Chaldean or Babylonian, the Chinese, and the Egyptian. The first of these is supposed to have been founded by Nimrod, the grandson of Ham, in the year 2221, before Christ; it continued a separate monarchy till Ninus conquered Babylon, when it became tributary to the Assyrian empire. Chaldæa, properly so called, was situated to the S.W. of Babylonia, towards the Persian gulf, and south bank of the Euphrates, and included many famous cities. Babylonia comprehended the district immediately around Babylon, and contained, besides the metropolis of that celebrated empire, Vologsia, Barsita, Idicarra, and other populous cities. After the conquest of Babylon by Ninus, the Chaldean monarchy was united to the Assyrian. The Chaldeans were remark-

able for their skill in the working of metals, and their knowledge of astronomy. Babylon was one of the most splendid cities that ever existed: its form was an exact square, 60 miles in circumference; the walls were 87 feet in thickness, and 350 in height; there were twenty-five gates of solid brass on each side of the walls; from these ran twenty-five streets crossing one another at right angles, each 150 feet wide, and fifteen miles in length. This great city has been so completely destroyed, that its only remains are huge and desolate masses of ruin, consisting of sunburnt brick and rubbish of various kinds. When and by whom is the Chinese empire supposed to have been founded? In the year 2207, B.C., by Fohi, whose reign, however, was preceded by those of four princes of inferior note. The Chinese history was probably preserved, their literature rescued from complete oblivion, and their religion reduced to some degree of intelligibility, by the philosopher Confucius, whose memory they still revere. What nation introduced regular government? The Egyptians, in the time of Jacob; they first gave mankind the principles of civil order, and to them we are indebted for the useful and elegant arts. To whom did the Egyptians communicate their discoveries? To the Greeks; the Greeks to the Romans, from whom the other European nations received their first ideas of civilisation and refinement. What people introduced the arts of commerce? The Egyptians; they also were first acquainted with the implements of husbandry. Who improved the state of commerce? The Phœnicians, who lived in Palestine (the Holy Land), and were, even in the time of Abraham, considered as a powerful nation. In what state was Europe at this early period? The inhabitants were savage, wild, and barbarous, totally uninstructed and uninformed, having little or no intercourse with the civilised part of mankind. What king improved the civil and military establishments of the Egyptians? Sesostriis; he succeeded that Amenophis (or

Pharaoh), who was drowned in the Red Sea ; and, by the wisdom of his laws and government, his kingdom became the most powerful then known.

What part of Europe was first civilised ? Athens, where Cecrops landed with an Egyptian colony and introduced order and harmony among the original inhabitants. Who was Amphictyon ? The third king of Athens, endowed with uncommon genius and strength of mind ; he lived about 1496 years before Christ, and contrived to unite in one common system of politics the states of Greece. How did he effect this ? By engaging twelve of the Grecian cities to join for their mutual advantage, sending each two deputies to Thermopylæ twice a year, who debated there, and were called the Amphictyonic council ? What was the end effected by this council ? Its determinations answered the best purposes, as everything relative to the general interests of the cities represented was there discussed ; by these means the Greeks were able to preserve their liberty and independence from the attacks of the Persian empire. What other employment had the Amphictyons ? They took care of the treasures, amassed by the voluntary contributions of those who consulted the oracle, in the temple of Delphos. Which of the Grecian cities first acquired superior power ? Athens ; for Theseus, king of that place, invited strangers to reside there, instituted new religious rites, and promised protection and friendship to such as should prefer his dominions to the neighbouring states. How did Theseus further promote his country's benefit ? He divided the Athenians into three classes, nobility, tradesmen, and husbandmen ; the two latter, from the encouragement given to arts and agriculture, had great weight in the state, and soon became opulent and considerable. How long were the Athenians governed by kings ? Till the death of Codrus, their seventeenth sovereign, in the year B.C. 1070, when they proclaimed that Jupiter alone should be king of Athens : about the



same time the Thebans established a republic; and the Jews, weary of a theocracy, petitioned to be governed by kings. How did the Athenians conduct their republic? For more than three hundred years their supreme magistrate was called an archon, whose office continued for life; at length, thinking the power of these archons too great, they chose nine of these magistrates, who were elected annually. Who first gave the Athenians written laws? Draco, one of their archons; but these laws were afterwards revised by Solon. What did Solon for his country? He revived the Areopagus (a court of justice instituted by Cecrops); restored and augmented its authority; and its reputation was so extensive, that even the Romans referred causes, too intricate for their own decisions, to the determination of this tribunal. Who were honoured with a place in this court of justice? In the time of Cecrops, such citizens as were eminently famed for virtue were constituted judges there, but Solon ordained that no person should preside in that supreme court, who had not passed the office of archon.

How was Sparta then governed? By two kings who reigned jointly; their power was very limited, and their chief use was to head the army in military expeditions. When were the Spartan laws new-modelled? 884 years B.C., by Lycurgus. What was remarkable in his laws? He effected an equal division of lands among the Spartans, banished the use of gold and silver, trained the youth in perfect obedience and military discipline, and ordered that particular respect should be paid to the aged. In what light were the Spartans considered? Entirely as a warlike nation; but they were forbidden to attack or oppress their neighbours without provocation, and were only allowed to defend themselves against the inroads of other states. What was the great defect in the Spartan laws? Lycurgus, directing his attention to form a nation of soldiers, wholly neglected the culture of the mind; thus the sciences were



banished, and the Spartans, owing to their roughness and austerity, were little esteemed by their more polished neighbours. How long did the laws of Lycurgus subsist? More than five hundred years.

How were the Egyptians then governed? By a succession of weak kings, till the monarchy was quite overthrown by Cambyses, king of Persia (this happened 300 years after the death of Lycurgus); it continued annexed to the Persian dominions 200 years more, when Alexander made it part of the Macedonian empire. How did the Egyptians become such an easy prey to the Persians? They had long been accustomed to a polished life, and had no cities sufficiently fortified to stop the progress of an enemy; their manners were effeminate, and their courage doubtful; while the Persians, just emerging from barbarism, brave and warlike, pushed on their conquests with ardour and rapidity.

What remarkable event befel the kingdom of Babylon at this time? Nebuchadnezzar had overthrown the Jewish monarchy, and led the Jews into captivity: Cyrus the Great, in the reign of Belshazzar, grandson of Nebuchadnezzar, besieged Babylon with a powerful army; the city, as the prophets had foretold, was taken, and Belshazzar killed in his palace. What happened to the Grecian states upon the death of Cyrus? The succeeding Persian monarchs continued the war with the Greeks, who, in many hard-fought battles, had opportunities for the exercise of those virtues which the freedom of their government inspired. Which side proved victorious? During the reigns of Xerxes and Darius, the contest was doubtful, but the Greeks at length established their ascendancy over the Persians. Did the Greeks improve these victories? No; they had many divisions among themselves, and, in the famous Peloponnesian war, weakened both their virtue and military force; then Philip, king of Macedon, an artful and enterprising prince, embraced this favourable oppor-

tunity for enlarging his own power ; and, by bribery and promises, gained such numbers to his interest, that, after the battle of Chæronea, fought against him by the Greeks (as the last effort of expiring liberty), they fell entirely into his hands. What put an end to Philip's ambitious schemes ? His sudden death. Who succeeded Philip ? His son Alexander, whom all the Grecian states, but Thebes and Athens, had chosen general of their united forces against Darius ; in three pitched battles, of Granicus, Issus, and Arbela, he conquered the Persian monarch ; and established the Macedonian empire upon the ruins of the Persian. What became of Alexander ? He died in the prime of life, in the midst of a rapid career of victory, at Babylon, in the year B.C. 323.

What progress did the Greeks make in the arts ? From the time of Cyrus to that of Alexander, they were gradually improving : warriors, statesmen, philosophers, poets, historians, painters, architects, and sculptors form a glorious phalanx in this golden age of literature ; and the history of the Greeks, at this period, is equally important and instructive. Name the chief Grecian poets. Homer, Hesiod, Archilochus, Tyrtæus, Alcæus, Sappho, Simonides, Eschylus, Euripides, Sophocles, Anacreon, Pindar, and Menander. Name the chief philosophers. Thales, Solon, Pythagoras, Heraclitus, Anaxagoras, Sophocles, Empedocles, Plato, Aristotle, and Zeno. Name the chief law-givers. Cecrops, of Athens ; Cadmus, of Thebes ; Caranus, of Macedon ; Lycurgus, of Sparta ; Draco and Solon, of Athens. Name the chief Grecian painters. Zeuxis, Parrhasius, Timanthes, Apelles, Polygnotus, Protogenes, and Aristides. Name the chief historians. Herodotus, Thucydides, and Xenophon. Name the chief Grecian architects. Ctesiphon, Phidias, Myron, Scopas, Lysippus, and Polycletus.

When was Rome founded ? About 752 years B.C. by Romulus ; this city, the fame of which extended through

the known world, was at first only a mile in circumference, and inhabited by those who sought a refuge from other places. What was the character of Romulus? He had great military talents; and, as he and his followers drew their subsistence from war, his plan was, after conquering the surrounding states, to unite them to Rome, adopting their improvements in arts or arms; thus, from every successful war, his city gained fresh strength, power, and reputation. How long did the regal power subsist in Rome? Two hundred and forty-three years; when Tarquin the Proud incurred the hatred of the Romans for his vices, and was ignominiously expelled. How were the Romans then governed? By two annual magistrates, called consuls; their power being of such short duration, each endeavoured to distinguish himself by some warlike action, and the people were perpetually led out against some new enemy. What powerful state contended with Rome? Carthage; which had been settled by a colony of Phœnicians, some time before the building of Rome; and, animated by the spirit of its founders, was now become of the first commercial importance. When did the famous Punic wars begin? Two hundred and sixty-four years B.C.; after long and frequent struggles, Carthage acknowledged the superior power of her rival, and her own as rapidly declined, until her extinction B.C. 146.

How were the principal parts of the known world occupied at that time? While Rome and Carthage were contending for empire, Greece, Egypt, and Asia were agitated by the quarrels of Alexander's successors, at whose death the extensive dominions acquired by him were portioned into four shares, and the proper way of dividing them was an affair occasioning continual disputes. How did the Romans acquire dominion in Greece? The Ætolians (a Grecian state) called them over to assist in lessening the power of Philip, one of the Macedonian kings; the Romans compelled him to resign the forts he had erected, and the



Grecian cities were again declared free. Were the Greeks really free? No; their liberty was no more than a name; for Philip becoming tributary to the Romans, the Grecian states dependent upon him were so too. What were the terms of this kind of subjective alliance? Rome allowed them the possession of their own territories and form of government; and, under the specious name of allies, they were obliged to comply with the most humiliating conditions. When were Macedonia and Greece considered as Roman provinces? Macedonia, in the year B.C. 148; Greece, two years after, by the name of Achaia.

What monarch yielded last to the Romans; Mithridates king of Pontus, in Asia Minor; he was vanquished successively by Sylla, Lucullus, and Pompey; and at length bereft of his dominions and his life. What general extended the Roman empire? Marius; he defeated Jugurtha, king of Numidia, and made the north of Europe tributary to his power. Who stretched the Roman power to its utmost limit? Julius Cæsar; he conquered Egypt, Asia, Spain, France, and invaded Britain. What befel Cæsar? Owing to the constant divisions of the senate and people, and his own excessive thirst of power, he was assassinated by those who called themselves the friends of the people: and Octavius Cæsar, his kinsman, by a train of fortunate events, obtained the diadem which Julius had so earnestly desired, and bled for. When was Octavius Cæsar declared emperor? In the year of the republic 727: the Carthaginian, Persian, Macedonian, and Grecian glory, was now no more; all nations courted his alliance; and, conqueror both by sea and land, he extended the olive branch, and closed the temple of Janus, for the third time since its erection by Numa Pompilius.

What is the present state of Egypt? It was taken by the Saracens in the sixth century, and afterwards by the Turks, under whose government it now remains; but the pasha is now independent, though not acknowledged, and



exercises all the powers of sovereignty. What is the present state of Athens? After the Romans, the Venetians obtained possession of it in 1204; in 1687 it was taken by the Turks, and made the capital of a Turkish province; in 1833 it became the capital of liberated Greece. The Greeks revolted in 1820 against the oppressions of the Turks, and a long and sanguinary contest was the consequence; upwards of four millions of them now form a kingdom under Otho, a Bavarian prince, which kingdom was erected in 1832. Sparta has also experienced the same revolutions. What is the present state of Macedon and Thebes? After their conquest by the Romans, they fell into the hands of the Turks, who still keep possession of these territories. Persia became first a prey to the Saracens, then to the Tartars.

What revolutions has Rome experienced? From the time of Augustus Cæsar it was governed by a succession of emperors till the year of our Lord 410; it was then plundered by the Goths, afterwards by the Vandals: at length Charlemagne, king of France and emperor of Germany, having given this city to the popes, they fixed upon it as the seat of their power; but it was entered and despoiled by the modern French in 1798; in 1799 it was retaken by the allies. In 1809 it became subject to France; and in 1814 it was restored to the pope. In the memorable year of 1848, like many other capitals of Europe, Rome became the seat of great commotion; and in the popular attempt to effect the long-desired change in the then existing form of government, many fearful scenes were enacted; among the most memorable of which was the barbarous murder of the amiable and talented Count Rossi. The pope was compelled to leave the city in disguise, and the reins of government were left in the hands of the democratic chiefs. The French, however, though they had themselves established a republican form of government, were averse to the Romans enjoying the same

privilege; and in a short time the walls of Rome were invested by the soldiers of France. For several months the besieged maintained a gallant defence; but a capitulation eventually followed, and the pope returned to Rome, surrounded by French troops. Soon after, Austrian troops were sent to Ancona, to uphold the authority of the pope in the legations.

What is the present position of Italy? It is now (1860) in a state of transition. The grant of a constitution to Sardinia, in 1848, made the Italians, not only in Austrian Italy, but in Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and the Papal States, anxious for freedom. Suspecting that Sardinia fomented the discontent, the emperor of Austria, early in 1859, sent an army to the frontiers of Piedmont; and, on the 29th of April, declared war. Previously, the people of the grand duchies had withdrawn their allegiance from their rulers; and the Austrians having recalled their troops from Ancona, the legations rejected the sovereignty of the pope. The emperor Napoleon joined Sardinia with a large army; declared war against Austria on the 3rd of May; and proceeded to Italy to take the command of the allied troops. On the 31st, the Austrians were defeated at Palestro; on the 4th of June at Magenta; on the 8th at Malegnano; and on the 24th at Solferino. On the 8th of July, the two emperors agreed to an armistice at Villafranca, which led to the signing of a definite treaty of peace at Zurich. By the terms of that treaty, Lombardy was surrendered to Napoleon, who transferred it to Sardinia; and the duchies and the legations were to return to their former allegiance. The inhabitants, however, refused to comply: they have maintained their independence, and declared for their annexation to Sardinia, in order to form a united kingdom of Italy; which annexation will probably take place.—The French troops still (March, 1860) occupy Rome; and the pope refuses to resign the sovereignty of his revolted provinces.

## QUESTIONS,

CONTAINING A SKETCH OF THE MOST REMARKABLE EVENTS  
FROM THE CHRISTIAN ÆRA TO THE MIDDLE OF THE NINE-  
TEENTH CENTURY.



AME the most remarkable events in the first century. The foundation of London, by the Romans; the persecution of the Druids, in Britain; Rome burnt in the reign of Nero, and the Christians first persecuted by him; Jerusalem destroyed by Titus; and the New Testament written. What learned men flourished in the first century? Livy, Ovid, Strabo, Phædrus, Persius, Quintus Curtius, Pliny the Elder, Seneca, Lucan, Josephus, Quintilian, and Tacitus. Name the chief events in the second century. The Scots regained those territories wrested from them by the Roman power; and the Romans, under the conduct of Agricola, built many strong forts in Britain, subjugating that nation almost entirely. Name some distinguished characters in the second century. Martial, Pliny the Younger, Suetonius, Plutarch, Juvenal, Ptolemy, Justin, Lucian, and Galen; the five named before Ptolemy wrote chiefly in the first century, but died in the second. Name some events in the third century. The inroads of the Goths upon the Roman empire, to whom the emperors consented to pay tribute; and the professors of Christianity divided into many different sects: in this century, Origen and Cyprian distinguished themselves by their theological writings; Dion-Cassius, and Herodian flourished as historians; and Longinus as a critic and orator. The tenth, and last great persecution



of the Christians, stopped by Constantine the Great, who became one of the most zealous professors of that faith: a council assembled at Nice, to settle the disputes between Arius and Athanasius: the Roman empire divided, and governed by separate emperors; Constantinople being the capital of the eastern, and Rome of the western empire. Name some learned men in the fourth century. At this period ecclesiastical knowledge was most in request, and Arius, Eusebius, Basil, and Ambrose, are the most distinguished writers; Athanasius, and Apollinarius flourished then; and Ossian, the celebrated northern poet. What were the remarkable events in the fifth century? Rome was plundered by Alaric, king of the Goths; France erected into a monarchy; the heptarchy established in Britain; the light of science was extinguished, and the works of the learned destroyed by the Goths, and other fierce invaders of the Roman empire. Name the chief events in the sixth century. Time computed by the Christian æra: a plague, which extended over Europe, Asia, and Africa, lasting fifty years: and the unlimited temporal, as well as spiritual authority, assumed by the popes. Name the chief events of the seventh century. The successful spread of the Mohammedan religion; Jerusalem taken by the Saracens, followers of Mahomet; and the Alexandrian library (that great repository for general learning) supposed to be burnt by their command: the Britons also, after many severe struggles, were expelled their native country by the Saxons, and many of them obliged to retire into Wales. Name some of the most distinguished characters in the seventh century. Mahomet, Ali, and the general patron of learning, Abubeker. Name the chief events of the eighth century. Disputes respecting image-worship harassed the Christian world, and caused many insurrections in the eastern empire: Bagdad became the residence of the Caliphs; and the Saracens conquered Spain; Haroun al Rashid, "The Just," and the celebrated Bede, flourished



in this century. Name some events in the ninth century. The empire of Germany established under Charlemagne: Britain harassed and perpetually invaded by the Danes. The Scots and Picts were united. Name some events in the tenth century. The Saracen power began to totter, having been divided into seven different usurpations: the empire of Germany made elective, and Poland erected into a monarchy.

Name some events in the eleventh century. Harold the Second, king of England, was conquered by William duke of Normandy, at the battle of Hastings; the Turks conquered Persia, and retook Jerusalem from the Saracens; the Crusades were engaged in; Jerusalem taken by the Crusaders, under Godfrey of Bouillon; and the Moors settled themselves in Spain. Abelard, so famous for his profound knowledge of metaphysics, poetry, divinity, and unhappy attachment to Eloisa, flourished in this and the next century. Name some distinguished events in the twelfth century. The order of Knights Templars was instituted; its power speedily became excessive: the Teutonic order of knighthood began in Germany; Thomas à Becket murdered at Canterbury; Ireland annexed to the British crown. Name some events in the thirteenth century. The Tartars, who emigrated from the northern parts of Asia, overthrown the Saracen empire; the Inquisition was established by the Dominicans, under pope Innocent the Third; and the English obtained from King John the famous Magna Charta: Dante, the poet; Bacon, the philosopher; and Matthew Paris, the historian, flourished then: in this century deputies for boroughs were first summoned to the English parliament; the Crusades ended, and the Ottoman or Turkish empire was founded; Sir Wm. Wallace was defeated at the battle of Falkirk. Name some events in the fourteenth century. Clement V. removed the papal throne to Avignon, in France, which the popes for seventy years made their place of residence; the Swiss republic was

founded ; gunpowder and the mariner's compass invented ; gold coined ; and the first symptoms of the Reformation appeared in England, under the auspices of Wickliffe : Philip the Fair of France excommunicated by the pope ; the order of Knights Templars abolished by Philip the Fair, and the grand-master and several knights burned alive at Paris ; the battle of Bannockburn fought ; Dublin University founded ; gold first coined in England in 1334 ; the Turks first enter Europe in 1352 ; battle of Poitiers fought 1356 ; the papal power abolished in England by the parliament in 1391 ; the Cape of Good Hope discovered in 1392. Name the chief authors in the fourteenth century. Chaucer, Boccaccio, Gower, Petrarch, and Barbour, poets ; and Alain Chartier, the historian.

What were the most striking events in the fifteenth century ? Printing was introduced, and became general : Constantinople taken by the Turks : civil wars in England, between the houses of York and Lancaster, which continued thirty years, and destroyed one hundred thousand men : the Moors driven by the Spaniards back to Africa, their native country ; America discovered by Christopher Columbus ; and algebra, an Arab invention, brought into Europe. Name some great men who lived in the fifteenth century. Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, and Michael Angelo, painters : these three flourished also at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Machiavel, the political writer ; Caxton, the first English printer ; and the celebrated Erasmus, the great restorer of learning, of whom there is a statue at Rotterdam, the place of his birth. What were the principal events of the sixteenth century ? The Reformation was begun (in Germany) by Luther, and spread through England, Scotland, Germany, Denmark, and Sweden ; the monasteries were dissolved in England, by Henry VIII. ; and the persecutions under the papal see were extended over Spain and Italy : the discoveries of the Portuguese : learning revived and protected by the Medici,

a Florentine family: the massacre of the protestants by command of Charles IX., of France: the foundation of the Genevese republic; the defeat of the Spanish armada; and the Swedish revolution effected by Gustavus Vasa. Name some celebrated characters in the sixteenth century. Luther, Calvin, Melancthon, and Knox, reformers; Bartholomew Columbus, and Sebastian Cabot, navigators; Tycho Brahe, and Copernicus, astronomers; Shakespeare, Spencer, Tasso, Camoens, Bonarelli, poets; Palladio, the architect; Cervantes, the Spanish author of *Don Quixote*; Socinus, the theologian; the Scaligers, critics; Titian, the painter; Bentivoglio, De Thou, and Buchanan, historians; Montaigne, and Lord Bacon, philosophers. Name some events in the seventeenth century. A great part of North America settled by the English; massacre of Irish protestants: civil wars between Charles and his parliament, who beheaded their sovereign, and abolished royalty and episcopacy; but the tide of duty and allegiance returning, they were both restored: the persecution of the protestants by Louis XIV. of France: abdication of James II. of England, and subsequent revolution there: William prince of Orange called to the English throne: Smyrna destroyed by an earthquake; the peace of Ryswick; the new style introduced by the Dutch and protestants in Germany. Mention some great names in the seventeenth century. Balsac, Corneille, the Daciers, Milton, Dryden, Racine, Molière, and Boileau, poets; Cassini, Galileo, Gassendi, Newton, and Halley, astronomers; Boyle, Fontenelle, and Locke, philosophers; Puffendorf, Grotius, and Leibnitz, civilians; Bernini, the sculptor; Guido, the painter; Strada, the historian; and Boërhaave, the medical writer and practitioner.

What were the chief events in the beginning of the eighteenth century? Peter of Russia, and Charles XII. of Sweden, distinguished themselves by their military exploits: Marlborough, the victorious general of Queen Anne, raised



the English name; Kouli Khan, after usurping the Persian throne, conquered the Mogul's empire: St. Petersburg founded by Peter the Great; Barcelona taken by the English, and the French defeated at the battle of Ramillies; articles of union between England and Scotland signed; battles of Blenheim, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet fought; Charles XII. killed at the siege of Frederickshald; on the death of Peter the Great, Catherine becomes empress of Russia. Mention some events from the middle to the close of the eighteenth century. The new style introduced in Britain, by act of parliament, in the year 1752: Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake: the order of Jesuits suppressed by the pope: dreadful hurricanes in the West Indies, and earthquakes in Sicily: the British Museum established at Montague House in 1753; capture of Quebec and death of General Wolfe; death of George II.; and proclamation of the accession of George III., 1760. Gibraltar sustained a siege of three years, against the united powers of France and Spain; but the determination and loyalty of the governor-general Elliott (afterwards Lord Heathfield) obliged them to raise it: the American colonies declare their independence of Great Britain, and after a struggle of eight years, the United States of America were acknowledged to be free and independent: the first revolution in France, and its attendant horrors: the rebellion in Ireland, and its happy suppression. Mention some great names in the eighteenth century. The Duke of Marlborough, Lord Clive, Warren Hastings, Wolfe, statesmen and warriors; Locke, Bossuet, Evelyn, Bayley, Fenelon, Burnet, Addison, Prior, Pope, Swift, Steele, Congreve, Atterbury, Defoe, Thomson, Burns, James Watt, Montesquieu, Dr. Johnson, literary men; Handel, musician; Anson and Cooke, voyagers. Who were the most eminent commanders born towards the end of this century? Napoleon Bonaparte, the Duke of Wellington, and Admiral Lord Nelson. Name some of the principal events



in the career of the first of these. Napoleon was born 15th August, 1769, at Ajaccio in Corsica, was the son of a Corsican nobleman, and was at an early age sent to a military school, which he left in 1788, and entered the army as a sub-lieutenant of artillery. He went to Corsica under General Paoli, and rising rapidly in his profession, was made colonel and general in 1795. He was further promoted to be commander-in-chief of the army of the interior, and, in 1796, found a wife in Josephine Beauharnais, then a widow. The celebrated battles of Arcola, Montenotte, and Lodi, gave him fame, and in 1798 he commanded the army in Egypt. There he gained the battle of the Pyramids, followed by other successes, but signally failed before Acre. He returned to France, overthrew the Directory, and possessed himself, as consul, of the chief power of the state. In 1800 he gained the battle of Marengo; and in 1802, a general peace being concluded at Amiens, he was named first consul for life. On the 18th of May, 1804, by virtue of a *senatus consultum*, he became emperor. Engaged in new wars, he increased his fame by a series of dazzling victories; and, having repudiated Josephine, married Maria Louisa, daughter of the emperor of Austria. Foiled in Spain, he invaded Russia, where, after a short but brilliant career, he was overtaken by the most fearful reverses. The tide of war rolled back; France in her turn was invaded, and became the prize of the triumphant allies. Bonaparte was compelled to abdicate and retire to the isle of Elba. Thence he soon returned, and all France owned him for her sovereign. War recommenced; but the decisive victory of Waterloo, in 1815, finally extinguished his power. Having surrendered to the English, he was removed as a prisoner to the island of St. Helena, where he died in 1821. In 1840 his remains were conveyed to France and entombed in the church of the Invalides.

Name some of the principal events in the life of the

Duke of Wellington. This illustrious soldier and statesman was born in the same year as his great opponent, Napoleon Bonaparte; this memorable year also gave birth to Marshal Soult, Chateaubriand, and Humboldt. Whilst still very young, Arthur Wellesley was sent to Eton; and soon afterwards to the military seminary at Angers, in France, where he remained six years. On the 7th of March, 1787, he obtained his first commission; and while in his twenty-first year, he took his seat in the Irish parliament for the borough of Trim. He was promoted to the rank of colonel in May, 1796, and landed at Calcutta in February, 1797. The siege of Seringapatam (May, 1799), at which he commanded the reserve in the trenches, was the first great military operation in which he was engaged. The military genius of Wellesley, however, was first fully established by the great battle of Assaye, September 23rd, 1803, when, under every disadvantage of locality and pre-arrangement, and with a force scarcely numbering 8,000 men, and having only seventeen light pieces of cannon, he completely defeated the army of Scindiah, comprising upwards of 20,000 infantry and 30,000 horse, supported by a hundred pieces of artillery, mostly of heavy calibre. After various brilliant achievements he became the hero of India: the governor-general and Court of Directors forwarded him the most flattering testimonials of their approbation; the British inhabitants of Calcutta presented him with a sword valued at 1,000 guineas; the officers of his division voted him a service of plate, embossed with "Assaye," valued at 2,000 guineas; and the civil authorities generally loaded him with congratulatory addresses. He was created a K.C.B. on the 1st of September, 1804; and on the 8th of March, 1805, the thanks of the king and parliament, for his service in the command of the army of the Deccan, were communicated to him in general orders by the governor-general. Having resigned his command on the 24th of February,

Sir Arthur Wellesley embarked for Europe in March, and arrived in England in September, 1805. In July, 1807, he was named to the second command in the army which, under Lord Cathcart, proceeded against Copenhagen: on the 5th of September he negotiated the capitulation of Copenhagen: on the 12th of July, 1808, he was summoned to take command of an expedition ordered to Portugal to check, if possible, the progress of Napoleon's marshals in the Peninsula: on the 15th of August he successfully engaged the enemy at Obidos; and on the 17th and 21st of the same month he successively gained the brilliant triumphs of Roliça and Vimiera. He was, however, unhappily superseded in his command, upon the very day of his first victory, and returned to England; but he again sailed for Portugal, and arrived at Lisbon, April 22nd, 1809. His career in the Peninsula from this period till he carried his victorious troops across the Pyrenees was one unbroken series of triumphs, in which he entirely expelled the French from Spain, and planted the British standard upon the walls of Paris. In 1815 he came in contact with the great warrior of the age; and, on the 18th of June of that year, signally defeated him at Waterloo. This crowning victory hurled Napoleon from his throne, and terminated the existence of a military empire founded on twenty years of conquest. Since the time when English history became emancipated from mere tradition, and since the influence of the past began to be sensibly felt and understood in the great events of the present, there never arose in this realm a man who conferred so many services on his country as Arthur, Duke of Wellington. As a soldier and a conqueror, the annals of no period and of no country show a reputation more brilliant, or deeds so unselfish, as well as so grand and so beneficial, as his were from his youth to his maturity, and from his maturity to his venerable old age. The sword of Wellington was never drawn to enslave, but to liberate. He was never the



oppressor, but always the friend of the nations amongst whom he appeared; and to him, under Providence, we mainly owe our present position at the very head and front of the freedom, the enterprise, the glory, and the civilisation of the world. Was the Duke of Wellington celebrated as a politician? Yes: he was a high-minded, disinterested, and honest statesman, and possessed, in a remarkable degree, a clear, sound, sagacious, and straightforward intellect; and his civil and parliamentary career forms a scarcely less important part of his life than the period of his military achievements. He died at Walmer Castle, September 14th, 1852, after a few hours' illness, in the eighty-fourth year of his age; in November his remains lay in state at Chelsea College; and on the 18th, he was buried at St. Paul's cathedral, by the side of the great Lord Nelson. His funeral was perhaps the most magnificent ever accorded to a subject: the court, the senate, the nobles, and a large portion of the army, were appointed by the sovereign to assist at it; representatives of almost every state in Europe were specially sent to pay their tribute to the worth of the departed hero; and upwards of a million of the people were spectators of the solemn and imposing ceremonial.

Name the most important events in the life of Lord Viscount Nelson. He was the fourth son of the Rev. Edmund Nelson, rector of Burnham-Thorpe, county of Norfolk, and Catherine, daughter of Maurice Suckling, D.D. Nelson was born on the 29th of September, 1758; and in his twelfth year entered as a midshipman on board the *Raisonnable*, of 64 guns, commanded by his maternal uncle, Captain Maurice Suckling; he then served for a time in a West Indiaman. In 1773, he accompanied Captain Lutwidge, of the *Carcass*, on an expedition of discovery to the North Pole. During the perils and hazards of this voyage, Nelson evinced many traits of that fearless intrepidity by which his subsequent conduct was so peculiarly characterised.



On one night, at a period when the vessels were surrounded by ice, Mr. Nelson was missed, and caused considerable apprehension as to his safety. He had, notwithstanding the bitterness of the cold, gone in pursuit of a large bear, armed with a musket, which he could use only as a club, the lock having, by some accident, been rendered unserviceable: he, however, made himself master of the bear; and on his return, being interrogated by the captain in rather harsh terms as to the cause of his absence, he replied, pointing to the dead bear, "I wished, sir, to obtain the skin for my father." During the whole of the time Nelson had been at sea, he had assiduously applied himself to become acquainted with the minutest part of a seaman's duty; and having undergone the necessary examination on the 8th of April, 1777, and acquitted himself with the highest credit, he, on the following day, received a commission as second lieutenant. On the 8th of December, 1778, he was promoted to the command of the *Badger* sloop of war, being then only twenty-one years of age. On the 11th of June, 1779, he was advanced to the rank of post-captain. In August, 1781, Captain Nelson was appointed to the command of the *Albemarle*, 28 guns, and sent to the North Seas. During this voyage he gained considerable knowledge of the Danish coast, which afterwards proved of great importance to his country. On the commencement of hostilities with France, in 1793, Nelson was appointed to the *Agamemnon*, of 64 guns, and soon after sailing to the Mediterranean, joined the fleet under the command of Lord Hood. He served at Toulon, and afterwards at the sieges of Bastia and Calvi, in the island of Corsica, where he commanded a detachment of seamen on shore, and greatly distinguished himself by his management of the batteries. At the siege of Calvi he had the misfortune to lose the sight of his right eye. He was likewise present under Admiral Hotham, who had succeeded Hood in the Mediterranean, in the encounters

which took place between the British and French fleets, in the months of March and July, 1795. Sir John Jervis succeeded Admiral Hotham in November, 1795, and fully sensible of the merits of Captain Nelson, he retained his services, and shortly after raised him to the rank of commodore. Nelson now removed from the *Agamemnon* to the *Captain*, of 74 guns; and on the 11th of August following, he had a captain appointed under him. In December, 1796, Nelson hoisted his broad pendant on board the *Minerve*, a frigate of 32 guns, and sailed in that ship with *La Blanche* frigate to Porto Ferrajo, to remove naval stores left there to Gibraltar. On the passage thither, on the night of the 19th, the commodore fell in with two Spanish frigates. The commanding ship carried a poop-light, and was immediately attacked by the gallant Nelson, who at the same time directed the *Blanche* to engage her consort. After a spirited contest, which continued nearly three hours, the enemy was compelled to surrender, having had 164 men killed and wounded. The prize was named the *Sabina*, a frigate of the largest size, mounting 40 guns. Captain Preston, in *La Blanche*, silenced the ship he had engaged, but could not effect possession, owing to three more Spanish ships heaving in sight. On his return to Sir John Jervis, the commodore in *La Minerve* was chased on the 11th of February, off the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar, by two Spanish line-of-battle ships, their fleet at the same time being in sight. He was fortunate enough, however, not only to escape, but on the 13th to form a junction with the British fleet. He had scarcely communicated the news to his admiral, and shifted his broad pendant on board of his former ship, the *Captain*, 74 guns, when the enemy hove in sight. The Spanish fleet consisted of twenty-seven sail-of-the-line, while that of the British amounted only to fifteen. On the following day, February 14th, 1797, a close action ensued, which terminated in a complete victory on the side of the British. On this occasion

Commodore Nelson attacked the *Santissima Trinidad*, of 136 guns, a ship of four decks, reported to be the largest in the world, and which bore the Spanish admiral's flag. Notwithstanding the inequality of the force, the commodore had to contend not only with her, but with her seconds ahead and astern, each of three decks. He afterwards boarded and took the *San Nicholas*, of 80 guns; and from that ship he led the boarders with the cry of "Westminster Abbey! or victory!" to the *San Josef*, of 112 guns, which was lying on the other side, and which also surrendered to him. A few days before the news of this action arrived in England, Nelson had been promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and for his share in this glorious victory he was now honoured with the order of the Bath, and the city of London voted him its freedom in a gold box.

What was the next great naval victory obtained by Lord Nelson? Early in the spring of 1798, he hoisted his flag on board the *Vanguard*, of 74 guns, and sailed to rejoin the fleet under Earl St. Vincent off Cadiz; and on the 7th of May he was sent by his lordship up the Mediterranean, to watch the progress of the armament at Toulon, destined for the conveyance of Bonaparte and his army to Egypt. Notwithstanding the strictest vigilance, this fleet found means to escape, but was followed by Nelson, and, after an arduous search and various disappointments, was discovered at noon on the 1st of August, lying at anchor in a bay near the mouths of the Nile, called Aboukir Bay. The French fleet was found to consist of thirteen ships of the line and four large frigates; of the former, one was of 120 guns, three of 80 guns, and the rest of 74 guns. The British fleet numbered thirteen ships of the line of 74 guns, one ship of 50 guns, and a brig of 14 guns. In men the French were likewise greatly superior in number, having 11,230, while the British numbered only 8,068. The situation of the enemy seemed



to secure to them the most decided advantages. They were moored in a strong and compact line of battle, close in with the shore, their line describing an obtuse angle in its form, flanked by numerous gun-boats, and a battery of guns and mortars on an island in their van. These formidable obstacles, however, were viewed by the dauntless Nelson with the eye of a seaman determined on attack, and it instantly struck his eager and penetrating mind, that where there was room for an enemy's ship to swing, there was room for one of ours to anchor. He consequently commenced an immediate attack, and by a manœuvre of equal boldness and ability, sailed between the enemy and the land, though exposed to a double fire. The result was a victory so complete and decisive, that all the French vessels, with the exception of two men-of-war and two frigates, were taken or destroyed. In this action Nelson received a severe wound in his forehead from a piece of langridge shot. The intelligence of his brilliant victory occasioned the greatest sensation throughout Europe. In England the victory of the Nile, as it was thence called, was received with unbounded testimonials of joy. The king created the gallant admiral a peer of the realm, by the title of Baron Nelson of the Nile, and of Burnham-Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk; and parliament voted him their thanks, and a pension of £2,000 per annum. On the 18th of August, the admiral having refitted the ships of his fleet and the prizes, sailed from the coast of Egypt, leaving Captain Hood, with four ships of the line and two frigates, to blockade the port of Alexandria, and arrived on the 22nd of September at Palermo, where the king of Naples then held his court. He returned to England on the 6th of November, after an absence of three years, and was welcomed with all the naval, military, and civil honours due to his heroic achievements. Nelson did not long remain inactive. A confederacy of the northern powers having alarmed the government, it was determined



to dissolve it; and at his own pressing solicitation he was again called into active service. He now hoisted his flag on board the *San Josef*, of 112 guns, his own prize at the battle off Cape St. Vincent, and sailed March 12th, 1801, as second in command to Sir Hyde Parker, with a fleet of eighteen sail-of-the-line, four frigates, and a number of gun-boats and bomb-vessels, &c., amounting in all to fifty-four sail. On their arrival off the Cattegat, being refused a passage, Lord Nelson offered his services for conducting the attack on the Danish force which was stationed to oppose the entrance. This being accepted, he shifted his flag from the *San Josef* to the *Elephant*, and passed the Sound with little loss. On the 2nd of April the action commenced at ten o'clock, and after a sharp conflict seventeen sail of the Danes were sunk, burnt, or taken. A negotiation was then entered into between his lordship and the crown prince; in consequence of which the admiral went on shore, and an armistice was settled. He again hoisted his flag as vice-admiral of the white, on board the *Victory*, on the 20th of May, 1803, and soon after sailed for his station in the Mediterranean. Name some of the particulars of the battle of Trafalgar, in which Nelson was killed. In the month of March, 1805, the French fleet, under Villeneuve, put to sea from Toulon, and having formed a junction with a Spanish squadron in Cadiz, proceeded to the West Indies. When apprised of this, Nelson, though with a far inferior force, pursued them to the West Indies. The combined squadrons were so struck with terror, that they returned without effecting anything; and after a partial action with Sir Robert Calder, off Ferrol, re-entered Cadiz. Nelson, disappointed by an unsuccessful chase, had returned to London on the 20th of August. On September 15th, 1805, he again hoisted his flag on board the *Victory*, and proceeded to take command of the Mediterranean fleet. He arrived off Cadiz on his birthday, September 29th, on which day the French

admiral, Villeneuve, received orders to put to sea the first opportunity. The combined squadron, after various stratagems of Nelson to induce the enemy to come out, relying upon their superior force, and believing too, it is said, that our hero, whose very name they dreaded, was not with the fleet, put to sea on the 19th of October, and on the 21st Lord Nelson intercepted them off Cape Trafalgar, about sixty miles east of Cadiz. When his lordship found that by his manœuvres he had placed the enemy in such a situation that they could not avoid an engagement, he displayed much animation, and his usual confidence of victory. The last order which his lordship gave previous to action, was short but comprehensive—the now immortal words—“England expects every man to do his duty.” It was received with a shout of applause throughout the whole fleet. The commander-in-chief, in the *Victory*, led the weather column, and the *Royal Sovereign*, bearing Vice-admiral Collingwood’s flag, the lee. The British squadron consisted of twenty-seven ships of the line (three of them of 64 guns only) and four frigates. The enemy’s fleet consisted of thirty-three ships of the line and seven frigates (of these eighteen were French and fifteen Spanish), commanded in chief by Admiral Villeneuve. The action began at twelve o’clock by the leading ships of the British columns breaking through the enemy’s line, the commander-in-chief about the tenth ship from the van, the second in command about the twelfth from the rear, leaving the van of the enemy unoccupied; the succeeding ships breaking through in all parts astern of their leaders, and engaging the enemy at the muzzles of their guns. The conflict was severe; the enemy’s ships were fought with most determined gallantry, but the attack was irresistible, and the complete, glorious, and ever-memorable victory of Trafalgar was the result. At the beginning of this memorable engagement, Lord Nelson determined himself to fight the *Santissima Trinidad*, which was the largest

ship in the world, carried 136 guns, and had four decks, and he had previously gained high honour in grappling with her in the action off Cape St. Vincent. Having carried the *Victory* close alongside the *Trinidad*, Lord Nelson ordered his ship to be lashed to his rival. For four hours the conflict that ensued was tremendous. The *Victory* had also ran on board the *Redoubtable*, which, firing her broadsides into the English flag-ship, instantly let down her lower-deck ports, for fear of being boarded through them. The British *Temeraire* fell on board the *Redoubtable* on the other side; another ship, in like manner, was on board the *Temeraire*; so that these four ships, in the heat of the battle, formed as compact a tier as if they had been moored together, their heads lying all the same way. The *Redoubtable*, although she had let down her lower-deck ports, kept up a terrific fire from the lower batteries, and from small-arms men stationed in the tops. Captain Hardy perceived the frequent showers of musket-balls fired on the *Victory's* quarter-deck, and entreated Lord Nelson to take off the insignia from his coat, which he perceived afforded a mark for the enemy's musketry. He answered he would when he had time; but paid no further attention to his safety. A few minutes afterwards a ball struck his epaulette, and entered his back: he fell with his face on the deck. Hardy turned round as some men were raising him. "They have done for me at last, Hardy," said he. Soon after he reached the cockpit, his wound was discovered to be mortal; he felt it himself, and insisted that the surgeon should leave him, to attend those whom he yet might save. After some time Captain Hardy came to him in the cockpit, and the two friends shook hands in silence. After a pause, the dying man faintly uttered, "Well, Hardy, how goes the day?" "Very well; ten ships have already struck." Captain Hardy, having been again on deck, returned in an hour to his dying friend. He could not tell, in the confusion, the



exact number of the allies that had surrendered ; but there were at least fifteen. Nelson answered, "That is well ; but I bargained for twenty." And his wish was prophetic ; he had not miscalculated the superiority of his followers ; twenty actually surrendered. Having ordered the fleet to be anchored, he again spoke of himself. "Don't throw me overboard. Kiss me, Hardy." Hardy knelt down, and obeyed in silence. "Now I am satisfied. I have done my duty. Thank God ! I have done my duty !" These were the last words that he uttered, and in the arms of his gallant captain he breathed his last. His body was brought home for interment : it was exhibited for several days in the proudest state at Greenwich : from thence it was conveyed to Westminster ; and finally buried in the cathedral of St. Paul's, January 9th, 1806, where a suitable monument has been erected to his memory. The funeral, made at the public expense, was the most solemn and magnificent spectacle ever beheld in this country.

Name some of the events in the nineteenth century. The legislative union with Ireland, and first imperial parliament ; the republic of France converted by the French tribunate into an empire : the succession declared hereditary in the family of Bonaparte, who was proclaimed emperor, by the title of Napoleon I., in May, 1804. The adoption of the title of hereditary emperor of Austria by Francis II., emperor of Germany, in 1804. The entrance of the French into Moscow, the burning of that city, and the retreat and ruin of Napoleon's mighty army, 1812. The abdication of the throne of France by the conquered Napoleon, and his limitation to the sovereignty of the island of Elba, 1814. Recovery of France by Napoleon, his final defeat at Waterloo, by the Duke of Wellington, and banishment to St. Helena, 1815. The bombardment of Algiers by Lord Exmouth in 1816, and Christian slavery abolished for ever. Many events, of great importance, have occurred since the year 1816 ; can you name any of them ?



Louis XVIII. was seated on the throne of France till he died, in 1824. The Brazils were declared independent, and formed into a constitutional monarchy, 1821. The Greeks declared themselves independent, who had before been subject to Turkey, 1822. Portugal became a constitutional monarchy, 1826. Test and corporation acts repealed in England, 1828. Charles X., of France, dethroned for arbitrary conduct, 1830, and died at Goritz, in Illyria, in his 80th year, 1836. The Duke of Orleans, Louis Philippe, chosen king of the French, 1830. Did any other great changes take place about this time? Yes: the Belgians revolted from the king of the Netherlands, 1830, and Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg was elected their sovereign, 1831, with the style of "King of the Belgians." George IV. of England was succeeded by his brother William IV. in 1830; in 1831, the Poles attempted to release themselves from the power of Russia, but failed; in 1832, the Reform Bill was passed, which materially altered the political state of the kingdom, by changing or extending the elective franchise. Can you name any more remarkable events of this period? Yes: in the years 1831-'2, great numbers of people were carried off in Europe (England being included) by the cholera. Algiers, which had long been the pest of the Mediterranean, was taken by the French, with a view to abolish piracy, Christian slavery, and the tribute paid to its regency by Christian powers, 1833. Don Miguel, uncle to the queen of Portugal, after having usurped her throne, and exercised the greatest cruelties, was driven out of Portugal, 1833. In 1834, an alliance offensive and defensive formed between two ancient foes, Turkey and Russia; the slaves in the West India colonies of Great Britain declared free; the two houses of parliament destroyed by fire; Feth-Ali Khan, king of Persia, died at Teheran, leaving his eldest son's son, Mohammed, as his successor. He had forty or fifty other sons, three of whom contended for the throne,

but the British envoy advanced Mohammed £20,000 to pay his troops, and secured his seat on the throne, 1835. In the same year an attempt was made by Fieschi, a Corsican, to destroy Louis Philippe, the king of the French, by an infernal machine, while riding at the head of his troops in Paris, when fourteen persons were killed, among whom was Marshal Mortier, and thirty or forty wounded. In 1835, Francis II., emperor of Austria died, his son Ferdinand quietly succeeding him: in this year Syria was subjugated by the pasha of Egypt. Mention some of the principal events in the year 1837. On the death of her uncle, William IV., Victoria, only child of the Duke of Kent, ascended the throne of Britain, and on the 21st of June of this year was proclaimed queen; but the Salic law still existing in Hanover, Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, uncle to Queen Victoria, ascended the throne of that kingdom. Gustavus II., king of Sweden, who had been many years deposed, died at St. Gall in Switzerland. An insurrection in Canada was suppressed by Sir John Colborne (Lord Seaton.) Were there not many memorable things occurred in 1838? Yes, the Royal Exchange in London was burnt down, January 10th; Queen Victoria was crowned in Westminster Abbey, June 28th. The Duke of Oporto was born heir to the crown of Portugal: a serious quarrel took place between the English and Chinese governments, respecting the importation of opium into the latter country against the will of its government. A fanatic, named Thom, but assuming the name of William Courtenay, was killed in resisting the military, near Canterbury; eight of his followers were also killed, and seven wounded, and Lieutenant Bennett of the 45th regiment was shot dead. The Anti-Corn-Law League was established in September of this year. Name some remarkable and important circumstances which occurred in 1839. Mahmoud, sultan of Turkey, died, whose reign had been marked by great misfortunes, but who had signalized him-

self by effecting great and extraordinary reforms in the manners and policy of the Mussulmans. He was succeeded by his son Abdul Medjid, also a reformer. Don Carlos was driven out of Spain, and surrendered to the French authorities. The following were the most remarkable public occurrences which took place in England in 1839:—The Chartists, an association seeking for universal suffrage, to the number of 10,000, marched upon Newport in Monmouthshire, where they were suppressed by the bravery of the mayor, assisted by thirty soldiers, and some of the constabulary force, headed by Lieutenant Stack. The mayor was severely wounded, and for his bravery received the honour of knighthood. The privy council were summoned to receive a message from Queen Victoria announcing an intended marriage with her cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, which happy event took place on the 10th of February, 1840, in the chapel of St. James's Palace, at London. In this year, also, the life of Queen Victoria was attempted by Edward Oxford, a pot-boy to a public-house in the suburbs, who discharged two pistols at the queen's phaeton as it passed up Constitution-hill. Oxford was tried and found guilty, but, being supposed insane, his life was spared: he was committed to a lunatic asylum. After these events, it was deemed wise that a regency should be provided for, in case of any untoward event befalling the crown, and Prince Albert was named to this high office. In 1843, the Thames Tunnel was opened; and the New Royal Exchange in 1844. In 1846 the corn laws were abolished: great scarcity of food in this year, especially in Ireland, occasioned by the failure of the potato crop. In the year 1848, almost all the continental nations were disturbed by revolutions. In France, Louis Philippe was driven from the country an exile, to England, and a republic established, of which Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, the nephew of the great emperor, was declared president. In Ireland an attempt was



made at insurrection in this year, but it was speedily suppressed. In 1849, Queen Adelaide, the widow of William IV., died, and, in accordance with her own request, was buried without much state at Windsor. In 1850, Sir Robert Peel, one of the greatest statesmen of the age, died. This melancholy event was occasioned by a fall from his horse, on his return from paying a visit to his sovereign at Buckingham Palace. In this year great excitement was created from the pope, Pius IX., issuing a bull, in which he took upon himself to appoint Roman catholic bishops and archbishops to the various districts of England, without the consent either of the sovereign or people. Name the principal event in the year 1851. The opening of the Crystal Palace, or Great Exhibition of the works of Art and Industry of all nations, a building of glass and iron, covering a space of eleven acres in Hyde-park. The idea was suggested by Prince Albert, and the building designed by Mr. (now Sir Joseph) Paxton. It was opened on the 1st of May, by her majesty and the prince; and appropriate prayers were offered up by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The exterior of the palace of art and industry was very attractive; but the beauties which met the spectator's eye on entering, defy any brief description. All that was rare, wonderful, and beautiful in fabric, form, and colour, met the dazzled gaze. Groups of statues, gigantic and glittering fountains, tropical plants, flowers in luxuriant profusion, rich draperies of velvets, silks, and satins, jewels of incredible wealth, astonished the beholder. Nearly every nation had sent specimens of its produce and its wonders; and the citizens of nearly every nation met within those transparent walls. People came not only from the remotest corners of England to see it, but from every quarter of the globe. An idea of its extent may be formed from the fact, that on the 8th of October, 109,915 persons visited it. It continued open nearly six months, being finally closed on the 11th of October. Its destruction



caused great regret; but that has been removed by the erection of a New Crystal Palace, of still greater dimensions, at Sydenham, intended to be permanent, and which was opened to the public in 1854. The year 1852 was rendered memorable by the death of the Duke of Wellington, and by the change in the government of France. On the 2nd of December the president placed Paris in a state of siege, dissolved the assembly, sent 200 of its members to prison, and broke up the high court of justice while in the act of proclaiming him a traitor. On the 4th there was an insurrection of the Parisians, on which occasion a dreadful massacre was perpetrated on the boulevards; the troops having opened a fire of musketry and cannon upon the people: 1,200 victims perished. The president appealed to France, and was elected emperor. Name the principal events of the year 1854. In consequence of the threatened encroachments of Russia on Turkey, and the occupation of Wallachia and Moldavia in the year 1853, by Russian troops, England entered into an alliance with Turkey, France, and Austria, to compel the Russians to withdraw from the territories of the sultan; and on Russia failing to comply with this, war was declared on the 28th of March. A formidable English and French fleet, commanded by Sir Charles Napier and by Admiral Parseval Deschênes, was sent into the Baltic Sea; but the Russian vessels kept within their fortified harbours, and would not run the risk of a naval battle. Detachments of the French and English armies also landed at Gallipoli, to stop the march of the Russians if they should think proper to advance against Constantinople. The English army was under the command of Lord Raglan; the French under that of Marshal St. Arnaud. The Russian troops remained in possession of the Turkish provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, and there their passage was opposed, on the banks of the river Danube, by a Turkish army, commanded by the brave and skilful Omar Pasha. Many fierce skirmishes were

fought, which almost always ended in favour of the Turks. An expedition to the Crimea having been resolved upon by the allies for the purpose of destroying the great fortress and harbour of Sebastopol, which was the seat of Russian power in the Black Sea, on the 14th of September, 1854, the French and English armies, consisting of 60,000 men, landed unopposed in the Crimea, at a place called the Old Fort. The disembarkation occupied three days, and on the 18th the allied army commenced its march towards Sebastopol. On the 19th they came in sight of a Russian army, and a slight skirmish took place between a brigade of English cavalry and a body of Cossacks and Russian dragoons. On the 20th, the memorable battle of the Alma was fought, and a body of from 45,000 to 50,000 Russians driven, in three hours and a-half, from a position which their commanders regarded as almost impregnable. Part of the Russian army fled to Simpheropol, the chief town of the Crimea, and the rest took refuge within Sebastopol. Marshal St. Arnaud, who had for some time been in a declining state of health, died in a few days after the battle, worn out with fatigue and excitement. He was succeeded by General Canrobert. After the brilliant victory at Alma, the allies marched onward, and took up their position before the famous fortress and town of Sebastopol. Preparations for the siege of Sebastopol were not commenced until the 10th of October. The Russians immediately opened a terrible fire from their cannon. The allies did not reply at first, but delayed their attack until the 17th of that month, when they commenced a tremendous bombardment both from land and sea. It was continued all day with great fury; but on the following morning the spectators were astonished to see that the massive walls of Sebastopol were almost uninjured. It had been determined by the allies to attack the place on the morning after the bombardment, but several magazines belonging to the French having exploded, this could not be carried into effect.

On the 25th of October, a brilliant cavalry engagement occurred between the Russians and the English, in which the Russian horsemen were put to flight by a force not half their strength. On the same day took place the memorable death-charge of our cavalry at Balaklava. By some strange mistake, a body of 800 light horse, under Lord Cardigan, were led against a position commanded by fifty Russian cannon, backed by an army. The heroic men saw the rashness of the act; but at once executed a command which swept about one-third of them to destruction. The unsuccessful bombardment of the 17th of October was continued at intervals, and abundantly replied to by the Russians, who proved that their artillery was far more formidable than it had been supposed to be. Sorties and skirmishes also took place now and then; but, although the Russians were always beaten back and a good many people were killed on both sides, nothing decisive came of these contests. The Russian government now resolved, if possible, to crush their enemies by one desperate effort. Immense reinforcements were sent to Sebastopol, and during the night of the 4th of November, 60,000 Russians crept stealthily through the fog and dreary rain towards the heights and valley of Inkermann. At five o'clock on the morning of the 5th the unexpected attack commenced. The allies were taken by surprise; and for the greater part of the time a body of only 8,000 English bore the brunt of the attack. They were afterwards joined by 6,000 French. For eight hours the contest lasted, and then the baffled Russians retired in order, under the protection of their artillery. They left not less than 5,000 of their number dead or wounded upon the field. The loss of the English was very severe; it amounted to 2,612, of whom, however, only 462 were killed. During the progress of the siege the Russians were employed night and day in strengthening Sebastopol, by throwing up new earthworks around it. Early in 1855, the allies were joined by the troops of Victor



Emmanuel, the king of Sardinia. On the 17th of February, a Russian army was defeated at Eupatoria by the Turks; a circumstance which was speedily followed by the death of the emperor Nicholas. He died on the 2nd of March, of pulmonic apoplexy, but his life was embittered and shortened by mental agitation. He was succeeded by his son Alexander, who proclaimed that he intended to carry out the views of his late father. With the return of spring, 1855, our army before Sebastopol was in a very efficient state. On the 9th of April, a fresh and still more furious bombardment was opened against Sebastopol; but this also, though continued during a period of twelve days, was a failure. The injuries inflicted on the Russian defences in the day were always repaired, as if by magic, during the night. The bombardment was followed by many unimportant skirmishes. On the 16th of May, General Canrobert resigned the chief command of the French army, and it was given to the more resolute General Pelissier. A naval and military expedition of the allies to the Sea of Azoff, which they entered on the 25th of May, was completely successful. Kertch and Yenikale were taken, and an almost incredible quantity of shipping and stores destroyed. A third bombardment, which commenced on the 6th of June, was followed by the capture of an important work by the French, called the Mamelon. The English at the same time, after a savage struggle, took from the enemy a number of caves or pits called the Quarries, which the Russians used to fill with sharpshooters, who, from their protected position, were very successful in killing our men. The two most formidable towers of Sebastopol were the Malakhoff and the Great Redan, and upon these the French and English made an attack on the 18th of June. The French assaulted the Malakhoff and the English the Redan; but in both cases they were driven back with immense slaughter. Lord Raglan, broken down by fatigues to which his advanced age was unsuited, died on

the 28th of the same month; a circumstance attributed partly to the mortification of this repulse. He was succeeded in the command by General Simpson, who afterwards gave way to General Codrington. The siege progressed slowly, and the allies were gradually drawing their military works closer and closer around Sebastopol. The Russian army within the fortress was suffering from the most frightful privations, and dying from disease and from the fire of the allies in appalling numbers. Impelled by desperation, the Russian general resolved on another great effort to crush the powerful enemies who were hourly closing around him. Immense reinforcements were sent to Sebastopol; and a little before daylight on the 16th of August a Russian army of from fifty to sixty thousand men advanced silently, and endeavoured to take the allies by surprise. They did so partly; but they were steadily opposed by the Sardinians and the French, and after a desperate contest of several hours' duration, the Russians were driven back in confusion, with a loss of between 4,000 and 5,000 in killed and wounded. This was named the battle of the Tchernaya or of Traktir-bridge. The final bombardment of the south side of Sebastopol opened on the 5th of September, and was maintained for three days with a fury that can scarcely be described. On the morning of the 8th the assault took place, the English directing their efforts against the Great Redan, and the French concentrating themselves chiefly against the Malakhoff tower. The French were successful, and it is much to be regretted that their success was not shared by the English. The dangers we had to encounter were immeasurably greater than those which impeded the advance of our allies, and our troops were repulsed with tremendous loss; no less than 2,447 being killed, wounded, or missing. Though successful at the Malakhoff, the French also were driven back on two other points; and their entire loss on this awful day amounted to 7,551 men. General Simpson in-

tended to renew the attack on the following morning; but about midnight the Russians abandoned the town and southern forts of Sebastopol, leaving them in flames. They had constructed a bridge of boats from the south to the north side, and the entire army passed over. The following day all that remained of their shipping was burnt or sunk; Sebastopol, after a siege of eleven months, was taken possession of by the allies, who had an army of over 200,000 men around the ruined fortress. Shortly after the fall of Sebastopol negotiations for peace were entered into between Russia and the allies, which was happily concluded in the spring of 1856. In the autumn of this year the emperor of Russia was crowned at Moscow.

Name some important changes which have taken place in England during the present century. Many great improvements in the arts and sciences have been introduced, among which may be enumerated the application of steam to ocean navigation, and to the propelling of railway carriages; the invention of the electric telegraph, by which instantaneous communication can be obtained between places, no matter how far situated apart. Within this present century, also, and more especially during the present reign, a milder spirit has characterised our laws; more attention has been paid to the condition of the working classes, sanitary improvements of the most important kind have been carried out, educational institutions for the purpose of self-instruction have sprung up in all our principal towns, and even the village and the hamlet now possess their reading-room and their lending library. Have any important changes taken place in the colonies and maritime possessions of Britain during the present century? Yes. Our colonial empire has been very greatly extended, and the condition of its inhabitants much improved. Railways are now laid down in Canada, India, and Australia, which will greatly assist in developing the resources of those countries, while the discovery of gold in



the latter has raised it to the position of one of the most important dependencies of the British crown.

Name the principal events that have occurred in British India during this century. The trade to India thrown open in 1813: war with Nepaul in 1814: Rangoon taken in 1824: the Burmese war in 1825: Candahar occupied, battle of Ghuzni, and Shah Soojah restored, the English entering Cabool, 1839: Dost Mohammed defeated, 1840: general rising against the English, and Sir Alexander Burnes murdered, 1841: evacuation of Cabool, and massacre of the English troops, January, 1842: re-entry of English troops into Cabool, and total destruction of the city in October of the same year. The Ameers of Scinde were attacked, and their territory annexed to the British empire in 1843: Sir H. Hardinge appointed governor-general in 1844: the Sikh war commenced in 1845: battle of Aliwal, and the battle of Sobraon, in which the Sikhs lost 10,000, and the British 2,338 men, were fought in 1846. Earl of Dalhousie made governor-general in 1847: the army of Moolraj was defeated after a battle of nine hours' duration, 1848. The following important events occurred in 1849:—Lord Gough having attacked Shere Singh too precipitately, suffered severely, but finally defeated him in the battle of Chillianwallah; Mooltan surrendered; the battle of Guzerat was fought, the Sikhs laid down their arms, and the Punjab was annexed to the British dominions: in 1852 the Burmese war broke out, Rangoon was blockaded, and captured in April; Prome was taken possession of in October, and Pegu in November; the war was concluded by the annexation of the province of Pegu in December of the same year: in 1853 certain portions of territory were surrendered by the Nizam of the Deccan to the British government: in 1855 an insurrection of the Santhals occurred, which was speedily suppressed: in 1856, the kingdom of Oude was annexed to our Indian empire; and an expedition being

sent against Persia, the island of Karrack and the town of Bushire were taken.

What other memorable events have occurred in India? In 1857 a mutiny broke out amongst the sepoy's of the Bengal army, which was attended with the most dreadful consequences. The ostensible cause was, a current belief, that cartridges had been distributed amongst them, the paper of which was greased with beef suet, instead of mutton fat, or tallow made from it. As they had to bite the cartridges in loading their muskets, and it is pollution for them to eat, in any way, the flesh of the ox, or to touch it with their lips, emissaries went amongst them, and propagated the report, that their religion was to be put down by force, and that the cartridges were given them intentionally, to insult, and cause them to violate, their faith. This produced a spirit of revolt amongst the Hindoos; but the Mohammedans were, no doubt, actuated by other feelings. The annexation of Oude—of which province a great proportion of the sepoy's were natives—had occasioned great dissatisfaction; and there was also a belief current amongst them, that the power of Britain in the east was only to last for 100 years after the battle of Plassy. These causes, combined, produced a mutinous disposition, which was evinced in various ways, from January 24th to May 6th, at Barrackpore, Berhampoor, Lucknow, and Meerut. On the 3rd of April, the 19th regiment of Bengal native infantry was disbanded for mutinous practices at Barrackpore; on the 3rd of May, the 7th regiment of irregular infantry mutinied at Lucknow, and threatened to shoot one of their officers. The movement was suppressed by the queen's troops. On the 6th of May, another regiment, the 34th, had to be disbanded at Barrackpore. The same day, eighty-five men were arrested at Meerut, for refusing cartridges, purposely made for them, and free from all impurity. They were tried on the 18th, and sentenced to imprisonment and hard labour.

In the night, their comrades, of the 11th and 20th native infantry, liberated them, shot several of their officers, massacred all the European women and children that came in their way, and then marched to Delhi, where they arrived on the 11th, and committed horrible outrages on the Europeans. The few British troops which were there behaved with great gallantry; and Lieutenant Willoughby, who had charge of the magazine, blew it up, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the mutineers; who, on the 12th, proclaimed the king of Delhi emperor. Simultaneously with these movements, there were signs of mutiny in the Punjab; but all the native troops at Lahore were disarmed on the 12th of May; and this, with the energetic and firm measures of Sir John Lawrence,—who saved the magazine at Mooltan, containing munitions of war valued at £150,000, by similar means,—preserved that province from outrage. The magazine of Ferozepore was preserved by the promptitude of Brigadier Jones. He received an account of the occurrences at Delhi on the 13th of May; and he moved the sepoys away from the intrenchments, which he occupied by queen's troops. The former broke out into mutiny, and attempted to enter the intrenchments by scaling-ladders, but being repulsed, fled. The sepoys evinced dissatisfaction at various other places on the same days, which shows that the movement was concerted. On the evening of the 30th of May, at Lucknow, three regiments of infantry, and one of cavalry, again mutinied at the cantonments, shot several officers, and set their bungalows on fire. They were defeated, and driven away by a small force of queen's troops, under Sir Henry Lawrence; but the mutineers, increasing in numbers, returned soon after, and invested the city. The Europeans had to intrench themselves in the Residency and in the fort, where they suffered the greatest hardships and privations. Sir Henry Lawrence died on the 4th of July, from the effects of a wound he received on the



2nd, and was succeeded by Major Banks. On the 5th of June a mutiny broke out at Allahabad, but the mutineers were beaten. The Europeans then shut themselves up in the fort, where they had to endure a long siege: but ultimately drove off their besiegers.

Was there not a terrible massacre at Cawnpore? Yes. There were a few European troops there under Sir Hugh Wheeler, who, when he heard of the acts of mutiny in different places, took what precautions he could with his small force of 170 men. The mutiny broke out there on the 5th of June; and the troops, with the women and children, took refuge in the barrack hospital, which was intrenched. There they defended themselves till the 20th, when Sir Hugh Wheeler was killed in a sally. The garrison were then short of food and water; and on the 26th, they entered into a capitulation with Nana Sahib, who was at the head of the mutineers, and who agreed that they should all proceed down the Ganges to Allahabad. He provided forty boats for them to embark in; and when they were afloat, he opened a fire of grapeshot upon them from his artillery. Of the unfortunate garrison, only four men escaped; many of the women and children were made prisoners, and had their lives spared for a time; but on the 16th of July, on hearing that Major-general Havelock was advancing, at the head of a European force, to take Cawnpore, Nana Sahib had them all murdered, their mangled bodies being thrown into a well. The same day, Havelock reached Cawnpore, having defeated the mutineers three times on his way. He immediately attacked Nana Sahib's force, broke it up, and dispersed it. Nana fled to his residence at Bithoor, ten miles from Cawnpore. There he was attacked, on the 18th, by Havelock, compelled to fly, and the place was burned. The British commander and his troops then returned to Cawnpore. What was the fate of Delhi? Some British troops arrived before that city on the 8th of

June, and encamped on a ridge before the city. They were too weak to attempt to carry the place; but they maintained themselves there, notwithstanding they were frequently attacked by superior numbers, till the arrival of a considerable reinforcement under General Nicholson, on the 8th of August, and a siege-train on the 2nd of September. The erection of the siege batteries commenced on the 8th, and were completed on the 12th, when the bombardment commenced. On the 14th the assault was made; and after many acts of heroic daring, the city was taken, with the loss of 1,178 rank and file, and sixty-one officers killed and wounded. General Nicholson was amongst the latter, and he died on the 23rd. The king escaped, but he was captured on the 21st, and has been kept a prisoner ever since. How was the relief of the Europeans at Lucknow effected? General Sir James Outram having arrived at Cawnpore to take the command of the district, he accompanied General Havelock—whom, with a chivalrous gallantry, he refused to supersede, till he had accomplished the duty he had undertaken—to the relief of the small garrison, the civilians, and the women and children, who were beleaguered in the capital of Oude. The relieving army crossed the Ganges on the 19th of September, and arrived before Lucknow on the 23rd. On the 25th, the men fought their way to the Residency, where their appearance created the greatest joy. But there were many women, children, and wounded; and the force was not strong enough to convey them to Cawnpore, in the face of the numerous bodies of rebels who were in the neighbourhood. Several weeks of additional pain, misery, and privation had therefore to be endured. But effectual relief came at last. Sir Colin Campbell arrived at Calcutta on the 14th of August, to take the command of the Indian army. He proceeded to the scene of action, on learning, in the month of October, the position of Lucknow. He arrived there, with 4,550 men, and thirty-two

guns, on the 12th of November, and joined a part of the British force under General Grant, at an out-station called the Alumbagh. There was hard fighting for several days before the relieving force could reach the Residency. They succeeded in doing so on the 19th; and by the 23rd, the garrison, the women and children, the sick and wounded, and the treasure, were all safely removed. On the 27th they were on their way to Cawnpore, where the troops proceeded—the women, children, and wounded being sent down the Ganges to Allahabad, where they arrived in safety. General Havelock died of dysentery on the 25th. There was more fighting before Cawnpore was retaken, it having been occupied by the rebels; and Lucknow was not finally subdued till the 19th of March, 1858. Did these events put an end to the mutiny, or rebellion? No; the rebels were in great numbers: in some parts of Central and Northern India (to which parts of the empire the movement was confined) the people gave them assistance; and although they were always defeated, they continued, through 1858, greatly to harass the British troops. The principal native princes, in alliance with the British government of India, remained faithful; and Jung Bahadoor, governor of Nepaul, sent some Ghoorkas to join the British army, who did good service. During the year many very gallant affairs took place. One was the storming of Jhansi, on the 4th of April, by Sir H. Rose. On the 7th of May, the same officer obtained a victory at Komos, killing 700, and capturing seven guns; and, on the 22nd, he captured the town and fort of Calpee. The rebels, in great force, were defeated, on the 13th of June, at Nawabgunge, near Lucknow, by Sir H. Grant. These encounters between detachments of our troops and the rebels continued to be very frequent till the end of the year, when the latter were considered to be entirely driven from the open country, into the jungle, and some took refuge in Nepaul. In 1858 the government of the East India Company was abolished,



and India was placed under the government of the queen—an event which was announced to the people of India by Lord Canning, the governor-general, in a proclamation dated November 1st. Since that period tranquillity has prevailed; but some parties of rebels were in existence in Nepaul, and in the jungle, till the close of 1859. They are believed, now, to be all subdued, and their chiefs killed or captured.

Name the principal internal reforms which, of late years, have been accomplished in India. Infanticide and *suttee*, or widow burning, have been abolished; the horrible Thuggee or Phansigar system has been extirpated; and the ancient and too common practice of *dacoity*, or gang-robbery, has been materially diminished. At the same time domestic slavery has been sensibly mitigated; and the criminal code, by the abolition of mutilation and torture, has been considerably ameliorated. Perfect freedom of internal commercial intercourse has been bestowed by the abolition of long-established fiscal transit duties; roads and bridges, river and coast steam navigation, afford facilities for locomotion hitherto unknown. Various structures, such as tanks, aqueducts, and embankments, for irrigation, with improved governmental buildings, have been, and are being, erected in different provinces; and the three presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, are connected by an electric telegraph, which flashes intelligence along its wires, in a single day, from Cape Comorin to the Himalaya, and from Kurrachee to Aden; the line between those places being laid down in January, 1860.

## EUROPE.

SEE Europe, once a mighty wild,  
Science and arts unknown:  
No father train'd a legal child,  
Led by caprice alone.

Till *Cecrops* came, the friend of man,  
And on *Livadia's* shore,  
First harmonis'd the useful plan,  
He from *Egyptia* bore.

Then cities, growing states arise,  
And hallow'd altars found,  
Proclaim man's kindred with the skies.  
Enlarge his narrow bound.

*Lycurgus*, *Solon*, then appear'd,  
*Sparta* and *Athens'* pride:  
They with the hand of justice steer'd,  
And stemm'd corruption's tide.

Nor did posterity renounce  
Their salutary laws,  
Till *Philip* with a tiger's pounce  
Attacked the common cause.

His son, the mighty madman, spread  
Astonishment and fear:  
Then conquered *India* bows her head,  
And prostrate slaves revere.

And now the Roman state acquires  
Such military fame,  
That lisping babes from aged sires,  
Imbibe the patriot flame.

By rising power is *Carthage* known,  
Proud mistress of the seas—  
Far distant ports her influence own,  
And commerce fans the breeze.

While rival *Rome* indignant views  
The Punic trader's fame,  
And sends her consuls at the news  
Fresh laurell'd wreaths to gain.

Long was the contest doubtful, dire,  
But *Rome* at length prevails—  
Not right, but might directs the fire,  
And ruin'd *Carthage* wails.

By civil feuds the Grecian name  
Lost lustre and renown;  
Then as a whirlwind *Sylla* came,  
And swept its glories down.

Conquest extends from shore to shore,  
Each in his turn subdued;  
Yet were the laurels *Cæsar* wore  
By orphans' tears bedew'd.

Fatigued with virtue's rugged round,  
Averse from honour's sway;  
Rome and her allies quickly found  
Vice has a smoother way.

Her flow'ry paths, so often trod,  
Led to a thousand wees;

Lost to themselves, and nature's God,  
When, lo! a sun arose.

The Christian Sun, serenely bright,  
Illumes each darken'd part;  
*Jæsus*, in all his Father's might,  
Speaks peace to every heart.

Through distant realms his [spread,  
By holy truth sustain'd,  
The resurrection of the dead,  
And future worlds are gain'd.

This holy truth perverted soon,  
Man scorns the precepts giv'n;  
Then superstition's baneful gloom  
Obscures the light of heav'n.

And priestly pow'r, enthroned high, |  
Its dreadful thunders hurl'd;  
Religion breath'd her parting sigh,  
Tired of a vicious world.

Licentious fools her temples tread,  
Usurp the sacred name;  
*Jerome* and *Huss* for conscience bled;  
*Rome* triumph'd in her shame.

Yet still the arts now dawning gleam'd,  
With hope of brightest day;  
*Printing*, the key to science seem'd  
A new and ready way.

A ray of light in happy hour,  
On *Wickliffe's* soul is thrown,  
Sufficient to resist the pow'r  
Entrench'd in blood alone.

To him succeeded *Luther*, he  
Boldly removed the veil;  
Error and superstition flee;  
Freedom and truth prevail.

Impetuous borne on eagle's wing,  
His rais'd ideas soar;  
They rest with heaven's eternal King,  
And idols are no more.

Then, as reformed churches, see  
England and Scotland shine;  
Through Sweden, Denmark, Germany,  
Extends the flame divine.

Prior to this *Columbus* show'd  
The western world to man;  
Hence all the Spanish treasures flow'd,  
Here freedom's noblest plan.

*Italia's* sons through Europe pour  
The visual, mental ray,  
Her painters every palace store,  
Her poets tune the lay.

Florence the fair, in beauty's bloom  
Attracts the curious eye;  
Her *Medici* the arts relume;  
That torch shall never die.

# MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

## IN

# G R E C I A N H I S T O R Y.

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"Here studious let me sit,  
And hold high converse with the mighty dead,  
Sages of ancient time, as gods rever'd;  
As gods beneficent, who blest mankind  
With arts, with arms, and humaniz'd a world."

THOMSON'S *Winter*



ow may the Grecian history be divided? Into four ages. The first age extends 900 years, from the building of Sicyon, to the siege of Troy; the second, from the demolition of Troy, to the reign of Darius (when the Grecian and Persian history mingle), containing 665 years; the third, from the beginning of the reign of Darius, to the death of Alexander, including the most important part of Grecian history; and the fourth, begins at the death of Alexander, and continues through the gradual declension of the Grecian power, till reduced by the Romans. Which were the most considerable states in Greece? Sicyon was the most ancient, its first king being contemporary with Noah: Argos, whose king, Inachus, was contemporary with Abraham and Nimrod; Athens, founded by Cecrops; Sparta, or Lacedemon, Corinth, Thebes, founded by Cadmus; Macedon, founded by Caranus, Thrace, and Epirus. How many dialects were used among the Greeks? Four; the Attic, the Ionic, Doric, and Æolic. Which was the



most elegant? The Attic, spoken in Athens and its vicinity; Thucydides, Isocrates, Xenophon, Plato, Aristophanes, and Demosthenes, wrote in it. Which was the dialect next esteemed? The Ionic, spoken chiefly in Asia Minor; Herodotus and Hippocrates wrote in it. What nations spoke the Doric dialect? The Spartans, Sicilians, Dorians, Rhodians, and Cretans; Theocritus, Pindar, and Archimedes wrote in it. What states used the Æolic dialect? First, the Bœotians; afterwards the Æolians, who lived in Asia Minor. What was the Acropolis? The citadel of Athens, built on a rock, and accessible only on one side. Minerva had a temple at the bottom. Why was

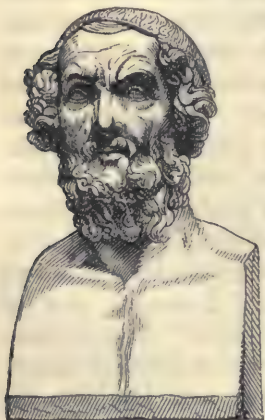


The Acropolis and Temples at Athens.

the Grecian expedition against Troy undertaken? To recover Helen, the beautiful queen of Sparta, who had been

carried off by Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy. Who commanded this expedition? Agamemnon, a Grecian king; Nestor and Ulysses, who both served in his army, are said to have assisted him by their wise counsels: Troy, after a siege of ten years, was taken by the Greeks. What was the Areopagus? The place where the Areopagites (or Athenian judges) assembled to debate in: they were for many years, after their first institution, famed for the justice of their decrees: Cecrops, king of Athens, instituted this court; he also regulated marriage ceremonies among the Greeks, making them binding for life. Who was the first king of Thebes? Cadmus, its founder: Thebes afterwards became a republic, and was at length dismantled by the Romans. What was meant by the term Bœotarch? All magistrates and generals who had supreme command in Thebes, were called Bœotarchs or governors of Bœotia. For what were the Bœotians noted? For their heaviness and stupidity: Plutarch, Epaminondas, and Pindar, are, however, great exceptions to this rule. Who was Lycurgus? The Spartan law-giver: to his exertions and useful decrees, the Spartans were indebted for their discipline, and much of their valour. What effects did his laws produce? The Spartans became brave, active, and noble-minded; and were inspired with a peculiar readiness to defend their lives and liberties. What great example did Lycurgus give of patience and ready forgiveness of injuries? That of pardoning Alcander, a Spartan youth, who in a tumult struck out one of his eyes: Lycurgus even took him into his house, and treated him with the greatest kindness. Where did iron pass as current coin? In Sparta; Lycurgus established this regulation, to check any improper desire which the Lacedemonians might show for riches. Who were the Helots? Lacedemonian slaves; the severe treatment of their masters frequently obliged them to revolt; and their lives were then at the disposal of those whom

they served: the Spartans, to show their children the enormity of drunkenness, used to expose their slaves to them in that condition. What were the *Gymnasia*? Academies, in which the Athenians were taught the use of arms, and all manly exercises. Which was the most polished city in Greece? Athens. What was the character of the Athenians? Glory, liberty, and interest, were their darling passions; but their liberty frequently degenerated into licentiousness; they were capricious and ambitious; excelled in the art of navigation; and were the general patrons of the liberal arts. What was the *Neomenia*? A feast, solemnised in honour of the new moon, among the Hebrews, Egyptians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, and Gauls. What was the *Iö Pean*? A hymn of triumph, celebrated in honour of Apollo. Who was



Homer.

Homer? The earliest and best Grecian poet; he wrote the *Iliad*, which gives an account of the last year's siege of Troy; and the *Odyssey*, which relates the adventures of Ulysses. What were the Olympic games? They are said to have been instituted by Hercules, among the Greeks, in honour of Jupiter, upon the plains of Elis (the modern *Antilala*), near the city of Olympia; they consisted of boxing, running, chariot-races, wrestling, and quoiting, and were celebrated at the commencement of every fifth year; at first no

women were permitted to be present, but this law was repealed. What were the Isthmian games? They were celebrated every third (some say every fourth) year, in honour of Neptune, by the Greeks, upon the Isthmus of Corinth. What were the Pythian and Nemean



games? The Pythian were celebrated every fourth year, in honour of Apollo, after he had slain the serpent Python, instituted by the assembly of Amphietyons; and the Nemean derived their name from Nemea, a city in Peloponnesus; they were instituted by Adrastus, in honour of Hercules, who is said to have destroyed the lion of the Nemean forest, and were solemnised every two years. What were originally the rewards of the victors in all these games? A simple wreath. In the Olympic games, which were accounted the most honourable, because sacred to Jupiter, and instituted by the first of their heroes, this wreath was composed of wild olive; in the Pythian, of laurel, and in the Isthmian and Nemean games, of parsley; honour, not interest, being the best reward of great exertions. What influenced the Greeks to keep up the commemoration of these games? As each of them was dedicated to the memory of some god, or hero, they were considered both in a religious and political light; and these frequent assemblies of the Grecian states, united them more closely, and strengthened their mutual interests. Who was Thales? An ancient geographer, and founder of the Ionic sect of philosophers, so named from Ionia, where he was born: they held many singular opinions, one of which was, that water was the principle of being, and that God formed all things by water: Thales fixed the term and duration of the solar year, among the Grecians. Who was Draco? The first rigid legislator of Athens. Who was Solon? One of the seven sages of Greece; the reformer of Draco's code: his laws were held in high estimation. Name the Grecian sages. Thales, Solon, Chilo (a Lacedemonian), Pittacus, Bias, Cleobulus, Periander; Anacharsis (the Scythian) has also been classed by some among the sages, and he appears to merit the distinction. Who was Pythagoras? A native of Samos, and a heathen philosopher; he taught the transmigration of souls, and was the founder of the Pythagorean sect.

Who was Pisistratus? An aspiring Athenian, who usurped the government of Athens during the absence of Solon. Who built and destroyed the famous temple of Diana, at Ephesus? Ctesiphon, the celebrated architect, built, and Erostratus burnt it. When was the battle of Marathon fought? In the year 490 B.C. between the Persians and Athenians; the Greeks gained a signal victory. Why did the Persians invade the Grecian states? The Athenians having in the year B.C. 500, taken and burnt the city of Sardis, Darius, king of Persia, led his subjects on, to revenge the affront. How did the Athenians honour Miltiades, who commanded their forces at Marathon? Polygnotus, a famous painter, some time after the battle, presented the Athenian state with a picture, representing this celebrated action; the most conspicuous figure was Miltiades, at the head of the ten commanders, exhorting them to victory or death: this picture was preserved for many ages, and hung in the porch where the Stoic philosophers assembled. Was this the only recompense awarded Miltiades? Yes: in those times glorious actions obtained no higher reward than the fame attending them. Did the Athenians retain their sense of gratitude to Miltiades? No: these fickle people threw him into prison, upon a false accusation of treachery to his country, and he was condemned to lose his life in the most ignominious manner; this sentence was mitigated to paying a fine of 50,000 crowns: not being able to pay this, he was never liberated from prison, but died there of the wounds he received in his country's service. How did his son Cimon signalise his filial piety on this occasion? By raising the money among his friends and relations, and thus purchasing permission to inter his father's body; Cimon afterwards distinguished himself at the battle of Eurymedon. What marks of esteem did Polygnotus receive from Greece? Having produced many pictures at Delphi, and presented the Athenians with some excellent paintings representing

the Trojan war, he was honoured with the solemn thanks of all Greece, conveyed to him by the Amphictyonic council; apartments free of expense were allotted to him in all the Grecian cities, and he was presented with crowns of gold. What was the Ostracism? A law introduced into Athens by Clisthenes, one of its chief magistrates; its original intention was to prevent the excesses of ambition, by banishing, for the space of ten years, those citizens whose distinguished talents led them to wish for pre-eminence over their countrymen: the sentence of the law ran thus, "If any one aim at obtaining superiority over his fellow-citizens, let him go and excel elsewhere." Why was this law termed the Ostracism? From the custom which prevailed of writing the name of the person they wished to exile upon an oyster-shell; and he whose name was most frequently inscribed upon these shells, was adjudged to suffer this punishment; but, as many of the best citizens were exiled by this law, its impolicy and bad tendency were at last perceived, and it was repealed. What was the Petalism? A sentence of much the same nature as the Ostracism: it took its name from the decree being written upon an olive leaf; was in force among the Sicilians; and this banishment lasted twelve years. Where ran the river Eurotas? Through Peloponnesus and the Lacedemonian states; it washed the walls of Sparta, whose inhabitants, from frequently plunging into its waves, acquired much of their strength and vigour. For what was the Spartan conversation famed? For its brevity and conciseness. What ancient states had their meals in public? Sparta and Crete. Which of the Spartan kings made the best defence against his enemies? Leonidas, at the pass of Thermopylæ; he, with 300 Spartans, engaged the Persians, under the conduct of Xerxes, with 10,000 men; Leonidas, and his brave fellow-soldiers, were all killed, except one man, who fled back to Sparta, where he was treated with deserved contempt, till



he made amends for his cowardice at the battle of Plataea. What were the words of the monument erected to the memory of Leonidas and his brave companions? "Go, passenger, and tell at Sparta that we died here, in obedience to her sacred laws!" Between whom was the battle of Artemisium fought? This naval engagement took place between the Persians and the Greeks, on the very day that the Spartans and Persians were engaged at the straits of Thermopylae; the success was doubtful. What was Athos? A famous mountain in Macedonia; Xerxes, in his expedition against the Grecian states, ordered a passage to be cut through it. Which of the Athenians have best contributed to their country's glory? Theseus, Miltiades, Cimon, Themistocles, Aristides, and Pericles; Aristides was famed particularly for his justice. What testimony did Plato give to his merit? "Themistocles, Cimon, and Pericles," said Plato, "have enriched Athens with statues, edifices, and public ornaments, but Aristides with VIRTUE." Where did Themistocles acquire the greatest honours? At Salamis: this was the most signal victory gained by the Greeks over the Persians. What was the prevailing custom among the Athenians after a battle? The commanders declared who had distinguished themselves most, and best deserved the prize of victory (a laurel crown), by writing their names upon a slip of paper: after the battle of Salamis, each general adjudged the first prize to himself, the second to Themistocles, thus tacitly giving him a decided preference to all. What honours did Themistocles receive? The prize of wisdom was decreed him; the Spartans presented to him the best chariot in their city; and commanded 300 of their young men to attend him to the frontiers of their state; when he appeared at the Olympic games, the whole assembly rose in compliment to him—all eyes were directed to Themistocles; and this involuntary homage from a countless multitude, must have been infinitely more flattering to a great mind than the

most eloquent orations in his favour. What privileges were granted, in the last ages of the Athenian republic, to those who had deserved well of their country? They were made free of the city; exempted from giving public feasts and shows (which often amounted to great sums); these immunities in some cases were extended to their posterity, and they were frequently honoured by the erection of statues to their memory. What funeral ceremonies were observed by the Athenians? The bones of those citizens who had fallen in battle, after being strewed with perfumes and flowers, were exposed three days in an open tent; they were then enclosed in coffins, and carried round the city. Where were these bones finally laid? In a public monument called the Ceramîcus; here were deposited in all ages, those who had fallen in battle, except the warriors of Marathon, who, to immortalise their uncommon valour, were buried there. What were the trophies so frequently mentioned in ancient history? They were among the Greeks wooden monuments, erected in the place where some signal victory had been obtained, and either were adorned with real arms, and colours taken from the enemy, or had warlike instruments carved upon them: the block of white marble which the Persians brought into the field, to erect as a trophy, should they prove victorious at Marathon, was converted by Phidias into a Nemesis, or goddess of revenge. Why did the Greeks choose wood for their trophies? From this noble motive; they were unwilling to eternise the memory of feuds and state quarrels, and therefore preferred wood to a more durable substance, that as national animosities in time decay, the remembrance of them might do so too.

How long did the first war between the Persians and Greeks continue? Fifty-one years. Who was Pericles? A celebrated Athenian general and orator. How did Pericles show his spirit in Athens? By improving and beautifying the city considerably, under the direc-

tion of the celebrated Phidias; Pericles, hearing that the Athenians murmured at this disposal of the public money,



Pericles.

offered himself to defray all necessary expenses, provided his name were recorded upon the public edifices. Did the Athenians suffer this? No: they felt the intended rebuke, and afterwards allowed him whatever sums he thought proper. What were the last words of Pericles? "I am surprised," said he, speaking to the friends who surrounded his bed, and were relating his great exploits to each other, "that you should forget the most meritorious circumstance of my life: I never caused any one citizen to mourn on my account." Which

were the chief works of Phidias? A Minerva, erected in the city of Athens, and a Jupiter Olympus, 60 feet high, made of gold and ivory: Phidias, exasperated at his countrymen's ingratitude to him, presented his Jupiter to the Eleans, a neighbouring nation. What was the Peloponnesian war, and its cause? It was a war which continued for 27 years, between the Athenians and the inhabitants of Peloponnesus, with their respective allies. It originated in a dispute between the Corcyreans and the Corinthians. The Athenians espoused the cause of the former. The war terminated (404 B.C.) in the entire overthrow of the Athenian power in Greece. What particular calamity befel the Athenians at this period? A terrible plague raged in Athens, 430 B.C., which proved fatal to Pericles; the famous physician Hippocrates, then distinguished himself by his care of the sick, and greatly increased his reputation. What was the



Odeon? A musical theatre, erected in Athens, by command of Pericles; it was ornamented by the celebrated Phidias; the Greeks considered music as one of the essentials in the education of their children. How was the style of the historian Herodotus distinguished? By its elegance and simplicity. What honours did Herodotus receive from his countrymen? When he read his history at the Olympic games, the Greeks, after bestowing upon this celebrated work unbounded applause, gave to each separate book the name of one of the nine muses. Who was Lysander? A Lacedemonian general, and the conqueror of Athens; towards the conclusion of the Peloponnesian war, he established 30 magistrates, known by the appellation of the *thirty tyrants*, or kings: wealth, in their eyes, was the greatest crime; they seized wherever they found it; and are said to have put more to death in eight months, than the enemies of Athens had slain during the continuance of a long war. Who was Thrasybulus? A noble Athenian, who, after attacking and defeating the thirty tyrants, usurped the government of Athens, and restoring freedom, passed an act of amnesty (or general pardon), by which the citizens engaged, upon oath, to bury all past transactions in oblivion. Which of the Grecian philosophers was most famed for his virtues and liberal opinions? Socrates; history records an action of his, truly heroic; when unjustly sentenced to death by the Athenians, he refused to escape from prison, although an opportunity presented itself, since it was contrary to the standing laws of his country. Why was the isle of Delos famed? The common treasures of Greece were there deposited, and the Athenians were accustomed to send a ship every year to offer sacrifices at Delos: the laws forbade any person being put to death in Athens, from the time of this ship's departure till its return. What great man was sentenced to die in Athens, before these sacrifices left the city? Socrates; the execution of his sentence was sus-

pended 30 days, he was then compelled to drink hemlock. Were the Athenians ever sensible of his merit? Yes: the Delphic oracle had before declared him the wisest of mankind; and, after his decease, great honours were paid him; a statue, the work of Lysippus, was erected to his memory, and, at length, Socrates was worshipped as a demi-god.

Who was Xenophon? A famous historian, philosopher, and warrior, who commanded the 10,000 Greeks, in their celebrated retreat to their own country, after the battle of Cunaxa. What was the favourite diversion of the Athenians? Hunting; it was so highly esteemed at Athens, that Xenophon wrote a treatise purposely to display the advantages resulting from an exercise which enables its followers to suffer hunger, cold, heat, and thirst, with equal indifference. Who was Agesilaus? A valiant king of Sparta, who defeated the Persian army near Sardis; and the Thebans, in the plains of Chæronea. Who were the Ephori? Spartan magistrates; nine were elected, but five had the power of acting collectively; all, even kings, were compelled to appear before them upon any charge of mal-administration; they regulated religious rites, made peace and war, and had the custody of all the public treasures. What celebrated action is recorded of these Ephori? They were so strict disciplinarians, that they fined one of their valiant soldiers for gaining a victory unarmed; the youth was bathing, when he heard the sound of the trumpet, and rushed to head the troops under his command; in consequence of a victory having been gained, the magistrates decreed him a crown of laurel for the courage he had shown, but fined him for not staying to put on his armour. What superstitious rights had the Athenians? Feasts celebrated in honour of Adonis: the whole city then appeared in mourning, and funereal processions of images, representing dead persons, were carried about the streets. To what amusement were the Athenians most partial? To theatrical entertainments, in the repre-

sentation of which they excelled. What were the Anthesteria? Festivals, in which the slaves were entertained. What was the Barathrum? A public pit in Athens, into which those condemned to die were thrown.

What was the Lyceum? Anciently a temple dedicated to Apollo, afterwards converted into a public school, in Athens, where the orators declaimed. Who was Epaminondas? A celebrated Theban general, the contemporary and friend of Pelopidas; they jointly gained the battle of Leuctra; Epaminondas commanded at Mantinea alone, where he bravely fell, in his last moments breathing an ardent wish for the glory and safety of his country. Where stood Pella? This city, famed as the birthplace of King Philip, and Alexander his son, was anciently the capital of Macedonia. What Grecians distinguished themselves against Philip of Macedon, by their speeches and writings? Lycurgus, the orator; Demades, and the celebrated Demosthenes, whose orations against Philip were

called philippics. Who rivalled Demosthenes in eloquence? Eschines, the orator. When was the social war, or war of the allies? It commenced in the year 358 B.C., and was carried on by several Grecian nations, for the purpose of throwing off the Athenian yoke, and re-establishing independent states. What occasioned the sacred war? The Phocians, who inhabited those territories near Delphos, had ploughed up some



Head of Demosthenes.

land consecrated to Apollo: for this supposed sacrilege, they were sentenced by the Amphictyonic council to pay a heavy fine, and upon their refusal a war broke out, called the *sacred war*, in which most of the Grecian states were engaged. What sides did the Greeks take in this



quarrel? The Spartans and Athenians assisted the Phocians: the Boeotians, Locrians, and Thessalians sided with the Amphictyons. When was the battle of Chæronea? In the reign of Philip of Macedon: by the event of this battle, Philip became master of Greece. Where was the philosopher Aristotle born? At Stagyræ, a city in Macedon, which was destroyed by King Philip, but rebuilt by his son Alexander, the pupil of Aristotle. Which were the first battles gained by Alexander against the Persians? The Granicus and Issus. Where stood Tyre? It was a city of Phœnicia, besieged and taken by Alexander. How did Alexander dishonour his character, in respect to the Tyrians? By inhumanly putting them all to the sword, excepting 2,000, whom he reserved for crucifixion; and he actually had crosses erected along the sea-shore, where this barbarous sentence was rigidly executed. What particular instance did Alexander give of his pride and folly? He suffered his subjects to pay him adoration as the reputed son of Jupiter Ammon (the god of the Egyptians.) Where stood the temple of Jupiter Ammon? In Africa, in the midst of the Libyan desert: the god worshipped there was, by the Greeks, called Jupiter, by the Egyptians,



Jupiter.

Ammon; at length both these names became one. In what battle did Alexander completely triumph over the Persians? In that of Arbēla; the defeat and death of the Persian monarch gave Alexander another empire. Where stood Persepolis? In Persia, and was the ancient capital of the empire; it was besieged by Alexander, who, in a fit of intemperance, burnt its palace. Who was Calānus? An Indian philosopher, who attended the

court of Alexander of Macedon. What was his end? Although he professed to follow the most severe philosophy, yet, being attacked by a painful disorder, he had not patience to bear its repeated approaches, but resolved to burn himself upon a funereal pile. Did he effect his purpose? Yes; against the earnest entreaties of Alexander: it is generally supposed that he was prompted to this action chiefly by vain-glory, and the desire of making himself conspicuous to after-ages. What story does Josephus relate of some Jewish soldiers in the service of Alexander? When commanded by that prince to assist in rebuilding the temple of Belus (which Xerxes had destroyed), they absolutely refused, alleging that, as idolatry was forbidden by their law, the respect due to that and their conscience would not allow them to assist in the erection of a temple designed for idolatrous purposes. How did Alexander act upon this? He gave orders for their immediate punishment; but, upon reflection, their conduct appeared in a more favourable light, and he discharged and sent them home. How did Alexander in one day evince the extremes of generosity and passion? In the morning he gave his friend Clytus the government of Maracanda, one of his most important cities, and in the evening killed him, in a hasty fit of resentment, at a banquet.

Who was Porus? An Indian prince, who was taken prisoner by Alexander; and when brought before him in chains, showed equal fortitude and presence of mind. The Macedonian monarch asked, how he would be treated? "As a king," replied Porus. "Do you then wish for nothing more?" said Alexander. "No; all things are comprehended in that sentence." Alexander, touched by his greatness of soul, restored Porus to his kingdom. Who were the Theti? This was a name given to the lower class of people among the Athenians, including all artisans and labouring men. How did the Athenians honour those who fell in their country's defence? Their most cele-

brated orators were appointed to pronounce funeral orations in their praise; this was done to inspire the Athenians with an ardent desire of glory and military fame. How were the children of those Athenians who died in battle, treated? At the time of their solemn festivals, a herald, producing these children, dressed in complete armour, proclaimed words to this effect: "These orphans, whom a sudden and glorious death has deprived of their illustrious fathers, have found in the people a parent, whose care was extended to them during infancy; and now, armed at all points, their country invites them to follow the bent of their own genius, and to emulate each other in deserving the chief employments of the state." How did the Greeks excel the Romans in humanity? They could never be persuaded to have public exhibitions of gladiators in their cities; and the speech of an Athenian, upon this subject, well deserves to be remembered: "first," said he, "before we permit these barbarous shows, let us throw down the altar which our ancestors have erected to mercy." What story is recorded of the Hellespont? This strait, which lies between Europe and Asia, has been famed as the place where Leander met an untimely fate: he was attached to Hero, a priestess of Venus, and is said to have swam over the Hellespont, nightly, to visit her, but was at length unfortunately drowned; and she, in despair, threw herself into the sea. Why was Agis, king of Sparta, executed? This prince, who lived in the time of Alexander's successors, wished to revive the ancient laws of Lycurgus, but his people, dead to all sense of justice or virtue, rose against him, and condemned him to this ignominious end. What forms of government have prevailed in Athens? It was first governed by kings, then by archons; they gave place to the tyrannical power of the Pisistratidæ; this was destroyed, and freedom again restored, till the city was taken by the Lacedemonians; the thirty tyrants then assumed absolute power, and after their expulsion, the demo-



cratical form of government was again established, till the Romans made Greece a tributary province. What forms of government have prevailed in Sparta? For the space of 900 years it was governed by kings: then Lycurgus established a republic, which continued 700 years longer, under the most promising auspices: but the Spartans having subdued the neighbouring states, particularly the Athenians, the tide of victory began to turn, and the Thebans, headed by Epaminondas and Pelopidas, compelled them, after the battle of Leuctra, to sue for peace. Philip of Macedon, and, finally, the Romans, completed the conquest of this famous state. What was meant by Great Greece? The colonies settled by the Grecians, in the southern parts of Italy and Sicily. Where stood the city of Sybaris? In Great Greece; its inhabitants were noted for their luxurious and effeminate lives. How did the Sybarites betray the weakness of their character? They are said to have decreed marks of distinction to such as excelled in giving magnificent entertainments; they removed from their city those citizens and artisans whose work was noisy; and even the cocks were expelled, lest their shrill cries should disturb the peaceful slumbers of the inhabitants. Name the most famous oracles consulted by the pagan world. That of Apollo, at Delphos; of Trophonius, in Bœotia; the temple and oracle of the Branchidæ, in the neighbourhood of Milêtus; and one at Dodōna, a city of the Molossians. What happened to the temple of Delphos? It was destroyed by fire 83 years B.C.; from that time the famous oracle ceased to answer the questions proposed to it. What were the Macedonian Phalanx and the Roman Legion? The Phalanx was a body of heavy-armed infantry, consisting of 16,000 men, always placed in the centre of the battle; and the Legion was a body of the Roman army, consisting of ten companies, placed always in the van, or rear, containing from 3,000 to 6,000 men.

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS  
IN  
GENERAL HISTORY  
CHIEFLY ANCIENT.

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"The sage historic Muse,  
Shall next conduct us through the deeps of time,  
Show us how empire grew, declined, and fell  
In scattered states: as thus we talk'd,  
Our hearts would burn within us, would inhale  
That portion of divinity, that ray  
Of purest heaven, which lights the public soul  
Of patriots, and of heroes."

THOMSON'S *Winter*.



AN you name the four great ancient monarchies? Yes: the Assyrian, or Babylonian, the Persian, the Grecian, and the Roman. Name the four earliest Assyrian monarchs. Nimrod, Belus (afterwards worshipped), Ninus, and Semiramis; this queen finished

building the city of Babylon in a style of superior magnificence. For what was Babylon famed? For its hanging gardens, great walls, and the famous tower of Babel, or Belus; all that remains of this celebrated structure is a stupendous pile of ruins, called the "*Birs of Nimrod*:" the inhabitants of Babylon were peculiarly luxurious and effeminate. Who was Sardanapālus? The last king of the first Assyrian empire; his luxury and effeminacy were

notorious; he reigned 23 years; he was besieged by the Bactrians in the city of Nineveh for two years; in the third an inundation of the Euphrates made a breach in the walls of the city. Sardanapālus, dreading to fall into the hands of the enemy, retired to his palace, where, in one of the courts, he caused a vast pile of wood to be raised, and heaping upon it all his gold, silver, and royal apparel, and, at the same time, enclosing his eunuchs and concubines in an apartment within the pile, he set fire to it with his own hands, and then, casting himself into the flames, destroyed himself and them, B.C. 717: from the ruins of his kingdom were founded the three separate ones of Nineveh, Babylon, and Media. Which ancient nation had the clearest ideas of religion? The Jewish nation, they being then the only people who adored the one true God; Moses was their lawgiver. How were the Jews anciently governed? First, by judges; during that period they fell frequently into idolatry and slavery: then by kings; till Nebuchadnezzar carried the tribes of Benjamin and Judah into captivity: after their return to their native land, they were ruled by high priests, and the Sanhedrim, or council of experienced Jews: the Maccabēan race then governed Judea, as high priests and kings: the famous Herod was their first Idumēan prince; he is said to have commanded the slaughter of the innocents; some years before his reign, the Jews had acknowledged themselves tributary to the Romans.

What great feast, and fast, do the Jews commemorate? The feast is that of the passover, which they keep annually, in memory of the destroying angel passing the door of the Israelites, and slaying the first-born of the Egyptians; and they observe the fifth month in every year as a fast, in remembrance of the 70 years' captivity. For what were the Chaldeans famed? For their knowledge of astronomy, and pretended divination by dreams. Which ancient nation was the most ridiculously superstitious? The



Egyptians; they worshipped as deities, leeks, onions, cats, dogs, worms, and serpents.

What custom was peculiar to the Egyptians? That of judging people after their death; if, upon examination, they were found to have acquitted themselves with credit, their bodies were decreed honourable funereal ceremonies; if otherwise, they were thrown to the dogs. By what virtue were the Egyptians distinguished? By gratitude. Where stood the celebrated city of Heliopolis? In Lower Egypt; there was erected in it a magnificent temple, dedicated to the sun. What ancient nation first instituted libraries? The Egyptians; they were called offices, or treasuries, for the diseases of the soul. What law had the Egyptians with respect to debtors and creditors? No man was permitted to borrow money without pawning to the creditor the dead body of his father, or nearest ancestor, which every man kept embalmed in his house; it was thought infamous and impious not to redeem so precious a pledge, and he who died without having discharged that duty was deprived of the customary honours of burial. Who was Sesostris? Son of that Pharaoh, king of Egypt, who was drowned in the Red Sea; he conquered Asia, made Ethiopia and Scythia tributary, obtained the surname of Egyptus, and after a long reign, killed himself. Who built the Pyramids? Cheops, Cephreñus, and Asychis, all kings of Egypt, and chiefly noted for their oppression; after their reigns, few among the Egyptian princes are worth naming, till in the year B.C. 685, twelve of the chief lords, during a state of anarchy, seized the kingdom, and shared it into twelve parts, each governing with equal authority. Which of these lords most distinguished himself? Psammeticus, who defeated the eleven, and became sole monarch of Egypt; he was distinguished for valour and prudence. What did the Egyptians use as a substitute for paper? The bark of trees, and a plant called Papyrus.

For what were the ancient Persians famed? For learning, hospitality, and love of magnificence. To what god did they direct their supreme adoration? To Oromasdes. Who were the Satraps? Governors of provinces among the Persians. What punishment was peculiar to the Persians? Smothering in ashes: Darius Nothus inflicted it upon his own brother. Which of the ancient nations paid the greatest attention to the education of their children? The Persians; but they were at length inspired by the Medes with a taste for luxury, which afterwards became conspicuous in them. Which is the most ancient kind of idolatry? That which the Persians adopted; the worship of the sun and moon. Who were the Magi? An order of Persian priests, founded by Zoroaster, who worshipped fire. What were the principal tenets of the Magi? They professed an utter aversion to images, for which reason they worshipped their god under the form of fire: the Sabeans, another order of priests, who allowed the worship of images, derived their ideas of religion, in some degree, from their knowledge of astronomy, for they considered each planet as inhabited by some superior being—and thus image-worship spread from the Persians to the Greeks.

What rank did the priests hold in ancient Egypt? They were considered as next in dignity to the king; their land paid no taxes, and they were consulted as oracles, both in religion and literature. What opinions had the Eastern nations concerning guardian angels? They thought that every man, at his birth, had his good genius given, to attend him through life, as his guide and director. What ideas had the ancients of a future life? As they entertained some confused notions of a future state, and the resurrection of the body, their first care, after a battle, was to demand a suspension of arms, till the sacred rites of sepulture were performed: on these duties, they imagined the happiness of a future state would depend. What

nation paid particular respect to old age? The Egyptians; and the Spartans, ever ready to engraft in their laws anything which tended to the preservation of good order in society, adopted this rule, and obliged their youth to rise up in the presence of the aged, and offer them the most honourable seats. What story is related of the Spartans, as to this law? At a theatrical representation, when an old man, an Athenian, came too late to be able to procure a good seat, the young Athenians unanimously endeavoured to sit close, and keep him out; abashed at this, he hastily made his way to the seats appointed for the Lacedemonians; they all immediately rose, and received him in the most honoured manner; the Athenians, struck with a sudden sense of virtue, gave a thunder of applause, and the old man exclaimed, "The Athenians know what is right, but the Lacedemonians practise it!" How were false accusers punished in Egypt? They were sentenced to undergo the same punishment which those they accused would have merited, had the accusation been just. What was a libation? Pouring out upon the ground either milk, wine, or any other liquor, after the priests had tasted it; this ceremony was performed by the ancients in honour of their deities. What opinions, employments, and manner of living, had the ancient Brahmins? They believed in the transmigration of souls, and on this account abstained from meat; they studied astrology and astronomy, assisted at the public sacrifices, and the only tribute which they paid to the kin of their country was their advice. Did all hold the same opinions? No: they were divided into many sects; some of these thought self-murder not only defensible, but virtuous, and when oppressed by age or sickness, deemed it meritorious to burn themselves alive: another order spent great part of the day in chanting hymns to their deities; their lives were passed in solitude, and they thought it wrong to marry. Who was Confucius? A celebrated Chinese philosopher, who flourished



480 B.C., famed for his wisdom and virtue; and the reformer of the Chinese religion. Who fought the battle of Thymbra? Cræsus, king of Lydia, and Cyrus, king of Persia; the former being defeated and taken prisoner, Sardis, the capital of his dominions, became subject to the Persians.

What kings in ancient history afford the most striking proof of the vicissitudes to which human life is subject? The rich Cræsus, king of Lydia, who, according to Herodotus, was condemned to be burnt alive by Cyrus, but was afterwards pardoned: and Dionysius the Younger, tyrant of Syracuse, who, from a powerful monarch, became a schoolmaster at Corinth. How did Damocles, the Sicilian, learn that the life of a tyrant is not as happy as it appears to be? Damocles, who was one of the courtiers of Dionysius the Elder, frequently extolled the happiness of his master, thus surrounded by wealth and power. "Will you, then," said Dionysius, "make trial of my felicity?" The offer was accepted, and Damocles was ushered into a room where the most magnificent repast was prepared; incense, perfumes, and slaves of the highest beauty appeared in profusion. What followed? In the midst of all his pleasures he cast his eyes towards the ceiling, and perceived the point of a sword hanging by a single horse-hair over his head; all his joy now vanished, anxiety took possession of his mind, and he learned this useful lesson—that even in the highest stations there is always a something which corrodes our bliss, and renders us in happiness upon an equality with others. When was Agrigentum founded? This city, anciently one of the most famous in Sicily, was founded by the Greeks in the thirty-eighth Olympiad; it was first subject to the Carthaginians, then to the Romans. Name the tutelar divinities of the Sicilians. Ceres and Proserpine: the foundations of the temples dedicated to them are now the basis of a Christian church: luxury, and a taste for magnificent expense, not even exceeded by Asiatic

splendour, form the striking characteristics of the Agrigentines. For what building was ancient Agrigentum famed? For a celebrated temple, dedicated to Juno, which, at the siege of the city, by the Carthaginians, was burnt down; and a picture of Juno, by Zeuxis, exquisitely finished, shared the same fate. Who was Empedocles? A native of Agrigentum, who flourished 400 B.C.; he shone as a philosopher, but was noted for his vanity, which led him to throw himself into the gulf of Mount Etna, in hopes that the Sicilians would regard him as some divinity suddenly removed to his proper sphere; but the mountain, in a subsequent eruption, threw out his slippers, and discovered the real fate of the pretended deity.

What barbarous punishment was used by Phalaris, one of the Sicilian tyrants? A brass-founder of Athens, named Perillo, knowing the cruel disposition of Phalaris, cast a brazen bull larger than life, and capable of containing a human victim, so contrived, that a fire being placed beneath the bull, the unhappy man was burnt to death: Phalaris having admired it, caused the inventor to make the first trial of it himself. What became of Phalaris? Zeno, the philosopher, while at the court of this prince, advised his resignation; and Phalaris, suspecting Zeno of designs inimical to his crown, immediately ordered him to the torture: Zeno refused to submit to this outrage upon justice and humanity, reproached the assembled citizens for criminal weakness in witnessing the execution of such a decree, and incited them to open resistance: animated by his harangue, they flew to arms, defeated the tyrant's guards, and Phalaris was stoned to death by his exasperated people. What were Scylla and Charybdis? A rock and gulf which form the Straits of Messina: the poetical fiction recorded of them is, that Scylla was formerly a beautiful woman, changed by the envy of the enchantress Circe into a monster: Scylla, in despair, threw herself into the sea, and was turned into a rock. Charybdis was said

to be a ravenous woman, changed by Jupiter into a gulf, beneath the rock. Which were the principal deities of Carthage? The Moon, and Saturn; they frequently sacrificed human victims to the latter; and when Agathocles threatened to besiege the city of Carthage, its inhabitants, to appease the anger of Saturn, sacrificed 200 children of the first rank: this worship of fire was common also to the Persians and Babylonians, though not attended with such circumstances of horrid barbarity. To what did the Carthaginians owe their riches? Partly to their trade, partly to their discovery of the silver mines in Spain: this flourishing republic existed 700 years. Name the chief curiosities and antiquities in Egypt. The Pyramids, the Labyrinth, the Mummy-pits, Pompey's Pillar, erected at Alexandria; Cleopatra's Needle, the Sphynx, and the Lake of Mœris, dug to receive the inundations of the Nile.



Cleopatra's Needle.

How did the successors of Alexander divide his dominions? Into four separate kingdoms; the Macedonian, the Asiatic, the Syrian, and the Egyptian. Antipater succeeded Alexander of Macedon in the Macedonian empire, and Perseus, its last king, about 150 years afterwards, was taken prisoner by the Roman, Paulus Æmilius, and Macedonia reduced to a Roman province. Who claimed the Asiatic kingdom? Antigonus; it comprehended Natolia, and some districts beyond Mount Taurus; this kingdom was at length divided into those of Pergamus, Pontus, and Armenia: Pergamus became a Roman province by the express will of its last king, who appointed the Romans his heirs: Pontus and Armenia fell into their hands in the time of Mithridates.



Who first, upon the death of Alexander the Great, possessed the Syrian kingdom? Seleucus Nicanor; it flourished long under his successors, and those of Antiochus, till the victorious Pompey added the Syrian monarchy to the list of conquered provinces. Who, upon Alexander's death, claimed Egypt? Ptolemy Lagus, one of his generals; twelve princes, his successors, called after him, Ptolemies, governed Egypt. Cleopātra, its last monarch, was subdued by Augustus Cæsar. Who was Ptolemy Philadelphus? One of those kings of Egypt who employed 72 linguists to translate the Old Testament into the Greek language; a translation frequently called the Septuagint, from the number of those employed in it: Ptolemy Philadelphus also founded the Alexandrian library. When was this library burnt? Forty-seven years before the birth of Christ; it contained 400,000 valuable books. Name the most famous battles of antiquity. Marathon, Thermopylæ, Artemisium, Salamin or Salamis, Platēa, Eurymedon, Arginusæ, Leuctra, Granīcus, Arbēla, Issus, Ticīnus, Trebia, Thrasymene, Cannæ, Zama, Pharsalia, Philippi, and Actium. Name the most famous sieges of antiquity. Troy, by the Greeks; that of Babylon, by Cyrus and Darius; of Carthage, by the Romans; of Platēa, by the Lacedemonians; of Syracuse, by the Athenians; of Tyre, by Alexander the Great; and of Athens, by Sylla, the Roman dictator. Name the great examples of mutual friendship in ancient history. David and Jonathan, Jews; Damon and Pythias, Sicilians (they lived under Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse); Pylades and Orestes, natives of Argos; Epaminondas and Pelopidas, Thebans; Cicero and Atticus, the Scipios, and the Lælii, Romans. What ancient queens have been most celebrated? Dido, said to be the founder and queen of Carthage (Virgil makes Æneas her lover and cotemporary, though this is certainly an anachronism); Artemisia, queen of Caria, and widow of Mausolus, to whose memory she erected a noble monument;

Thalestris, queen of the Amazons in the time of Alexander the Great; Cleopātra, queen of Egypt; and Zenobia, queen of Palmyra. What was remarkable in Cleopātra? She was equally beautiful and luxurious; yet, in the midst of her excesses, she preserved a taste for polite learning and the arts; her ambition was unbounded; Julius Cæsar, and Antony were successively enslaved by her charms: her empire over Antony was such, as to make him insensible to the claims of conjugal affection, patriotism, and glory. How was Zenobia styled? Empress of the East; she was besieged in her capital by the Roman emperor Aurelian, who carried her captive to Rome; Longinus, the celebrated critic and orator, was her secretary. What custom has been most prevalent among the Gentoo women? That of burning themselves upon the funeral pile of their husbands: this horrid custom was founded upon a passage in their Vedas, or sacred writings: "She who dies with her husband, shall live with him for ever in heaven." What are the Arundelian marbles? They are ancient marble tablets, found in the isle of Paros about the beginning of the seventeenth century, and supposed to be sculptured in the year B.C. 264; they contain the chronology of ancient history; were bought for the celebrated Earl of Arundel, and afterwards presented to the Oxford university. Over what part of the known world has Christianity extended? Those who embraced the gospel were first termed Christians at Antioch; its doctrines prevailed in the southern parts of Europe as early as the year 50; in Britain it began to make its way about A.D. 156; Christianity extended over the north of Europe from the fifth to the twelfth century; at the opening of the fifteenth century, it was extensively promulgated in Asia, Africa, and America: but many corruptions crept into the system; and in the sixteenth century, the reformed, or protestant doctrine, spread through the greatest part of Christendom. Who was Mahomet; what nations acknowledge his doctrines?

A native of Meccà, in Arabia, who, about the year of our Lord 622, declared himself a greater prophet than Jesus, and the last whom God would send: he promised his followers the speedy conquest and undisturbed possession of this world; and a paradise of every delight in another: his doctrines are received in Arabia, Turkey in Europe, Turkey in Asia, Barbary, Persia, Egypt, India, and Nubia. How do the Mahommedans reckon time? From the Hegira, or flight of Mahomet from his persecutors, A.D. 622; they also reverence Mecca, as the birthplace of Mahomet; and Medina, as that of his interment. Which were expressively termed the dark ages? From the close of the sixth, to the dawning of the fourteenth century. During this dreary period, Alfred and Charlemagne aimed at the revival and restoration of literature in their dominions, but with little success. The Arabians, in the ninth century, were the great patrons of the arts and learning, while the mists of superstition and ignorance enveloped Europe. Who are the Cardinals? The word *cardinal* was applied originally to the presbyters and deacons in great churches; but in the eleventh century, to the presbyters and deacons of Rome only; in imitation of Christ's disciples, their number was limited to 70. How did they rise into such estimation with the catholic churches? Gradually; their exclusive power of electing the popes was acquired in the time of Edward the Confessor: they first wore the red hat (a token that they were to shed their blood for religion, if necessary) towards the middle of our Henry III.'s reign; they received from pope Urban VIII. the title of Eminence, in the time of our Charles I.: their power is, however, at present much diminished, having little influence in the Christian world. What is the Conclave? An assembly of the cardinals, after the pope's decease, to elect his successor: the distinguished family of Medici gave two popes to the ecclesiastical state, viz., Leo X., son of Lorenzo the Magnificent; and Clement VII., natural son of Julian, the



brother of Lorenzo : Julius II., and Leo X., were patrons of the fine arts : Julius began Saint Peter's church at Rome : the architect was Michael Angelo. What is meant by Christian, or General Councils ? They were meetings of the pope, cardinals, and clergy, for the suppression of what were termed heresies ; and to fix the doctrines of the Roman church. By whom was the first Christian council held ? By the apostles, in the year 50 ; the first general one was at Nice, held in 325, for the express purpose of censuring the doctrines of Arius, at which the emperor Constantine presided. How many general councils have been held ? Twenty : the four most noted were as follow :—the seventh general council, which was held towards the end of the Saxon heptarchy, to restore the worship of images ; the tenth, to preserve to the church its revenues and temporalities, which was called in Stephen's reign, 1,000 fathers attending ; the fifteenth, in the reign of Edward II., to suppress the order of Knights Templars ; and the twentieth, in the reign of Edward VI., to condemn the doctrines of the celebrated reformers, Luther and Calvin. Name some of the most famous popes. Hyginus, who established the form of consecrating churches, and ordained that godfathers and godmothers should stand for children ; he lived in the early ages of the church : Sylvester, in whose popedom was the council of Nice : Gregory the Great, who, at the close of the sixth century, introduced many new doctrines, processions, &c. : Boniface V. ; he, at the commencement of the seventh century, made churches sanctuaries for criminals : Sergius, who, from the lowest station, became a pope : and Benedict IX., whose scandalous life has frequently disgraced the historian's pen ; he lived about the middle of the eleventh century ; was several times deposed and restored ; and once sold his pretensions to the papacy, but resumed them again. Name some famous popes since the Norman conquest. Gregory VII., whose power was at one time ex-

cessive ; he excommunicated the emperor of Germany, but afterwards died himself in exile : Adrian IV., whose former name was Nicholas Brakespeare, the only Englishman who ever reached that dignity : Innocent III., who appointed auricular confession, and established the infamous Inquisition : Clement V., who removed the seat of power from Rome to Avignon : Leo X., noted for granting indulgences ; he was pope when Luther preached against them : Clement VII. ; he excommunicated our Henry VIII. : Gregory XIII., the reformer of the calendar : Sixtus V., and Clement XIV. (or Ganganeli), both excellent popes. What gave rise to Tournaments ? They took rise from the suppression of the gladiators in the fifth century ; at their first institution, a knight who was superior to a rich lord in single combat, set what price he pleased upon the liberty of the vanquished, and many, after they had killed their adversary, obliged his friends or relations to purchase the mangled body and spoils, left in possession of the victor ; but at length these tournaments assumed the appearance of mock fights, the combatants, cased in complete armour, taking the precaution to blunt the points of their swords and lances. The last recorded tournament in Great Britain was held at Eglintoun castle, in Scotland, in the year 1839.

Name some famous Peruvian emperors. Manco Capac, founder of the empire ; Guiana Capac, and Atabalipa, who was emperor when Pizarro conquered the country. Name the most celebrated Mexican emperors. Montezuma and Guatimozin : when Cortez and his Spaniards took possession of Mexico, Montezuma, ever weakly irresolute, suffered himself to be guided by him entirely, though the haughty Spaniard was the declared enemy of his nation. On what account was Guatimozin chiefly celebrated ? For his heroic fortitude ; one instance of it has been frequently recorded ; Guatimozin was sentenced to undergo excessive torture, that the cruel Spaniards might discover his sup-

posed hidden treasures: his high priest, who was condemned to suffer the same punishment, being overcome by the violence of the anguish, dared to murmur, and cast a look upon his monarch which seemed to intimate his wish to reveal what he knew; Guatimozin silenced him by this mild rebuke: "Do I then lie on a bed of roses?" Name a few of the most remarkable Turkish emperors. Bajazet I. (the famous opposer of Tamerlane), Mahomet II. (the taker of Constantinople), Selim, Soliman the Magnificent, Selim II., Amurath III., and Mahomet III., noted only for his enormous cruelties and unbounded licentiousness, and Mahmoud, who effected various reforms in the Turkish government, introduced several European customs into his country, and extirpated the Janissaries. He was succeeded by Abdul-Medjid, the present sultan.

Name the Roman emperors who flourished in the first century. Augustus Cæsar, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero, Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan. Name those of the second century. Adrian, Antonīus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, and Verus: Commodus, Perinax, Didius, Severus. Name those of the third century. Caracalla and Geta, Macrinus, Heliogabalus, Alexander Sevērus, Maximīnus, Gordian I., Pupienus, and Balbinus, Gordian II., Gordian III., Philip the Arabian, and his son Decius, Gallus, Emilian, Valerius, and Gallienus, Claudius II., Aurelian, Tacitus, Probus, Carus, Carinus, and Numerian, Dioclesian, Constantius-Chlorus, and Galerius. Name the Roman emperors in the fourth century. Constantine the Great, Constantine II., Constantius and Constans, Julian the Apostate, Jovian, Valentinian I., and Valens, Gratian, Valentinian II., Theodosius I., Arcadius, emperor of the East, and Honorius, emperor of the West. Who was the last Roman emperor? Augustulus, who resigned in A.D. 475, being conquered by Odoacer, king of the Heruli.



# MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

## IN

# R O M A N H I S T O R Y.

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"Of rougher front a mighty people come,  
A race of heroes!  
Fabricius, scorner of all-conquering gold,  
And Cincinnatus, awful from the plough."

THOMSON'S *Winter*



Who founded Rome? Romulus, its first king. How did the idolatry of the Romans differ from that of surrounding nations? In this respect: they worshipped their gods, originally, without statues or images. How many kings had Rome? Seven.

Two of these, Numa Pompilius, and Servius Tullius, are thought the most deserving, and Tarquin the Proud the least so. Who established the difference between the patricians and the plebeians? Romulus: the former were the nobility, the latter the common people. Who appointed Lictors and Fasces? Romulus: Lictors were twelve men who walked before the kings, or consuls: and Fasces were bundles of rods, with an axe in the middle, carried by the Lictors. What were the Celeres? A guard of 300 young men, instituted by

Romulus to defend his person. What were the Ancilia among the Romans? Sacred bucklers carried by priests devoted to Mars, in the reign of Numa Pompilius. Who were the Duumviri? Two magistrates appointed by Tullus Hostilius to give judgment in criminal affairs. What was the occasion of the battle between the Horatii and Curiatii? There was a war between the Albans and the Romans, in the reign of Tullus Hostilius, king of Rome; they agreed to decide it by a combat of three persons on each side; the Albans chose three brothers called Curiatii, the Romans three, called Horatii; they fought, and the Horatii gained the victory. What was the Census? A general survey of the Roman people and their estates, instituted by Servius Tullius: it was first made by kings, then by consuls, and at length by magistrates called *censors*, whose office also extended to taxing estates, and reforming the manners of the people. When did the Romans erect their temple to Faith? In the reign of Numa Pompilius; that dedicated to Fortune was built by the command of Servius Tullius. What was the civic crown? One made of oak-leaves, given by the Romans to him who had saved the life of a fellow-citizen in battle. Why was the orator's pulpit called a Rostrum? From the rostra or beaks of ships, taken from the Antiates, with which this pulpit was generally adorned. What was the Adytum? The sanctuary in the pagan temples, into which none but the priests were admitted. What was the ancient naval crown? One made in the form of the ancient ships' beaks, and presented to him who first boarded an enemy. How were the ancient Romans trained up to war? A place was appropriated for exercise in the city, called the *Field of Mars*; here they ran and leaped in ponderous armour, carried the heaviest weights, and performed all martial exercises; war and agriculture were their only professions; their bodies were kept in continual activity; and to this steady, unrelaxed discipline, they owed much

of their fame and military glory. How were the Roman soldiers punished for small deviations from duty? They were always bled; for as every ancient Roman entertained high ideas of his own prowess, this temporary deprivation of strength was to them the most sensible mortification. What rule was observed inviolably in the Roman armies? This; he who abandoned his post, or quitted his arms in battle, suffered death. Why were the Romans entertained with gladiators? The policy of their rulers accustomed them to these exhibitions, that they might learn to look upon wounds and bloodshed without shrinking; these shows were often prohibited by the merciful emperors, but never totally abolished till the reign of Honorius, who died A.D. 425. Which of the ancient nations paid the most sacred regard to an oath? The Romans; even during their greatest corruptions, this high sense of honour never entirely forsook them. What was the mural crown used by the Romans? One indented at the top like the battlements of a wall, and bestowed upon him who first scaled the wall of an enemy's city.

Name the manner in which the Romans divided the months. Into *calends*, *nones*, and *ides*. The *calends* obtained their name from a priest *calling* out to the people that it was new moon, or the 1st of the month; the *nones* commenced on the fifth day of the month, or nine days from the *ides*, which fell on the *thirteenth* day of every month, except March, May, July, and October, when the *nones* fell on the seventh, and the *ides* on the fifteenth. What was a Lustrum? A space of five years, at the end of which a general survey was taken of the Romans and their estates. What was an Indiction? A space of 15 years, observed among the Roman people, and established by the emperor Constantine. Name the different forms of government which existed in Rome. The establishment of the regal power; then of the consulship, which continued till the first dictator was chosen; then succeeded



the authority of the Decemviri; after its abolition, the perpetual dictatorship prevailed for a short time, till Augustus Cæsar introduced the imperial power.

What were Consuls? Chief magistrates among the Romans, who acted together, and their authority continued one year; Brutus and Collatinus were the first appointed to fill this high office. What was a Dictator? A magistrate, who was invested with supreme power for six months; never chosen during the earlier ages but when the commonwealth was thought in extreme danger; this office at length was made perpetual; Titus Lartius was the first dictator. What were Tribunes? Magistrates chosen to preserve the liberties and privileges of the people against the power and encroachments of the nobles: at first two were appointed, then five; at length their number was increased to 10. What occasioned the institution of Military Tribunes? The plebeian Romans being displeased with the consular government, three new magistrates were chosen in the year of the republic 310, called *military tribunes*, but their power was soon laid aside for ever, and Camillus, the dictator, dedicated a temple to Concord, to perpetuate the union then effected between the patricians and plebeians. When were the Decemviri appointed in Rome? In the year of the republic 302; 10 were chosen to write the 12 tables of the Roman law; only one acted at a time as supreme magistrate; their office was to continue a year, but they kept themselves in power much longer, under pretence of finishing the tables completely. What were the offices of Quæstor and Ædile? The Quæstors were two in number, and were to take care of the public money and contributions, sell plunder, &c.; but in Julius Cæsar's time they amounted to forty: there were also two Ædiles, who were to assist the tribunes, rectify weights and measures, and prohibit unlawful games.

What rival states showed great antipathy to each other? Rome and Carthage. What was meant by the Punic

wars? The wars between the Romans and the Carthaginians; the words *Punic Faith* afterwards were proverbially applied to the latter people, for their shameful breach of public faith. What gave rise to the Punic wars? The offence which the Romans took at the assistance granted by the Carthaginians to the southern parts of Italy, then at war with Rome. How long did the Punic wars subsist? The first, 24 years; the second, 17 years; and the third and last, four years and some months. Who was Hannibal? A famous Carthaginian general, who had been sworn at the altar to lasting enmity with the Romans, by Amilcar his father. Name the four great battles in which Hannibal defeated the Romans. Ticinus, Trebia, Thrasimene, and Cannæ; but Hannibal was himself defeated at the battle of Zama, by Scipio Africanus. What remarkable commanders fell a sacrifice during these wars? Regulus, Flaminius, and two of the Scipios, on the Roman side; Asdrubal, Hanno, and Hannibal, on the Carthaginian. When did the Romans acquire a taste for the arts? In the 270th year of the republic.\* For what were the Romans particularly famed? For their perseverance, love of fame, and patriotism. Where did Hannibal and his army, infatuated with the seductions of luxury, forget their characters as soldiers? At Capua, in Italy, where they passed a winter.

Who was Coriolanus? A noble Roman, who, having recommended to the senate to destroy the insolent power of the tribunes, was banished his country, and took refuge among the Volscians; he afterwards returned with an army to besiege Rome, but his mother's entreaties prevailed upon him to spare his native city. Who was Sicius Dentatus? A Roman, who fought 120 battles for his country, and gained 14 civic and four mural crowns: he was, notwithstanding his services, never properly recompensed, and soon after basely assassinated by command of the Decemviri. Who was Camillus? A Roman general

and dictator, memorable for taking the town of Veii, after it had been besieged 10 years: he then forbade the soldiers to plunder, and they, in revenge, instigated the tribunes to accuse Camillus of fraudulent practices: he was unjustly banished; but Rome being besieged by the Gauls, he nobly returned, completely defeated them, and once more enjoyed the highest offices: he afterwards fell a sacrifice to the plague which desolated the city. What Roman sacrificed himself to appease the fury of the gods? Decius. Which of the Romans beheaded his son for contempt of his consular authority? Manlius Torquatus. What Roman was most famed for his integrity? Fabricius; king Pyrrhus, his enemy, declared publicly, that it was easier to turn the sun from its course than Fabricius from the path of honour. Who was Fabius Maximus? A dictator, who led the Roman armies against Hannibal; his caution and experience were such, that without hazarding a battle, he continued to keep the troops of Hannibal in perpetual alarm, whilst his own remained in security; on this account he was termed the buckler of Rome. Who was Cato the censor? A philosopher, brave, just, and famed for the severity of his manners; he was the inveterate enemy of Carthage, and continually advising its destruction. Name the destroyer of Carthage. Scipio Æmilianus, who was also named the Younger Africanus: this famous city fell, after a siege of 20 days. Only 5,000 persons were found within its walls: it was 23 miles in circumference; and when it was set on fire by the Romans it burnt incessantly for 17 days: this hero and Julius Cæsar are said to have best united the military and literary talents.

What instance of determined resolution was shown by a Carthaginian at this time? When Carthage was destroyed, the wife of Asdrubal, to avoid falling into the hands of the Romans, threw herself into the flames. Who afterwards rebuilt Carthage? Augustus Cæsar, and in some



degree re-established its prosperity : but the Arabs, in the seventh century, once more demolished it, and Tunis now stands near its ruins. Name the four most ambitious men in Rome. Marius, Sylla, Pompey, and Cæsar. When happened the first important civil war in Rome? In the year of the republic 665, between Sylla and Marius. Name some of the most temperate Romans. Cincinnatus, Fabricius, Cato, and Cicero. Name the three most luxurious. Lucullus, Catiline, and Sylla.

What is meant by proscriptions of the people? Banishing them, confiscating their goods, setting their property up for sale, and sometimes putting them to death. Who invented proscriptions? Sylla: when he had humbled the Marian faction, he *wrote down* (proscribed) on a tablet the names of those who were obnoxious to him, and caused the list to be put up in a public situation. After this ceremony, the lives of the *proscribed* were to be considered as forfeited. Proscriptions were continued by many of the emperors as an easy method of ridding themselves of those who were obnoxious to them. What Roman showed the greatest depravity of heart, and inclination to betray his country? Catiline: Cicero discovered his conspiracy. Who formed the first Roman Triumvirate? Crassus, Pompey, and Julius Cæsar. The policy of Cæsar effected this incongruous union, that he might quietly enjoy the consulship, ingratiate himself with the plebeians, and, after crushing the factions of his colleagues, unite them both in his interest; the enterprises of this able commander in Gaul, Germany, Italy, and Britain, are well known: his power was as extensive as his abilities. Which of his colleagues became his adversary? Pompey the Great, who feared the increasing power of Cæsar; the senate and consuls followed Pompey's standard, while Julius relied upon the affection of his soldiers, and threatened to march to Rome unless they would grant him justice, but offered to resign his command in case Pompey would do so too.



Julius Cæsar.

What decree did the Roman senate pass when menaced by Cæsar? They enacted, that whoever should pass the river Rubicon, either with a cohort, legion, or army, should be deemed a sacrilegious man and a paricide, and be solemnly devoted to the infernal deities; but decrees of this kind were ineffectual, when the republic was convulsed to its centre. When was the battle of Pharsalia? Forty-seven years before Christ, between Pompey and Cæsar; when the latter

proved victorious, and became master of the Roman liberties. Where did Cato die? He killed himself at Utica, in Africa, because he scorned to survive the liberties of his country.

What doctrine was introduced at Rome towards the end of the republic? That called the Epicurean; its tenets, evidently favouring luxury and sensuality, are by many thought to have had a powerful effect in corrupting the minds of the Romans, and extinguishing that noble spirit which once animated them. Epicurus himself made pleasure to consist in virtue; his followers shamefully perverted that doctrine, and were noted for the freedom of their lives. Who conspired the death of Cæsar? Brutus and Cassius; the former had been his intimate friend. What caused the most frequent seditions among the Roman soldiers? The great interest paid for money lent; the

laws made by the decemviri forbade raising interest above 12 per cent. ; but these laws were neglected ; and excessive usury practised at Rome caused most of the calamities which afterwards befel the empire. How were the superior triumphs conducted ? On the day appointed, the general, crowned with laurel, pronounced an oration to the soldiery and surrounding multitude, relating his military achievements ; then the march began with a long procession, in which were carried inscriptions, containing the names of the nations, provinces, or cities he had conquered ; the priests assisted, leading the beasts used for sacrifice. Who closed the procession ? The conqueror, in an ivory car, richly ornamented ; he was surrounded by his friends and relations, bearing branches of laurel : the procession stopped at the capitol, where they sacrificed to Jupiter, and deposited part of the spoils. How was the lustre of the Roman conquests tarnished ? By their inhumanity to the conquered ; their prisoners, if of high rank, were only reserved to suffer superior mortifications ; the captive monarchs and generals were bound in chains, their heads closely shaven (a mark of peculiar degradation), and they were thus presented a sad spectacle to the gazing multitude.

What was an Ovation ? A kind of inferior triumph among the Romans, conferred upon those whose victories were not very considerable ; Posthumius was the first honoured with one : in the Ovation, the general walked on foot in his common habit, and was met by the knights and citizens ; he was not allowed a sceptre, and, instead of drums and trumpets, fifes and flutes were carried before him. How long did the custom of triumphing after a battle continue ? From Romulus to Augustus, when it was forbidden, with some few exceptions, till some ages after : then, Belisarius, having, under the emperor Justinian, subjugated Africa, taken Rome, Carthage, and Ravenna from the hands of the Goths, was permitted by



his sovereign to make his triumphal entry into Constantinople. When was the second great Roman Triumvirate formed? After Julius Cæsar's death, when Octavius Cæsar, Marc Antony, and Lepidus shared the Roman power among them; but Octavius was afterwards declared emperor by the title of Augustus Cæsar. Between whom was the battle of Philippi? It was fought by Brutus and Cassius, on one side; Marc Antony and Octavius Cæsar, on the other: its issue finally overturned the Roman republic, and established the imperial form of government. In what great battle was Marc Antony finally defeated? At the battle of Actium, by Octavius Cæsar. When did Egypt become a Roman province? In the reign of Augustus; it continued in the hands of the Romans 700 years. What particular change did Augustus effect in the Roman constitution? When declared emperor, he deprived the people of their ancient privilege to make laws and judge criminals; but suffered them to retain that of electing magistrates: Tiberius, however, took this power also into his own hands.

How many Roman emperors were there? Sixty; Augustus was the first, and Augustulus the last. What period of time was called the Augustan age? Augustus Cæsar's reign: the distinguished writers were Cicero, Livy, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, and Varro: Vitruvius, the Roman architect, lived then. Which were the best Roman emperors? Augustus, Vespasian, Titus, Nerva, Trajan, Adrian, Antoninus, Marcus Aurelius, Pertinax, Alexander Severus, Claudius II., Tacitus, and Constantine the Great. What emperors were noted for their vices? Tiberius, Caligula, Nero, Otho, Vitellius, Domitian, Commodus, and Heliogābalus. Who was emperor when Christ was born? Augustus Cæsar. Who was emperor when Christ suffered death? Tiberius, famed for his dissolute way of life. When was Christianity introduced in Rome? Thirty years after the death of Christ. What emperors persecuted

the Christians? Nero, Domitian, Trajan, Adrian, Sevērus, Maximinus, Decius, Valerian, Aurelian, Dioclesian, and Julian the Apostate. What Roman emperor ordered himself to be worshipped as a god? Caligula; but the Jews refused to obey the mandate: this was the monster who wished his people had but one neck, that he might destroy them at a blow. What Roman emperor set fire to his own capital, and afterwards laughed at the calamity he had caused? Nero. When was Jerusalem levelled with the ground? In the reign of Vespasian, emperor of the Romans, by Titus his son. Why did God permit the destruction of Jerusalem, his favoured city? On account of the great wickedness, and repeated acts of impiety, shown by the Jews, without the slightest symptoms of repentance. What occasioned the animosities between the Jews and Samaritans? A difference in religious opinions respecting the place where God had appointed an altar to be erected: both Jews and Samaritans contested the point; the Jews declaring that God would be worshipped only in Jerusalem; the Samaritans, who were descended from some malcontent Jews, that in Samaria also he made his presence known.

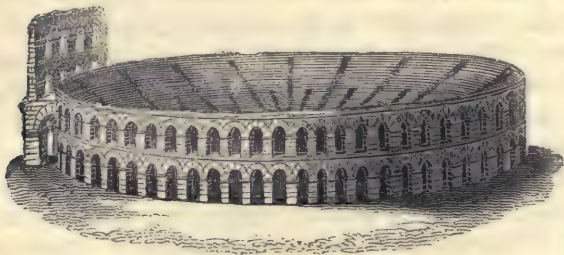
What has caused such frequent animosities between religious sects? Their bigotry. What calamities have befallen the ancient Jews? Jerusalem was taken by Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, in the reign of Zedekiah, and the Jews led captive thither; after the expiration of the 70 years' captivity, Cyrus permitted them to rebuild their city, and restore it to its ancient splendour. It was 40 years after the death of Christ when Titus destroyed the city; but he endeavoured to save the temple, though without effect. How many Jews are computed to have perished during this siege, and its subsequent events? 1,100,000: those Jews who had been instrumental in the rebellion, were crucified by the emperor's command; 11,000 perished by hunger, 97,000 were taken prisoners, and

many of them sent into Egypt as slaves; some were devoured by wild beasts, in the public diversions; and it is not possible to conceive greater calamities than those this unfortunate people endured. Who was the last king of the Jews? Agrippa II., being dethroned by the emperor Claudius; he served in the army of Titus, against the very people over whom he had reigned. Who rebuilt Jerusalem? The emperor Adrian; and in derision of the Jews, he caused a marble statue of a hog to be placed over the principal gate of the city, this animal being the one to which they have a particular antipathy. The modern Jerusalem has fallen successively into the hands of the Persians and Saracens, the Christian powers engaged in the crusades, and the Turks, who still keep possession of it. Who was the famous Jewish historian? Josephus. Who was Pliny the Elder? A famous naturalist, killed in an eruption of Mount Vesuvius; he was the friend of the emperor Titus. When were the greatest cruelties inflicted upon the Christians? In the reigns of Domitian and Dioclesian. Who was Agricola? The Roman governor of South Britain, in the time of Domitian; he built a line of forts between the rivers Forth and Clyde, to defend the Britons from the inroads of the Scots, whom he defeated on the Grampian mountains. Who was Tacitus? A Roman historian, one of the greatest orators and statesmen of his time. Who was the first Christian emperor? Constantine the Great; fifteen emperors, all professing Christianity, succeeded him. What city was anciently called Byzantium? Constantinople; the emperor Constantine the Great removed the seat of his government thither, that he might be nearer the Persians, whose power then began to be formidable to the Romans.

What nations enslaved the Romans, after the time of the emperor Constantine? The Goths and Vandals. Were the morals of the Romans better under the imperial, or republican form of government? Under the latter.



When was the imperial power in the most flourishing state? In the reign of Trajan. Who was Justinian? A Roman emperor, famed for collecting the Roman laws into one body, called *the code*, to which he gave his own name. Who was Belisarius? A Roman general, who lived in the reign of Justinian, emperor of the East, A.D. 561: after performing the greatest services for his country, he was unjustly deprived of all his dignities, and is said to have had his eyes put out. What occasioned the overthrow of the Roman power? Its fall was owing to the luxury and corruption of the people, when the empire became too excessive. Who first laid the Roman power low? Alaric, king of the Goths, 410 years after Christ. What prince was called the scourge of God, the destroyer of nations? Attila, king of the Huns; because he ravaged and destroyed the Roman empire. Name the chief Italian curiosities, natural and artificial. The amphitheatres, one at Rome,



Amphitheatre at Verona.

the other at Verona; the triumphal arches of Vespasian, Sev̄rus, and Constantine the Great; the pillars of Trajan and Antoninus; the roads made by the consuls Appius, Flaminius, and Æmilius; the pantheon, anciently a temple dedicated to the heathen gods; the catacombs; mounts Ætna and Vesuvius; the ruins of the city of Herculaneum, almost destroyed in Nero's time by an earthquake, and totally covered by the lava, in the reign of Titus; and the

city of Pompeii, destroyed at the same time. Why are the fine arts neglected in Italy, which was once famous for encouraging them? Because the modern Italians are sunk in ecclesiastical slavery, and weakened by luxury and sensual pleasures.

Name the most distinguished literary characters in the reign of Tiberius. Valerius Maximus, the compiler of memorable stories and events; Velleius Paterculus, the writer of the Grecian and Roman history, from the defeat of Persius king of Macedon by the Romans, to the sixth year of Tiberius. What learned men flourished under the reign of Caligula? Few; Caligula declared open war upon the muses, banished the works of Virgil and Livy from the public libraries, and would scarcely allow Homer better treatment; Seneca, and, in short, all men of eminent virtue and learning, were his aversion; Apion, the grammarian, however, lived in his reign; and Philo Judæus, a Jewish writer upon moral philosophy. What great men flourished in the reign of Nero? Seneca; Lucan, the poet; Persius, the satirist; Epictetus, the moralist; and Petronius Arbiter, a Roman writer, whose opinions were openly Epicurean.

Name some authors in the reign of Domitian. Martial, the writer of epigrams; Juvenal, the satirist; Josephus, the Jewish historian and antiquarian; and Quintilian, the celebrated instructor of youth. Name some in the reign of Trajan. Plutarch, the biographer; Pliny the Younger, who was raised to the dignity of consul; Suetonius, who wrote the lives of the twelve Cæsars; and Tacitus, the historian. Name some great men in the reign of Adrian. Ptolemy, the geographer and astronomer; Arrian, the historian; Aulus Gellius, the learned author of *Attic Nights*. Name some learned men in the reign of Antoninus Pius. Galen, the physician; Justin, the historian; Ælian, the natural philosopher; and Diogenes of Laertes, the Epicurean philosopher and biographer. Who flourished

in the reign of Marcus Aurelius? Justin Martyr, the Christian apologist; and Polycarp, bishop of Smyrna (they both suffered martyrdom); Hermogenes, the rhetorician; and Lucian, the celebrated Greek critic and satirist. Who flourished under the emperor Sev̄erus? Clemens Alexandrinus, and Tertullian, celebrated fathers of the primitive Christian church, the latter also an elegant Latin writer; and Minutius Felix, the Roman orator, and writer in defence of Christianity. Who flourished in the reign of Heliogābalus? Origen, of Alexandria, one of the fathers of the church, who defended the Christian religion against the attacks of Celsus, the Epicurean philosopher. Who flourished in the reign of the emperor Alexander? Dion Cassius, the historian of the Roman history, written in Greek. Who flourished in the reign of the emperor Decius? Plotinus, the celebrated Platonic philosopher, born in Egypt, but a resident in Rome; and Cyprian, the ornament of the African church. Name some famous characters in the reigns of Quintilius and Aurelian. Longinus, the celebrated critic, and friend of Zenobia, queen of Palmyra; and Porphyry, the Jewish philosophical writer. Porphyry was originally a Christian convert, but afterwards an apostate. From this period (the latter end of the third century), few writers of note appeared in the Roman empire, excepting the Christian fathers: the continual irruptions of the northern nations introduced new languages and new customs; these turbulent times were little calculated for the cultivation of literary talents; and after the Goths and Vandals had overrun the empire, a period of mental darkness followed, from the tenth to the middle of the fifteenth century.







## ENGLISH QUESTIONS,

CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED, FROM

THE INVASION OF CÆSAR,  
TO THE REFORMATION.

———"In Statesmen thou,  
And Patriots fertile."——

THOMSON.



NAME the seven grand epochs in the history of England. The introduction of Christianity, the Norman conquest, the signing Magna Charta (which laid the foundation of English liberty), the Reformation, the Restoration, the Revolution, and Parliamentary Reform. When was Christianity introduced into England? Sixty-three years after the death of Christ. What was the Reformation? A change from the Catholic to the Protestant religion, begun in Germany by Luther, and completed in England by Henry VIII. When was the Reformation begun in Scotland and Ireland? In Ireland, in the reign of Henry VIII.; in Scotland, in that of Mary Queen of Scots, by John Knox, the reformer. What gave rise to the Reformation in this and foreign countries? The general sale of indulgences, or pardons for sins, and the abandoned lives of the clergy. What was the Restoration? Restoring the kingly power, in the person of Charles II., after the death of Oliver Cromwell. What was the Revolution? A change in the constitution, which took place on the accession of William III. What two great advantages did England gain by



the Revolution? The present constitution was firmly established, and the famous Bill of Rights passed. What is meant by the constitution of England? Its laws and government. What was the Bill of Rights? A bill passed in the reign of William III., to confirm and secure the liberties of the people. What was the Reform Bill? A bill passed in the reign of William IV. for the better regulation and extending of the franchise, or right of voting for members of parliament, &c.

Name the English lines of kings. Saxon, Danish, Norman, Plantagenet, Tudor, Stuart, Orange (or Nassau), and that of Hanover or Brunswick. How many princes were there of each line? Seventeen Saxons, three Danes, four Normans, 14 Plantagenets, five Tudors, six Stuarts, one Orange or Nassau, and four of the line of Brunswick. What is the ancient name for England? Albion or Britannia. For France? Gallia or Gaul. For Scotland? Caledonia. For Ireland? Hibernia. For Wales? Cambria. For Holland? Batavia or Belgium. For Spain? Iberia. For Portugal? Lusitania. For Sweden and Denmark? Scandinavia. For Poland? Lithuania. For Switzerland? Helvetia. By whom were the Britons first conquered? By the Romans; Julius Cæsar attempted this conquest, and the succeeding emperors finally achieved it. Who were the Druids? Priests of Britain, whose principal residence was in the Isle of Anglesea, where they performed their idolatrous worship, and were held in great veneration by the people. How were the Druids clothed when they sacrificed? In long white garments; they wore on their heads the tiara, or sacred crown; their temples were encircled with a wreath of oak-leaves; they waved in their hands a magic wand, and also placed upon their heads a serpent's egg, as an ensign of their order. What plant did the Druids hold in high estimation, and what inanimate objects did they worship? They revered the mistletoe, and worshipped rocks, stones, and

fountains. What became of the Druids? Numbers of them were put to death by the emperor Nero's command, when Britain became a Roman province. How were public events transmitted to posterity, when the Britons were ignorant of printing and writing? By their bards or poets, who were the only depositaries of the national events. What Roman emperor projected an invasion of Britain, gathered only shells upon the coast, and then returned to Rome in triumph? Caligula. What British generals distinguished themselves before the Saxon heptarchy was formed? Cassibelaunus, Vortigern, Caractacus, and Prince Arthur. What was the exclamation of Caractacus when led in triumph through Rome? "How is it possible that people possessed of such magnificence at home should envy me an humble cottage in Britain!" What queen poisoned herself to avoid the insults of the Roman conqueror? Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, in Britain. What two Saxon generals assisted in subduing England? The brothers, Hengist and Horsa. What was the Saxon Heptarchy? Seven provinces, or kingdoms, formed by different Saxon chiefs, out of their conquests, and which remained independent of each other for several centuries. Who was the first Christian king in Britain? Ethelbert, fifth king of Kent. Who raised the first sole monarchy upon the ruins of the Saxon heptarchy? Egbert, about 800 years after the death of Christ. When did the clergy first collect tithes in England? In the reign of Ethelwolf, successor to Egbert. What Saxon monarch erected a number of monasteries? Ethelbald. What gave rise to monastic institutions in Christendom? The persecutions which attended the first ages of the gospel obliged some Christians to retire into deserts and unfrequented places; their example gave so much reputation and weight to retirement, that the practice was continued when the reason ceased to exist. Name the best Saxon king. Alfred the Great. What were the remarkable events of his

reign? He defeated the Danes, encouraged learning and learned men, founded the university of Oxford, and divided England into shires and counties: this prince first established a national militia, and put the English navy upon a respectable footing; houses were built of brick in his reign.

What were Peter's Pence? An annual tribute of a penny (some say of a shilling) paid by every family in Britain to the popes. When was this tribute abolished? At the Reformation, in the reign of Henry VIII. What was meant by Excommunication? A decree of the popes, by which they deprived the nation or person excommunicated of all religious rites, and solemnly gave him up to the devil's power. What English princes have the popes excommunicated? John, Henry VIII., and Elizabeth. What is meant by laying a kingdom under an Interdict? By this the pope deprived the nation of all exterior rites of religion, except baptism and the communion to the dying; the people were forbidden the use of all meats, pleasures, and entertainments. What was the Trial by Ordeal? This superstitious custom was anciently very prevalent in Britain: there were three kinds of ordeal; that by fire, that by cold water, and that by hot water. Describe them. In that by fire, the accused were to walk blindfolded and barefooted over nine red-hot ploughshares, placed at unequal distances: in that by cold water, the person accused was bound hands and feet, thrown into a pond or river, and was then to clear himself by escaping drowning: in that by hot water, the hands and feet were put into scalding water: these ridiculous customs were totally laid aside in the reign of Henry III. Who founded the university of Cambridge? Edward the Elder. When did the famous Guy, Earl of Warwick, live? In the reign of Athelstan: his strength is said to have been gigantic: the romantic accounts of his combat with Colbrand, the Danish giant, are well known. What Saxon king was stabbed by an



assassin? Edmund, by Leolf, the robber. Which of our princes was stabbed, by order of his mother-in-law, at Corfe Castle? Edward, called the Martyr; Elfrida, who commanded the execution of this treacherous deed, was equally beautiful and wicked. When was the general massacre of the Danes? In the reign of Ethelred II. Which of the Saxon monarchs, after Alfred, was most valiant? Edmund Ironside; he opposed the Danish Canute, but unsuccessfully, and was afterwards murdered by two of his servants. Which of our kings, by a memorable speech, reproved the flattery of his courtiers; and what was the substance of it? Canute the Great, first of the Danish line; he ordered his chair to be placed upon the sea-shore when the tide was coming in, and commanded the sea to retire; he feigned to sit some time expecting its submission, till the waves began to surround him, and then turning to his courtiers, he exclaimed—"The titles of lord and master only belong to Him whom earth and seas are ready to obey." When was paper first made? In the reign of Harold, successor to Canute. What is remarkable of Har-dicanute? He was a weak and degenerate prince: in him ended the Danish line; and he died by excess of drinking. What laws did Edward the Confessor collect? Those of the Danes, Saxons, and Mercians, which he abridged and amended; and till the twentieth year of the reign of William the Conqueror, they were considered as the common law of England. Name the principal events in the time of William the Conqueror. The battle of Hastings, fought between William and Harold, when the latter was killed; doomsday book compiled, the curfew-bell established, sheriffs appointed, the New Forest in Hampshire laid out, and the feudal law introduced. What was Dooms-day Book? An account of the value of every man's estate, the number of cattle and servants upon it. What was the Curfew-bell? A bell ordered to be rung every night at eight o'clock, when the English were to put out their fire

and candle. What was meant by the Feudal Law? Estates held by this law were occupied by men who were obliged to assist the master of the estate, engage in his quarrels, and do him other actual services; these men paid no rent: in process of time this law was so much abused, that when a gentleman sold his estate, the farmer who lived upon it, his children, and stock of cattle, were sold also. What tax did William revive? That called "Danegelt," which excited insurrections in various parts of the kingdom. What arbitrary measure did he project to humble the English still farther? The abolition of their language; and by admitting at court no other language besides the French; he caused all the youth in the schools of England to be instructed in that tongue, the laws to be written in it, and directed its employment in all judicial pleadings. When was the custom of beheading introduced? By William the Conqueror: musical notes were also invented in this reign by a Frenchman: the English were in general at this time illiterate, rude, and barbarous; but in this century began what is commonly termed the age of chivalry in Europe, when anarchy and barbarism were abolished, and civilisation, with politeness of manners, and the pure principles of Norman architecture, first introduced. This style was succeeded by the Pointed, the Tudor, the Elizabethan, and others. When was Westminster Hall built? In the reign of William Rufus: this king was noted for his oppressions and his irreligion. When were the first Crusades, or Holy Wars? In the reign of William Rufus; they were undertaken to rescue Jerusalem from the hands of the Saracens and Turks, who were infidels. Who was the famous Saladin? Son of Nouredin, king of Egypt; he fought on the Turkish side during the crusades, besieged and took Jerusalem, and founded the military order of Mamelukes. Who made the first King's Speech upon record? Henry I.: he was surnamed Beau Clerc, on account of his great learning. What

was meant by Knights Templars? This was a military order of knighthood, instituted in the time of Henry I., to defend the temple and holy sepulchre at Jerusalem; also Christian strangers, from the assaults of infidels. Which of our kings was Earl of Blois? Stephen, grandson to William the Conqueror, by his daughter Adela; his father, Stephen Earl of Blois, fell in the crusades against the Saracens: Stephen usurped the English throne. Which of them was the Earl of Anjou? Henry II., the first of the Plantagenets: the loadstone's attractive power, glass windows, and surnames, were first known in his reign.

Who was the prime minister to Henry II.? Thomas-a-Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury: Becket being murdered by King Henry's instigation, he consented to perform penance at his tomb, to humour the superstition of the people, who believed Becket to be a saint, as he had been canonised by the church of Rome; the famous Earl of Pembroke lived in this reign. What king was twice crowned, and taken prisoner in Germany, on his return from the Holy Land? Richard I., surnamed Cœur-de-Lion, on account of his valour; this king assumed the motto of "God and my Right," and affixed it to his arms: a great eclipse of the sun happened in this reign, when the stars were visible at ten in the morning. When did Robin Hood and Little John live? In the time of Richard I.; Robin Hood was said to be the Earl of Huntingdon, who was outlawed for some misdemeanors committed at court; upon which he, and his attendant Little John, concealed themselves in Sherwood Forest, in Nottinghamshire, and lived by plunder. What action of Richard I. does history record most in favour of his noble way of thinking? The pardon of his brother John, after repeated treasons; he then said, "I forgive you, and wish I could as easily forget your injuries, as you will my pardon." Which of our kings was called Sans Terre, or Lackland? John; he put out the eyes of his nephew, Arthur, Duke of



Bretagne, who was the nearest in succession to the throne, and afterwards threw him down a precipice: astronomy, chemistry, and distillery were first common in Europe in this reign. Who signed Magna Charta? John: before he was prevailed upon to sign it, he surrendered his crown to the pope, consenting to hold it afterwards tributary to Rome, on condition that the pope should accommodate a quarrel between him and Philip II., king of France. What was Magna Charta? A bill, or act of parliament, granting the barons and citizens greater privileges than they had ever enjoyed before: by this act, the obligation of the feudal law was abolished, and English freedom restored. Who afterwards revoked Magna Charta? John's son, Henry III.; but the people at length obliged him to confirm it. When was the court of Common Pleas first instituted, and when were Aldermen appointed? In the reign of Henry III.; the first regular parliaments were called by Henry: this king reigned 56 years; George III. reigned 59 years.

When was marriage first solemnised in churches? In the reign of Henry III.; magnifying glasses and magic lanterns were also invented by Roger Bacon, the monk. What other improvements were introduced in the reign of Henry III.? Cider, linen, and tapestry were first made in England, and the mariner's compass, said to be invented by the French; but there are such various opinions concerning the inventor, and the time of this discovery being made, that nothing conclusive can be said upon it. When was the Inquisition established? In the time of Henry III. What was the Inquisition? A cruel court composed of monks and friars, appointed to take cognizance of every thing supposed to be heretical, or contrary to the established religion, which was then Roman Catholic. What best promotes a liberal way of thinking? A thorough knowledge of ourselves, and a candid allowance for the faults of others. What were the discoveries and improvements in

the reign of Edward I. ? Geography, and the use of the globes, were introduced ; tallow-candles and coals were first common ; windmills invented ; and it is remarkable, that wine was sold only as a cordial in apothecaries' shops. What accident did Edward I. meet with while in the Holy Land ? He was wounded there by a poisoned arrow ; but his queen, Eleanor, is said to have sucked the poison from the wound, and restored him to health : at the death of this queen, Edward erected crosses at every place where her corpse rested on its way to interment ; the remains of some of these are still visible ; that at Walthamstow is the finest : this prince was surnamed Longshanks, on account of the great length of his legs. What king is said to have ordered the massacre of the Welsh bards ? Edward I. after the conquest of Wales, and the death of Llewellen, its last prince of Welsh extraction ; he and David, his brother, were cruelly beheaded, and their bodies treated with the greatest indignity. Who was William Wallace ? A famous Scottish hero, who, in the time of Edward I., bravely endeavoured to defend the liberties of his country against the English. What became of him ? He was taken prisoner by Edward's army, and hanged in chains. Who first bestowed the title of Prince of Wales upon his eldest son ? Edward I., to reconcile the Welsh to their subjection. When was the battle of Bannockburn fought with the Scots ? In the reign of Edward II. ; the English lost it. Name the chief favourites of Edward II. Gaveston and the two De Spencers. When was the order of Knights Templars abolished ? In the time of Edward II. Why ? Because many of the knights were charged with high crimes and misdemeanors ; 59 of them, residing in France, with their grand master, were arrested, and burnt alive. Who was king of Scotland in this reign ? Robert Bruce, celebrated for his valour and fortitude. What remarkable events afflicted England at this time ? A dreadful famine, which continued three

years, and the most severe earthquake ever known in Britain. What death did Edward II. suffer? He was dethroned, and afterwards cruelly murdered in Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire.

Name the most remarkable events in the reign of Edward III. The battles of Cressy and Poitiers (the former gained by the Black Prince alone, at the age of sixteen), the siege of Calais, the institution of the order of the Garter, and the battle of Neville's Cross, in which David Bruce, king of Scotland, was taken prisoner by Philippa, Edward's queen. What riband do the Knights of the Garter wear? A blue riband; it is esteemed the most honourable order which the English have. Name the great men in the reign of Edward III. The Black Prince, John Duke of Lancaster, the Earl of Salisbury, and the Duke of York. What was the character and fate of the Black Prince? He was valiant, prudent, and accomplished; he died in the prime of life, of a consumption, regretted by all. It has been remarked, that John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, though so nearly allied to royalty, never ascended to the throne; he was the son of Edward III.; the father of Henry IV., and the uncle of Richard II. Upon what grounds did Edward III. assert his claims to the French monarchy? In right of his mother Isabella, who was sister of the late king of France. What law destroyed this claim? The Salic law. What gave rise to the Salic law in France? The Salii, the original inhabitants, had a law which excluded females from the inheritance of any landed possessions; the Franks, or French, adopted this rule, and applied it to the succession of the throne, excluding women from sovereign power. Name some discoveries and improvements made in the time of Edward III. Gold was first coined, canons used, turnpikes and clocks introduced, and the woollen manufacture first established; Windsor Castle built, Trinity Sunday first observed, the first speaker of the House of



Commons chosen, and the title of esquire given to people of fortune. What king caused his uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, to be privately smothered at Calais? Richard II., to rid himself of a monitor whom he feared. By whom was the Poll-tax first levied? By Richard II. What was it? A tax of one shilling, ordered to be paid by every person above fifteen; it occasioned an insurrection of the people, because the rich paid no more than the poor. Who headed this insurrection? Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, two of the common people; it was, with some difficulty, quelled. What two great noblemen did Richard II. banish? The Dukes of Hereford and Norfolk; but Hereford returned with an army before the expiration of his banishment, and deprived Richard of his crown and life. Where did Richard end his days? In Pontefract Castle, where he was starved, or, as some say, assassinated. What were the improvements in this reign? The manufacture of woollen broad-cloth was carried to great perfection, side-saddles and spectacles first became common in England, and cards were invented in France. When and for whom were cards invented? In 1380, for Charles VI., king of France, called the Well-beloved; he was insane the greater part of his reign; and during his intervals of reason, cards were produced as an amusement for him.

When was the office of Champion of England first instituted? In the reign of Richard II. What has the Champion to do? On the king's coronation-day, he rides up Westminster Hall on a white horse, proclaiming the king by his usual titles; he then throws down a gauntlet (or iron glove), challenging any one to take it up and fight him, who does not believe the monarch then present to be lawful heir to the crown. Who was the first king of the house of Lancaster? Henry IV. When was the battle of Otterbourne? In the reign of Henry IV.; Owen Glendower and Harry Hotspur flourished at this period: the former was a valiant Welshman; the latter, son to the

Earl of Northumberland: from his ardent valour he derived his name. What distinguished characters lived in this reign? Chaucer and Gower, both English poets; and William of Wickham, Bishop of Winchester. Who was Wickliffe? A reformer, patronised by John of Gaunt; he has the merit of being the first to protest openly against the errors of the Roman church, and was famed for his learning and piety. What order of knighthood did Henry IV. institute? That of the Bath, in 1399; it was renewed in 1725, and extended in the reign of George III., by the Prince Regent; the knights wear a red riband. The other British orders of knighthood are—those of the Garter—Grand Cross—of the Bath—Knight Commander of the Bath—of the Thistle—and of St. Patrick. The knights wear a collar and emblem of each order. Who gained the battles of Harfleur and Agincourt? Henry V.; they were fought against the French: Henry was afterwards declared heir to the French monarchy, and regent of France and Normandy. When were the followers of Wickliffe first severely persecuted? In the reign of Henry V.; Lord Cobham was one of the first martyrs to this cause. What death did he suffer? He was roasted before a slow fire, because he refused to subscribe to the Roman Catholic opinions. What happened to Henry V., when Prince of Wales? Sir William Gascoigne sent him to prison for contempt of his authority. Relate the story. One of his dissolute companions being brought before this magistrate for some offence, Henry, who was present, was so provoked at the issue of the trial, that he struck the judge in open court. Sir William, fully sensible of the reverence due to his authority, committed the prince to prison; when the king heard it, he exclaimed, “Happy is the king who has a subject endowed with courage to execute the laws upon such an offender; still more happy in having a son willing to submit to such chastisement!”

Name the three chief events in the reign of Henry VI.

The civil wars, the siege of Orleans, and the loss of France. Why were these civil wars engaged in? Because the houses of York and Lancaster contended for the throne; their divisions were occasioned by the claim which Richard, Duke of York, laid to the throne, in the reign of Henry VI. of Lancaster. What are Civil Wars? They are wars between those people who live under the same government, and are more to be held in detestation than any other; since they can be of no advantage to the nation, but, on the contrary, cause endless divisions, and totally put a stop

to trade. Who was the Maid of Orleans? A young French woman, who headed her countrymen against the generals of Henry VI., and gained great advantages over them. Charles VII. of France ennobled the maid of Orleans, her father, three brothers, and all their descendants, even by the female line. What French countries did England formerly possess? Bretagne, Maine, Anjou, Touraine, Normandy, Gascony, and Guienne.



Monument of Joan of Arc.

When was the battle of Wakefield fought? In the reign of Henry VI., between the Yorkists and Lancastrians; in this engagement, Richard, Duke of York, and his son, were slain. What other celebrated battles were fought in this reign? Those of Towton and Tewkesbury; after the latter, Edward, son of Henry VI., was murdered in cold



blood, by Richard, Duke of Gloucester. Who was the wife of Henry VI.? Margaret of Anjou, a woman of keen penetration, undaunted spirit, and exquisite beauty; she fought 12 pitched battles, in her husband's cause, but ambition, not affection, guided her actions; and, wanting principle, she may engage our pity, but has no title to our esteem and reverence. What were the discoveries and improvements in this reign? The Azores, and Cape Verde Islands, were discovered; the Vatican library founded in Rome; caps and jewels were first worn, and pumps invented. In Henry's time the first national debt was incurred. What is the National Debt? Money borrowed from year to year, by government, of the nation, for which they pay legal interest to the lenders. Name the first king of the house of York. Edward IV.; in the reign of this prince printing was introduced, and polite literature encouraged among the English; Angola was settled by the Portuguese; violins were invented; and the first idea of electricity given. How did Edward IV. recompense the services of his brother, the Duke of Clarence? He caused Clarence, upon some slight accusation, to be drowned in a butt of wine. What king married Lady Elizabeth Grey? Edward IV. Name the most famous warrior at this period. The Earl of Warwick, commonly called the King-maker, because he deposed and reinstated Henry VI. and Edward IV. Name some other distinguished English generals. The Earls of Talbot and Salisbury; the Dukes of York, Bedford, and Mortimer. What king was smothered in the Tower of London by his uncle's order? Edward V. Who was his uncle? Richard III., who succeeded him upon the throne. What were the improvements in this reign? Post-horses and stages were established. The Earl of Rivers and Lord Hastings were beheaded in this reign.

What were Richard III.'s best public actions? The strictness with which he enforced the laws, and the estab-

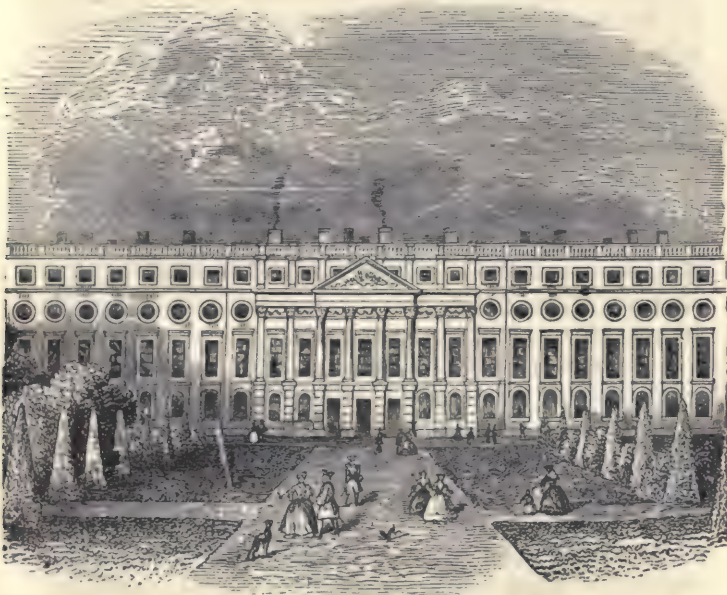
lishment of the hardware manufactory. When was the Herald-office instituted? In the reign of Richard III.: this king was killed at the battle of Bosworth, in defence of his crown, when engaged against Henry, Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. Richard was the first king who established English consuls abroad: Horace Walpole has endeavoured to rescue the memory of Richard III. from the ignominy always attached to it; how successfully, must be left to the judgment of his readers. When was America discovered? In the reign of Henry VII., by Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa: Sebastian Cabot, another famous navigator, lived at this period. When was the rebellion headed by Perkin Warbeck? In the reign of Henry VII. Who was Perkin? An impostor, who pretended to be the son of Edward IV.; the prudence and sagacity of Henry defeated this, and many other plots against his government. What were the discoveries and improvements in this reign? Shillings were first coined in England; Greek generally taught in schools; a passage to the East Indies discovered by the Portuguese; trade and commerce were greatly encouraged with foreign nations; and maps and sea-charts now began to be commonly used in England. What king first assumed the title of Majesty? Henry VIII.; till this reign the English kings were styled Your Grace, or Your Highness: Henry also received the title of Defender of the Faith, from the pope. Why? On account of a book which he published against the opinions of Luther; this title our kings still retain. In whose person were the houses of York and Lancaster united? In that of Henry VIII.; his claims on both sides were equal, as his mother was of the house of York, his father of the line of Lancaster.

Name the most remarkable events in the reign of Henry VIII. The Reformation was begun; the battle of the spurs fought between the English and the French; and the battle of Flodden Field, in which James IV., king

of Scotland, with the flower of his nobility, fell. When did Luther and Calvin live? In the reign of Henry VIII.; they were two celebrated reformers; Luther was a German, and Calvin a native of Picardy. What was meant by a Reformer? One who protested against the errors of the Roman Church. In what great points do Catholics and Protestants differ? The Catholics worship images, the saints, and the Virgin Mary; they believe in seven sacraments, and when they commemorate our Lord's supper, they think they really eat and drink the body and blood of Christ; they also acknowledge the pope as supreme head of the church. Who was the first pope that decreed the infallibility of the popes in general? Gregory VII., cotemporary with William the Conqueror; he said in council, that the church of Rome neither ever had erred, nor never could err; and this doctrine of infallibility was established by Leo X., as a defence against the opinions of Luther. Who was prime minister to Henry VIII.? Cardinal Wolsey. Who were his two great cotemporaries? Francis I., king of France; and Charles V., emperor of Germany. Name the discoveries and improvements at this period? The Bermuda, Japan, Ladrone, and Philippine Isles were discovered; soap, hats, and needles were first made in England: Peru was discovered and settled: the articles of religion, and the Bible, first printed in an English edition. What great men suffered death in this reign? Sir Thomas More, the lord chancellor; Fisher, Bishop of Rochester (tutor to Henry); Lord Surrey, famed for his love of literature; and Edward Bohun, Duke of Buckingham; Wolsey too was impeached, but died of a broken heart before his trial; this celebrated cardinal and statesman was the son of a butcher at Ipswich, where he was born in 1471. He graduated at Magdalen College, Oxford, at the age of 15, and subsequently became Fellow of his college, and teacher in a school connected therewith. He here taught the three



sons of the Marquis of Dorset, by whose patronage he obtained his first preferment, the living of Lymington, Somersetshire. Upon the accession of Henry VIII., Wolsey was appointed king's almoner, and soon after lord almoner. In 1510, he became rector of Torrington; in 1511, registrar of the order of the Garter, and canon of Windsor; in 1512, prebend of York; in 1513, Bishop of Tournay, in



Hampton Court Palace. (End of Seventeenth Century.)

France; in 1514, Bishop of Lincoln, and then Archbishop of York; in 1515, a cardinal, and succeeded Warham as lord high chancellor; and, in 1516, he was appointed the pope's legate. He subsequently obtained the administration of the sees of Bath and Wells, of the abbey of St. Alban's, and in succession the bishoprics of Durham and Winchester. The enormous revenues which he derived

from these sources were further increased by stipends from the kings of France and Spain, and from the Doge of Venice. He twice put himself forward as a candidate for the papal throne; first upon the death of Leo X., in 1522, and again, in 1523, upon that of Adrian VI., but in both instances unsuccessfully. Wolsey expended much in pomp and display; and on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, at the interview between Henry VIII. and Francis I. of France, his retinue far excelled in splendour that of any other subject. He founded Christchurch College, Oxford, also a college at Ipswich, which soon afterwards decayed; and was a liberal patron of learning. Wolsey's fall from power is to be mainly attributed to his having given umbrage to the king in opposing his divorce from Catherine of Aragon, and his unpopularity with the nation on account of the levying of an unjust and oppressive tax. He was temporarily reinstated in some of his offices in 1530, but towards the end of that year was arrested at York for high treason, and died at Leicester, on his way to London, November 28th, 1530.

When were the Knights of Rhodes first called by the title of Knights of Malta? In the reign of Henry VIII. Why? Because the emperor, Charles V., gave the island of Malta to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, when they were expelled the isle of Rhodes by the Turks, under Soliman II. Upon what conditions were these knights admitted? They were to be of noble blood, to be unmarried, 500 to reside upon the island, and the rest to appear when called upon; they took a vow to defend Malta from the invasion of the Turks; and were governed by 30 superior knights, and a grand-master, chosen from this body. Napoleon Buonaparte obtained possession of Malta, through the treachery of a member of the order, and totally abolished the society in 1798: but proceeding thence to Alexandria, in Egypt, the British blockaded Valetta, and reduced the French garrison by famine.

Malta, since that event, has remained in the possession of England, to which the allied powers assented by the treaty of Paris, in 1814, but the order of knights has not been revived. What act passed in the reign of Henry VIII. which showed the servile adulation of his people, and his own contempt of justice? It was enacted, that the same obedience should be paid to the king's proclamation as to an act of parliament; that the king should not pay his debts, and that those persons who had already been paid by him should refund the money. What Order of Knighthood was instituted in the time of Henry VIII.? That of the Thistle, by James V., of Scotland; the knights wear a green riband. Who were the Jesuits? A religious order, founded by Ignatius Loyola, a Spaniard, in the reign of Henry VIII. For many years after their institution, the Jesuits continued to be the chief depositaries of learning in Europe, and, from their reputation and abilities, were honoured with the friendship of many crowned heads; their rules prohibited them from acquiring worldly wealth, but, violating these, they became tutors, courtiers, merchants, politicians, and at length their ambition was boundless. This insatiable love of power, and the intriguing character which they were found to possess, excited universal disgust for the order, and in 1719 they were expelled from Northern Europe by Peter the Great. The French had long before become exasperated against them, in consequence of the assassination of their monarch, Henry IV., by Ravallac, one of their order; and pope Clement XIV. dissolved the order, in Italy, in 1773. Their talent for mystery, secrecy, and design, enabled them to retain considerable wealth; and in 1780, it is believed that the order numbered nearly 1,000 members, in different countries. In 1804 permission was granted in Sicily for the revival of the order of Jesuits; in 1814 Pope Pius VII. allowed them to open a novitiate in his capital; in 1815, a college of Jesuits was founded at Modena, and the Colle-



gium Romanum was transferred to them in 1824. In Great Britain and Ireland the Jesuits have many well-attended seminaries under their management, although they have lost much of their reputation as scholars. This order had been dissolved on account of the great confusion caused by the various intrigues of its members, who interfered in political matters.

Europe, during the reign of Henry VIII., was the theatre of many great events. Charles V., king of Spain and emperor of Germany, enlarged his dominions by the conquest of Mexico and the possession of Peru; the Portuguese, after the discovery of Brazil, erected forts, subdued the surrounding nations, and waged a bloody war in Africa; and Francis I., of France, who has been called the Father of Learning, was the formidable competitor of Charles V., for empire, renown, and power; the fatal battle of Pavia, in Italy, established the ascendancy of Charles over his rival Francis.

CONTINUATION OF  
THE QUESTIONS  
IN ENGLISH HISTORY.  
FROM THE REFORMATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

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"Fair thy renown  
In awful sages, and in noble bards."

THOMSON.



HEN was the battle of Pinkey, or Musselburgh, fought with the Scots? In the reign of Edward VI. Who was protector during the minority of Edward? Seymour, Duke of Somerset. Name the best public action of Edward VI. Pro-

moting and establishing the Reformation, by act of parliament. What insurrection was there during this reign? One, headed by Ket, a tanner, a discontented, seditious fellow; he raised an army in Norfolk, but was defeated by Dudley, Earl of Warwick, and afterwards hanged. To whom did Edward VI. leave the crown? To Lady Jane Grey, his cousin; she reigned only ten days, and was then deposed by Mary, Edward's sister. Name the improvements in this reign. Engraving, and knitting stockings, were invented; the Common Prayer Book was compiled, and published in English; the Psalms of David were

translated into verse; half-crowns were first coined in England; and the study of anatomy was revived. When were Lord Guildford Dudley and Lady Jane Grey beheaded? In the reign of Mary. Why? Because Jane, the wife of Dudley, stood in Mary's way to the throne. To whom was Mary married? To Philip II., king of Spain: Mary was a zealous advocate for the Catholic faith, and repealed all the acts of her brother Edward, passed in favour of the Reformation; she caused the Protestants to be burnt in Smithfield, as heretics; the bishops Gardiner and Bonner assisted her in the execution of these barbarities; Cranmer, Ridley, Latimer, Hooper, and Ferrar, with nearly 300 others, perished at the stake in this reign. When did the English lose Calais? In the reign of Mary; the celebrated Duke of Guise reconquered it. What improvements were made in Mary's time? Hemp and flax were first planted in England; and the horse-guards instituted; starch was also invented. Name the principal events in the reign of Elizabeth. Sir Francis Drake's voyage round the world; the Spanish Armada defeated; and the execution of Mary, queen of Scots. What was the Spanish Armada? A fleet of ships, sent out by Philip II., of Spain, to invade England. How did Elizabeth evince her modesty, and trust in God, after the defeat of the Spanish Armada? By ascribing the victory less to English bravery alone, than to the merciful interposition of Providence; and she ordered a medal to be struck, which represented a fleet beaten by a tempest, and falling foul of each other, with this inscription—"He blew with his winds, and they were scattered." Who was Mary, queen of Scots? Daughter to James V., king of Scotland, and cousin to Elizabeth; she was famed for her beauty and misfortunes. Who was Mary's chief favourite? David Rizzio. Name Mary's husbands. Francis II., king of France; Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley; and the Earl of Bothwell. Mary was 18 years a prisoner in England, and



was at length executed at Fotheringay Castle, in Northamptonshire. Name some men of genius in Elizabeth's reign. Shakespeare and Spencer. For what are Shakespeare's works particularly famed? For the wit, variety, and genius displayed throughout, no two characters being alike. When did the Scots first openly declare themselves Protestants? In the reign of their Queen Mary. What is the established religion of the Scots now? Calvinism, which takes its name from Calvin, whose opinions they follow. Who were the most distinguished naval officers in Elizabeth's reign? Drake, Howard, Hawkins, Frobisher, and Raleigh. Name some great men in Elizabeth's reign. Sir Philip Sydney, Lord Burleigh, the Earl of Leicester, the Earl of Essex, and Sir Francis Walsingham. Sir Philip Sydney aimed at the crown of Poland, but Elizabeth was unwilling to promote his advancement, lest she should lose so bright an ornament to her court.

When happened the dreadful massacre of Protestants at Paris? On St. Bartholomew's day, in the reign of Charles IX., of France, and Elizabeth, queen of England. What memorable answer did the Viscount D'Ortez, one of Charles's nobility, give him, when he sent a circular letter, to command the execution of the protestants? This: "Your majesty has many faithful subjects in this city of Bayonne, but not one executioner." Name the chief leaders on the Catholic and Protestant sides in France, during the civil wars there. On the Catholic, were Charles IX., the two Dukes of Guise, and Catherine de Medicis, the chief instigator of the wars: on the Protestant, the Prince of Condé, Admiral Coligni, and Henry the Great, then king of Navarre. When was the slave-trade first practised in England? In the reign of Elizabeth; it was introduced by Sir John Hawkins. What has caused its gradual abolition in most countries? The sense which the generality of mankind have of the oppression and inhumanity its defenders have exercised upon their fellow-

creatures. What young Englishman was at the head of a conspiracy against Elizabeth, to place her rival on the throne? Anthony Babington, who was afterwards executed. Name the inventions and improvements in Elizabeth's reign. Stops were introduced in reading and writing; coaches and watches first common in England; the study of botany was revived; knives first made in England; Holland declared a republic; and criminals first sentenced to transportation. Name the first prince of the Stuart line who reigned in England. James I. of England and VI. of Scotland; he was called Solomon. What remarkable event happened to James before he ascended the English throne? Earl Gowrie's conspiracy against him, who invited James to his house, and took him prisoner; but the king was afterwards rescued by his attendants. What were the most remarkable occurrences in this reign? The gunpowder-plot was discovered and defeated; and the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded. What was the Gunpowder Plot? A scheme of the Roman Catholics to blow up both houses of parliament, by laying a train of gunpowder under them. Who was Sir Walter Raleigh? A famous historian and navigator. When was the first general assembly of the church of Scotland? In the reign of James I. Name the improvements in the time of James I. The circulation of the blood was discovered; telescopes were invented; the satellites round the planet Saturn were first perceived; baronets created; mulberry-trees first planted in England, and potatoes brought thither.

What is meant by Highland Clans? Tribes of Scotch Highlanders; each of these clans bears a different name, and anciently lived upon the lands of their respective chieftains, to whom they showed every mark of attachment, and cheerfully shed their blood in their defence; these chieftains, in return, bestowed a protection upon their clans, equally founded on gratitude and a sense of their

own interest. Name the characteristic traits of the ancient Scotch Highlanders. Fidelity, hospitality, and great family pride. What were their dress and character? They wore a plaid made of woollen stuff, or tartan, which either hung down from their shoulders, or was fastened with a belt; from this belt hung their sword, dagger, knives, and pistol: a large leathern purse hanging before,



adorned with silver, was always a part of the chieftain's dress: their patience was unwearied, their courage undaunted, and their honour unsullied. Name the most striking events in the reign of Charles I. The wars between Charles and his parliament; the Irish massacre; and the executions of Lord Strafford and Archbishop Laud: the unfortunate king was taken prisoner by the parliament, confined in the Isle of Wight, and at last beheaded. When did Clarendon and Hampden live? In the reign of



Charles I.; the former was a statesman and historian, the latter a celebrated patriot. What was the Irish massacre? A conspiracy of the Roman Catholics in Ireland, to murder all the English and Irish protestants residing there. What were the discoveries and inventions in this reign? The Bahama Isles were discovered; barometers and thermometers invented; newspapers first published; sawing-mills erected; and coffee brought to England. When did the lords Falkland and Fairfax live? In the time of Charles I.; they were of opposite parties; Falkland was attached to the king.

When was England declared a Commonwealth? In the time of Cromwell, protector of England. Name the most remarkable events in the protectorship of Cromwell. A war with the Dutch, who were defeated; and Jamaica conquered. Name the two distinguishing traits in Cromwell's character. Hypocrisy and ambition. Who took the English emigrants over to settle in Philadelphia? William Penn, son of Admiral Penn, one of Cromwell's officers. When did Milton live? In Cromwell's time, to whom he was Latin Secretary: Cromwell, however, in general, was by no means an encourager of learning; but the nation, under his administration, improved both in riches and power. Why did Richard Cromwell resign the protectorship? Because he did not possess those great qualities which were necessary to support the views of his father, Oliver Cromwell. What were the improvements made about this time? St. Helena was settled; air-pumps and speaking trumpets were invented.

Name some of the most remarkable events in the reign of Charles II. Dunkirk sold to the French, for 400,000 crowns; the great fire and plague in London; and the Royal Society established. Why was this society instituted? That its members may judge of all the new inventions and discoveries, and give the public an account of their utility. When was the bill of exclusion attempted

to be passed? In the reign of Charles II., to prevent the Duke of York, brother to Charles, from ascending the throne, as he was a papist; this bill passed the House of Commons, but the Lords threw it out: in this reign, also, many of the corporations in England were induced to surrender their charters. What is meant by the Charter of a Corporation? Its right to elect a mayor and aldermen. When were Algernon Sydney and Lord Russell beheaded? In the reign of Charles II. Name some men of genius in this reign? Milton, Boyle, Dryden, Otway, Butler, Temple, Waller, Cowley, Wycherley, and Halley; the Earl of Arundel also, the great patron of learning and genius, obtained the title of the English Mæcenas. What were the chief works of these authors? Milton wrote two epic poems, called *Paradise Lost*, and *Paradise Regained*; Boyle, Treatises upon Natural and Experimental Philosophy; Dryden translated Virgil, Plutarch, Juvenal, and Persius; wrote 27 plays, and numerous pieces of poetry; Otway, plays; Butler, *Hudibras*; Temple, polite literature; Waller, poems; Cowley, miscellaneous poetry; Wycherley, poems and plays; and Halley wrote on astronomical subjects. Name some inventions in the reign of Charles II. Hydraulic fire-engines were invented; buckles introduced; gazettes first published; and the penny-post set up.

Name the most memorable actions in the reign of James II. The Duke of Monmouth's rebellion; seven bishops sent to the Tower for refusing to read the decrees of James, for liberty of conscience, in the Protestant churches, intended to bring the papists into civil and ecclesiastical employments; and his endeavours to reconcile the church of England to the see of Rome; the Duke of Monmouth was defeated, and beheaded; and those concerned in his rebellion were convicted, and sentenced by Jeffreys, noted for severity in the execution of his office, and called "the infamous judge." What became of James?

He was obliged to abdicate the throne, on account of his religious principles and arbitrary conduct: he fled to France, where he founded a college for papist emigrants from Great Britain, and died at the palace of St. Germain; this king introduced the use of sea-signals.

When was the battle of the Boyne? In the reign of William III., between William and James; the former was victorious. What renowned generals fought under the banners of William? The Duke of Schomberg, Baron de Ginkle, Count de Solmnes, and Prince George of Denmark. What great men shed lustre on this reign? Newton, Locke, Tillotson, Prior, and Burnet. Name their chief works. Newton wrote on astronomy and the mathematics; Locke, on philosophical subjects; Prior, poems; and Burnet, history and divinity; Tillotson, sermons. What Russian monarch travelled through Europe, in the reign of William and Mary, to obtain instruction in the arts of commerce and the mechanics? Peter the Great; this prince evinced that nobility of mind is superior to the advantages of birth, by his marriage with Catherine I., who having a great soul, was raised from the lowest condition to share his throne. What remarkable expression of Peter the Great proves the weakness of human reason? This: "I can reform my people, but how shall I reform myself?" Peter knew not the blessing of being early taught the lessons of morality; his sublime genius had not been sufficiently cultivated, nor his passions accustomed to the restraints of reason; his virtues were all his own, his defects those of his education and country. Name the chief improvements in the reign of William. Reflecting telescopes were made; and bayonets first used; and made at Bayonne in France; the Bank of England was also established, and public lotteries appointed by government.

Whom did Queen Anne marry? Prince George of Denmark; she had six children by him, who all died in their infancy. What general, in her reign, was famed for







Blenheim House, granted by Parliament to the Duke of Marlborough.

his military talents and courtly accomplishments? The Duke of Marlborough; his victories at Blenheim, Oudenarde, Ramilies, and Malplaquet, will transmit his name



Blenheim House, Woodstock. (Eighteenth Century.)

to the most distant posterity; he was created Prince of Mindelheim, by Joseph I., emperor of Germany, in consideration of his signal services to the house of Austria. When was the Act of Union between England and Scotland passed? In the reign of Anne: the Scotch nation is represented in our parliament by 16 peers and 53 commoners. When was the Hanoverian succession established? In Anne's time; and the line of Stuart was set aside, to place that of Brunswick upon the throne; because, after the death of Anne, there being no protestant heir to the crown of her line, the house of Hanover then stood the nearest in succession. What is meant by the terms Whig and Tory? Whig was a name given, in Queen Anne's time, to those who were for liberty without abandoning monarchy, and friends to the house of Hanover; and Tory was a title by which those were distinguished who were



favourable to monarchy, and friends to the house of Stuart. When did the English take the town of Gibraltar from Spain? In the reign of Anne; it has continued ever since in our possession. When were the British and French Augustan ages? The French in the reign of Louis XIV.; the English in that of Queen Anne. Name some men of talents in the reign of Louis XIV. Descartes, an astronomer; Fontaine, Molière, Boileau, and Corneille, poets; Bossuet and Rapin, historians; Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambray (the author of *Telemachus*): the two Daciers, critics and translators; and Madame de Sevigné, who shone in the *belles lettres*. Name some men of genius in Anne's reign. Pope and Swift, Congreve and Rowe, poets; Bolingbroke and Shaftesbury, philosophers; Steele and Addison, celebrated for their excellent periodical publications; and Arbuthnot, who wrote on medical subjects.

Which line of kings has been the most uninterruptedly unfortunate? The line of Stuart. Name some of the vicissitudes it has experienced. James I., king of Scotland, was assassinated; James II. was killed by the splinter of a cannon which burst near him at the siege of Roxburgh; James III. was killed in battle, while endeavouring to crush a rebellion of his subjects; James IV. fell at the battle of Flodden Field; James V. died of grief for the loss of a fine army; Mary, queen of Scotland, was beheaded; Charles I., king of Scotland and England, shared the same fate; Charles II. wandered many years as an exile; James II. was compelled to abdicate the throne; the two Pretenders, son and grandson of James II., after experiencing innumerable hardships in their fruitless attempts to recover the crown, were proclaimed as traitors, and had a price of £40,000 set upon their heads, but they escaped.

Name the three most remarkable events in the reign of George I. The rebellion in Scotland, in 1715, in favour of the Pretender; the South Sea scheme, and its ruinous

termination ; and the act passed for septennial parliaments. The electorate of Hanover was annexed to the British crown in this reign ; and the battles of Preston and Sheriff Muir were fought with the rebels. What lord chancellor was accused, in the time of George I., of taking bribes in the execution of his office ? The Earl of Macclesfield ; he and the learned Sir Francis Bacon are the only two recorded as examples of corruption in this high office ; Macclesfield was sentenced to pay a fine of £30,000, and imprisonment till the sum was paid. What were the improvements and discoveries in this reign ? The northern lights were observed ; inoculation used ; the East India House built, the commerce of the company greatly extended ; and the Scots attained the art of making thread.

When were the battles of Dettingen and Culloden fought ? In the reign of George II. ; the former was gained by the king in person, in favour of the queen of Hungary ; in the latter, William, Duke of Cumberland, was victorious over the Pretender, whom he finally defeated. When was the battle of Minden ? In the time of George II., gained by the English against the French. In what part of the globe did the English forces, during this reign, extend their conquests ? Through the greater part of North America, headed by Townshend and the gallant Wolfe, who gained immortal glory. When did Lord Anson sail round the world ? In the reign of George II. What remarkable improvements mark this reign ? The new style was introduced into England ; the British Museum established ; and the Latin language abolished in the courts of law. What Englishman signalised himself at this time by his victories in the East Indies ? Colonel Clive, afterwards Lord Clive ; in this reign happened that disastrous affair at Calcutta, when 146 Englishmen, confined in a small room called the "black-hole," by command of the nabob, were in such want of space and air, that 123 were found dead the next morning.

Name some remarkable events in the reign of King George III. In the early part of this monarch's reign, Captain Cook sailed round the world; New Holland was discovered; the Isle of Man was annexed to the British crown; the order of Jesuits suppressed by the pope; war with our American colonies; the riots in London (1780); and, after a contest of eight years, the independence of America was acknowledged by the British government. Name some other interesting events. The severe indisposition and recovery of the monarch; the revolution in France (1789); that ancient monarchy declared a republic; war with the French; rebellion in Ireland; the great naval victories of Howe, St. Vincent, Duncan, and Nelson; and the brilliant conquest of Seringapatam and the Mysore country, by Lieutenant-general Harris; the Directory was abolished in France, and the consular government appointed in 1799.

What great events mark the opening of the nineteenth century? The Union of Great Britain and Ireland; Buonaparte, afterwards Napoleon the emperor of the French, chosen first consul for life; the battles of Copenhagen and Alexandria; after the latter, the French were compelled to evacuate Egypt. In 1802, peace was signed between England and France, and the Catholic religion publicly restored in the French dominions. War with France renewed in 1803; naval victory off Trafalgar, and death of Admiral Lord Nelson, in 1805; war in Spain and Portugal, from 1808 to 1814; battle of Waterloo—final conflict with the French, 1815. What were the chief improvements in the reign of George III.? Electricity, by the discoveries of Doctors Franklin and Priestly, brought to great perfection; academy of painting established; air-balloons invented; and telegraphs used, though known in the time of Ptolemy; the arts and sciences received every possible encouragement from King George III.; and the many improvements in them under his reign, are



too numerous to particularise in a work of this nature. When did George IV. begin to reign? In 1820, after having been regent nine years. Name some events of his reign. In 1820, the Cato-street conspirators, who had assembled to assassinate the king's ministers, were seized and executed; and Queen Caroline was tried and acquitted. In 1829, a bill was passed to admit Roman Catholics into parliament. The test and corporation acts were also repealed at the end of this reign, admitting dissenters to high offices, who were before prevented from holding them unless they took the Lord's supper according to the prescribed forms of the church of England.

When did William IV. ascend the throne? In 1830. What remarkable events distinguished his reign? The passing of the reform bill; and of the act for abolishing slavery in the British colonies. The first railroad for passenger traffic was opened in this reign; since then, the whole of the three kingdoms have been covered by a network of these iron roads; and, at the present time, upwards of 9,000 miles of railway are open, the construction of which cost about £34,000 per mile. When did Queen Victoria begin to reign? In 1837. What particular event happened on her coming to the crown? The separation of the kingdom of Hanover, which could not be inherited in the female line. The electric telegraph was first applied to practical purposes in this reign. At the present time, all the principal towns of the empire are connected by the telegraph; and intelligence is carried across the Channel, and sent along the wires to all the capitals of Europe. Attempts have been made to join America in the circle. Name a few of the most distinguished authors since the accession of the line of Hanover. Bentley, the critic; Thomson, Shenstone, Young, Akenside, Chatterton, Gray, Goldsmith, Mickle, Warton, Burns, Cowper, Byron, and Southey, poets; Watts, Sherlock, Hoadley, Leland, Lardner, Jortin, Warburton, Newton, Kennicott, Louth, Price,

Kippis, Blair, and Chalmers, divines; Fielding, Richardson, Sterne, Smollett, and Scott, novelists; Littleton, Hume, Robertson, and Gibbon, historians; Ramsey, Chesterfield, Johnson, Hawkesworth, Burke, and Melmoth, wrote chiefly on miscellaneous subjects; Johnson excelled also as a poet and biographer. Name some other great characters. Keill, Saunderson, and Robins, mathematicians; Hearne and Baker, antiquarians; Sir Hans Sloane, Hales, and Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, naturalists; Dr. Hutton and Sir Humphrey Davy, chemists; Graham, Brindley, Watt, and Harrison, mechanics; Flamsteed, Bradley, Ferguson, and Sir William Herschell, astronomers; Benjamin West, Sir Thomas Lawrence, and Turner, painters. Which four of our British queens have given the greatest proofs of courage and intrepidity? Boadicea, queen of the Iceni; Philippa, wife of Edward II.; Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI.; and Elizabeth, who reigned in her own right. What English monarchs, since the Conquest, have ascended the throne when minors? Henry III., Edward III., Richard II., Henry VI., Edward V., Edward VI., and Victoria.

What English kings have been most noted for their love of war and conquest? Richard I., Edward I., Edward III., and Henry V. What is true glory? Active benevolence, fortitude to support the frowns of fortune, evenness of temper in prosperity, patience in afflictions, contempt of unmerited injuries; this is virtue, and the fame of virtuous actions can alone be called true glory. Name some of the antiquities in England. The Piets Wall, between Northumberland and Cumberland; Stonehenge in Wiltshire (or circle of stones where the Druids worshipped); York Minster; Westminster Abbey and Hall; and many Roman monuments, altars, and roads. Name the five great philosophers England has produced. Roger Bacon, Sir Francis Bacon, the Hon. Robert Boyle, Sir Isaac Newton, and John Locke. Name the weak kings who

have filled the English throne since the Conquest. John, Henry III., Edward II., Richard II., Henry VI., Charles I., and James II. What is meant by a Patriot King? One who has his country's welfare particularly at heart, and studies the benefit of his subjects more than his own private interest.

Name a few more of the eminent writers, male and female, of the reigns of William IV. and of her present majesty. Dr. Valpy, an eminent classic; Sir Egerton Brydges, John Wilson ("Christopher North"), John Gibson Lockhart, Dr. Maginn, J. W. Croker, Theodore Hook, the Rev. Sydney Smith, Francis Jeffreys, Thomas Hood, Laman Blanchard, miscellaneous literature, and criticism; Jeremy Bentham, political economist; James Mill, Rev. Wm. Mavor, Captain R. E. Brenton, Sir T. E. Tomlins, Dr. Arnold, J. Adolphus, Sir Wm. Follett, P. F. Tytler, Lord Macaulay, and Sir Wm. Napier, historians and legal writers; James Hogg (the "Ettrick Shepherd"), Campbell, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Rev. W. L. Bowles, James and Robert Montgomery, R. Barton, Samuel Rogers, Gerald Massey, and Tennyson, poets; Rev. H. Maturin, and Sir E. B. Lytton, dramatists and novelists; John Banim, T. C. Croker, Charlotte Bronte, Lady Morgan, G. P. R. James, novelists; Joanna Baillie, B. R. Peake, Sir T. N. Talfourd, Sheridan Knowles, T. Taylor, dramatists; Dr. Kitto, sacred literature; F. Accum, Sir R. Colt Hoare, Sir Charles Bell, John Sidney Hawkins, Galley, and Dr. Buckland, scientific authors; Ruskin, fine-art literature. Name some of the artists of the period. Parke, Wyatt, Soane, Wilkins, Wyattville, Smirke, Cottingham, Barry, architects; Cowper, Westmacott, Chantry, and Baillie, sculptors; Hilton, Westall, Wilkie, Beechy, Callcott, Haydon, Etty, Shee, Eastlake, Landseer, Millais, Frith, &c., painters; Bromley, Ward, Greatbach, Roffe, Linton, engravers; Rooke, C. Horne, A. Lee, Blewitt, Sir H. Bishop, Balfe, Wallace, musical composers.



# QUESTIONS

RELATIVE TO THE

## ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.

" Here wealth and commerce lift their golden heads ;  
And o'er our labours liberty and law  
Impartial watch ; the wonder of a world."

THOMSON'S *Spring*.



THE government of England is a limited monarchy; the crown is hereditary, and females have the right of succession. What power has the sovereign of England? He (or she) declares war, and makes peace; receives and appoints ambassadors; disposes of the several governments in the kingdom, and of all civil, military, and

naval employments; he is heir to all estates, when no other heir can be found; the law is constantly administered in his name; and he has a power to pardon all offences committed against it. What other power has the king? He nominates all the great officers of the state and household, disposes of all the vacant bishoprics; no money can be lawfully coined without his command; and he can refuse his assent to any bill, though it should have passed both houses of parliament; but this branch of the prerogative our kings have seldom asserted.

Of whom is the Imperial Parliament composed? Of the

sovereign, lords spiritual and temporal, and commons; they are assembled by the royal writ, and the sovereign dissolves them. What is the Jurisdiction of Parliament? It makes, abrogates, repeals, and revises laws; it can regulate and new-model the succession to the crown, alter or establish the religion of the land, and even change the constitution of the monarchy, and of parliaments themselves. Who are the Lords Spiritual? Two archbishops and 24 bishops for England; one archbishop and three bishops for Ireland. Who are the Lords Temporal? All peers of the realm: some sit by descent, some by creation; but the 16 peers for Scotland sit by election, being chosen for every new parliament. Twenty-eight Irish peers are also elected, but their election is for life. What is the number of persons in the House of Lords? It is never fixed, as it may be increased at will by the power of the crown. Of whom are the Commons composed? Mostly of men of independent property; and, formerly, every candidate for a county was required to possess an estate of £600 per annum; for a city or borough, £300; but, in 1858, the property qualification was abolished: the representatives of counties are called knights of the shire: the number of representatives for England is 471; for Wales, 29; for Scotland, 53; for Ireland, 105: in all, 658. Are the people fairly represented in parliament? That is a question difficult to answer. Before the passing of the Reform Bill, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Manchester, and many other large and wealthy places were unrepresented; while numerous small boroughs, of a few hundred inhabitants, and sometimes even less, returned two members to parliament. But now those boroughs are mostly disfranchised, and the places just mentioned return members, together with many other large towns; five new boroughs in the metropolitan districts send 10 members to represent them, and the number of members for counties is increased; so that the state of the representation is at least much more equal and just than

formerly. Are all persons qualified to be electors? No: the electors for counties must possess a freehold of at least the annual value of 40s., or a copyhold, of £10; or occupy a house of £50 rental. In boroughs, freemen, and every male 21 years of age, paying £10 rent, residing in the borough, and having paid his rates and taxes, can exercise the suffrage. What is meant by the Chiltern Hundreds? They are hundreds, or divisions of counties, parcelled out by the wise Alfred, and now annexed to the crown; they still retain their peculiar courts.

What are the Stewards of the Chiltern Hundreds? The stewards of these courts are appointed by the chancellor of the exchequer; their salary is twenty shillings a-year. As the law enacts that a member of parliament who receives a place under the crown, may not sit unless re-elected, accepting the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, is merely a formal manner of resigning a seat, when the member, from any cause, wishes to do so.

What is meant by a Call of the House? This, in parliamentary proceedings, is calling the names of the commons over, each member answering to his own, and leaving the house in the order he is called in: this plan is adopted to discover whether any member be absent, or any person present who is not a member: if only 40 members are present, the house may in general proceed to business: when very important questions are agitated, a call of the house takes place.

What is a Committee of the whole House? It is said to be a committee of the whole house, when each member may speak as often as he pleases: when the house is not in committee, no member may speak more than once, unless to explain himself. What are the Oaths taken by Electors? They take the oath of abjuration, and likewise swear that they have not voted before, during that election; and can be required to swear that they have not, directly or indirectly, received any sums of money, place, or employ-



ment, gift, or reward; nor any promises of such money, place, or employment, in order to induce them to give their vote. What are the requisites for an English, Scotch, and Irish Member of Parliament? In order to prevent the mischiefs arising from placing authority in improper hands, the laws enact, that no one shall sit or vote in parliament who is under age; that all members shall take the proper oaths; and no alien, born out of the dominions of the British crown, is capable of being a member of the House of Commons. Who are, by their functions and offices, particularly disqualified for a seat in the Imperial Parliament? The clergy, the twelve judges, mayors of boroughs, and sheriffs of counties (though a sheriff for one county may be chosen a knight for another): all persons accepting offices under the crown, except commissions in the army and navy, if members of the House of Commons, vacate their seats, and are obliged to go to their constituents for re-election. How is the balance of power preserved? When held in its original purity, the people should form a check upon the nobles, the nobility upon the people, and the sovereign upon both, by the mutual privilege of rejecting what the other has resolved. What important rights have the members of both houses? Freedom of speech is the first and highest; and till the year 1770, neither lords nor commons could be sued for legal debts while the parliament was sitting; but they then unanimously relinquished this privilege, and may now be proceeded against as other debtors are, with this exception, that they cannot be arrested for debt during the session of parliament. What peculiar privileges have the Lords? Each peer, when a vote passes not agreeing with his sentiments, has a right to enter his dissent upon the journals of the house, called his protest; he does not swear in a court of justice, his word of honour is thought sufficient: he may vote by proxy in the House of Lords: he has the privilege to appoint and

qualify a certain number of chaplains, who, after a dispensation from the archbishop has passed the great seal, may hold a plurality of benefices ; his character is shielded from virulent abuse, by the statute of *Scandalum Magnatum* ; and, finally, he cannot be outlawed in a civil action. How does the business of the House of Lords differ from that of the Commons ? When persons are impeached by the Commons, the lords have a right to try them in their own house : upon appeals from inferior courts in civil causes, they give final sentence : and when any of their own members are accused of felony or high treason, the affair is brought before the house, and there determined. What peculiar rights have the Commons ? They propose all taxes and grants to the crown ; the reason given is, that as the supplies are raised upon the body of the people, it is just that they should have the right of taxing themselves : they also choose their own speaker, who afterwards must receive the sovereign's approbation. How are laws made ? By the mutual consent of sovereign, lords, and commons : whatever is enacted by one, or even two of these parts, is no statute, unless they all agree : but there is an exception to this rule, in affairs relating solely to the peculiar rights of either house. What is the form observed in making laws ? Every bill must be read three times in both houses, and passed there, before it can receive the royal assent ; when this is done, it is considered as the law of the land : an act of grace, or pardon, is signed first by the sovereign, and then read and passed in both houses. Have the great Law Lords a seat in the House of Peers ? Seats are reserved for the judges, in order that their opinions may be referred to, when necessary ; but they have no vote, except they are peers. The Lord Chancellor is speaker of the House of Lords. What is meant by an Adjournment, Prorogation, and Dissolution of Parliament ? An adjournment is the continuation of the session from one day to another, then named ; sometimes the house adjourns for a

fortnight or month together; a prorogation is the continuation of the parliament from one session to another, notified by royal proclamation; a dissolution is the end of the parliament, which takes place at the death of the sovereign, at the expiration of the time granted by law for its continuance, or at any other period when public necessity or the state of parties demands it. What is the substance of the Coronation Oath? The sovereign promises to govern according to law, to execute judgment in mercy, to maintain the established religion in England and Ireland, also the protestant presbyterian form of worship established in Scotland. What is meant by the Civil List? Money granted by the parliament to the sovereign, towards maintaining the royal family, defraying the expenses of the royal household, the salaries of the judges, those of the officers of state, the foreign ambassadors, and all pensions granted by the crown. How is the Navy regulated? It is commonly divided into squadrons, called red, white, and blue; but the admiral of the red squadron has the chief command of the whole: each of these squadrons has its admiral, vice-admirals, and rear-admirals. In whom is the command of the Navy vested? In the sovereign, as having the power to declare war and make peace; and next in authority are the Lords of the Admiralty. What power has the Court of Admiralty? All maritime trials are brought before this court; it regulates the whole naval force of the kingdom; but as its members are subject to removal at the royal pleasure, they issue no orders which are not conformable to the sovereign's inclinations.

When were Lord-lieutenants of counties appointed? In the reign of Henry VIII.; they act as representatives of the crown, to keep their respective counties in military order. How are the English counties divided? Into six circuits, for the accommodation of the judges; called the Home, Norfolk, Western, Oxford, Midland, and Northern: two judges are fixed upon to go each of these, at the assizes



appointed to be held twice a year; but in the cities of Durham and Carlisle, the towns of Newcastle and Appleby (which are in the Northern and long circuit), the assizes are held only once a year, in autumn. Why is Middlesex excluded from these circuits? As being the seat of the supreme court of justice: Cheshire is a county palatine, and possessed of peculiar privileges. Which are the counties Palatine? There are three pre-eminently so called, viz., Lancaster, Chester, and Durham; the two latter have been so termed ever since the Conquest: and Lancaster was created a county palatine by Edward III., in favour of Henry Plantagenet, first Earl and Duke of Lancashire: Pembroke and Hexham also were anciently counties palatine: Hexham belonged to the Archbishop of York, but was stripped of its privileges in the 14th year of Elizabeth's reign, and reduced to be part of the county of Northumberland; the power of Pembroke, as a county palatine, was abolished in the 27th of Henry VIII. What is supposed to be the origin of the name? Palatine alludes to Palatina Militia (Prince's Guard), because the owners of these counties had royal ensigns, or Jura Regalia, as fully as the sovereign in the palace; and, as governors, received a special charter from the monarch to issue writs in their own name; and, with regard to the execution of justice, to have absolute power, only acknowledging the sovereign as superior and governor. Why were these privileges supposed to be granted? For this reason: as the chief of the counties palatine bordered on enemies' countries, viz., Wales and Scotland, armies could be levied, and justice inflicted, in a summary way; the earls or counts having the same authority in their counties, as the sovereign in others: but in the time of Henry VIII. this power was greatly abridged, though still all writs are issued under the name of the Bishop of Durham, the Lord-lieutenants of Cheshire and Lancashire; and all forfeitures for treason by the common law, in their respective jurisdictions, accrue to them.

What is the office of a High Sheriff? He is appointed annually by the sovereign to attend the judges at the assizes, impanel juries, and bring suspected persons to trial; afterwards he is to see the sentence of the law executed upon them. Has the High Sheriff any other powers? He decides all elections for knights of the shire, returning those persons to serve in parliament whom he thinks duly elected; he is also, during his office, the first man in the county, taking precedence of the greatest noblemen; and in cases of immediate danger, threatened by invasion or rebellion, he has a right to command the attendance of the whole body of the people in the county over which he presides. Why does not the sovereign appoint Sheriffs for Middlesex and Westmoreland? In Westmoreland the office is hereditary; in Middlesex, the corporation of London has a right to appoint its own sheriffs. What is meant by impaneling a jury? Calling over their names, and seeing that they take the oath required of them. What is a Coroner? An officer whose business it is to inquire, by a jury of neighbours, how any person came to a violent death; to know the particular circumstances respecting shipwrecks; and to determine who shall be put in possession of the goods: several coroners are appointed for each county. How are trials conducted in England? When any person is charged with a capital offence, the evidences of his guilt are laid before the grand jury of the county in which the fact is supposed to be committed, and if they agree that a bill of indictment shall be found, he is then to stand a trial before a jury composed of 12 men, whose opinion is decisive. What is a bill of indictment? A bill of accusation, presented to a court of justice by the grand jury of a county. What act is peculiarly favourable to accused persons? One passed in the reign of Henry VI., which declares, that if the person accused be a foreigner, he shall, if he chooses, have half his jury foreigners likewise. In what other respects is the law

favourable to suspected persons? They are always furnished with a list of the jury; and should any be put on that list whom they have reason to believe prejudiced against them, the prisoners may object, in open court, to 20 men successively; they can even challenge 35 in cases of high treason, till 12 men are pitched upon, supposed to be competent and impartial judges. What form is used on these occasions? After the evidence on both sides is heard, the judge repeats its substance to the jury, who, if the matter appears clear, give their verdict immediately: should doubts arise, the jury retire into another room, where they remain until they are unanimous in opinion; but in case any of these 12 men should die while they are consulting, the prisoner would be set at liberty. How many gentlemen compose the grand jury of a county? Twenty-three. What is the substance of the oath administered to jurymen? They declare that they will hear the case with attention and impartiality, and acquit or condemn according to the evidence given. What authority have the Justices of the Peace? They can examine and commit to prison all who break or disturb the peace; and can put those laws into execution which relate to the highways, the poor, vagrants, riots, and the preservation of the game. How often do the justices meet? Once in three months, at the county town, when the grand jury present to them bills of indictment; several justices are commissioned to act for each county (one of whom is styled *Custos Rotulorum*, or keeper of the records of the county); the only qualification required for this office, is an estate of £100 a-year. What are Constables? Constables are of two kinds, high and petty; there is a high constable chosen for every hundred, whose principal duty it is to keep the peace, prevent riots, &c., with the assistance of the petty constables; these inferior officers are in every town and parish; they can take any person into custody till brought before the justice, and their office obliges them to execute



all warrants directed to them by a justice or other magistrate. When were overseers of the poor appointed? In the reign of Queen Elizabeth; their duty is to raise money for the relief of the poor, infirm, and blind, in their respective parishes; these contributions are called the poor's rates, which fall heavier in some parishes than in others. What is the Habeas Corpus Act? This act, which has been justly celebrated as preserving English liberty, prohibits sending any one to prison beyond sea; the judges are forbidden, under severe penalties, to refuse any person this writ, by which the gaoler of the place where the prisoner is, must bring him into court, and declare the reason of his imprisonment; every prisoner must be indicted the first term after he is committed, and brought to his trial the next; and none, after having been once enlarged, can be committed again for the same offence. Is this act always in force? No: the parliament has thought proper occasionally to suspend it. What is a Mittimus? A warrant granted by a justice of the peace, to send any person to prison. What is High Treason? An offence committed either against the safety of the sovereign or state, by imagination, word, or action: thus, it is high treason to effect or imagine the death of the king, queen, or heir-apparent to the throne; to coin false money; to make war upon the lawful monarch; or to take any part with his enemies. What is the punishment of the law in these cases? Traitors, if of rank, are generally beheaded; if otherwise, they are hanged and quartered; their wives lose their jointures, their children their estates and nobility, and the whole of their landed and personal property is forfeited to the crown; coining, though adjudged high treason, does not however subject the offender to all these penalties. What is meant by Misprision of Treason? Neglecting to declare any treason with which we are acquainted: for this offence the punishment is imprisonment for life, and forfeiture of the person's

goods, with the profits arising from his estate. Why is the sovereign of England called the supreme head of the church? This title has been assumed ever since the reign of Henry VIII., to denote regal power over the church of England and Ireland in temporal affairs; those of a spiritual nature are left for the clergy, subject, however, to the king's approbation. Who compose the clergy of the establishment? The church of England has two archbishops, 26 bishops, 26 deans and chapters, 60 archdeacons, 544 prebendaries, and about 9,700 rectors or vicars; many of these last named have one curate at least under them, generally more. What are their several offices? The archbishops assist at the coronation of our monarchs, Canterbury placing the crown on the head of the king, York on that of the queen-consort; they consecrate bishops, and grant letters of administration to the friends of those who die intestate within their jurisdiction; they can assemble the clergy within their provinces in convocation, and censure the misconduct of bishops and inferior clergy. What is the peculiar office of Bishops? They, as well as the archbishops, confirm, consecrate churches and burial-grounds, and ordain priests and deacons; they are obliged to visit their dioceses once in three years. Have there not been some changes recently made in the Bishoprics of Ireland? Yes: it was resolved to reduce the Bishoprics there, from 20 to 10, as the resident bishops dropt off by death: the minimum number is not yet attained.

What is the office of the archdeacons? To visit the diocese for the bishop two years out of three, reform ecclesiastical abuses, and inquire what necessary repairs are wanting in the churches: every cathedral has a dean, and a certain number of prebendaries, called the chapter.

What is the office of rectors or vicars? To take care, in a spiritual sense, of the congregation entrusted to them, perform divine service as frequently as they can, and register marriages, christenings, and burials; deacons not

being in full orders, cannot read the absolution, nor give the sacramental bread. What constitutes the distinction between rectors and vicars? When the great tithes are in the hands of laymen, parish priests are called vicars; when in the hands of the clergy, rectors.

What are the Ecclesiastical Divisions of the kingdom? Provinces, under archbishops; dioceses, under bishops; and parishes, under rectors, vicars, and curates. What is a Churchwarden? An officer elected annually, by the minister and parishioners, to attend to the repairs of the church, and the providing things necessary for the performance of divine service. By what right have the bishops a seat in the House of Peers? William the Conqueror converted their benefices into temporal baronies, in right of which all prelates, but the Bishop of Man, could sit and vote. New bishoprics have been created within the last few years, but the number of ecclesiastical peers is not increased. There are always, now, two bishops without seats, and, when a bishop dies, the oldest of them takes his seat. Is the bishop's ecclesiastical authority as extensive as it was? No: their Consistory Courts now take cognizance of church-rates, blasphemy, and some small matters; but everything connected with their jurisdiction in cases of wills and testamentary matters, has been transferred, since Jan. 1, 1858, to the Court of Probate; and their jurisdiction in matrimonial disputes, to the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, held in London. Name the several kinds of law used in England. Civil law, common law, statute law, canon law, martial law, forest law, and that called the law of custom. How are they used? Civil law is used in the ecclesiastical courts and maritime affairs; common law contains the English Rights, as confirmed to us by Magna Charta; the statutes, acts, and ordinances of parliament, are contained in the statute law; canon law comprehends the decrees of the popes, general councils, and the judgments of the fathers; martial law is used in all military and most naval



affairs; and forest law relates to the regulation of the forests and the chase.

Who is the Lord Chancellor? An officer of the greatest legal weight and power in the kingdom; he takes precedence of every temporal lord. What is his employment? He sits in the Court of Chancery for the purpose of determining according to equity and reason; his power can moderate the severity of the law, and none but the House of Lords can reverse his decrees. What other powers has the Chancellor? He appoints the justices of the peace; bestows most of the inferior church livings; and is the general guardian of infants, idiots, and lunatics. What is meant by the term Prime Minister? The constitution recognises no such officer; but whoever holds the office of first lord of the treasury is considered the premier, prime minister, or head of the government for the time being. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, proposes all schemes of taxation in the House of Commons. Who are the Lords of the Treasury? Gentlemen who have the management of the exchequer money, and inspect the integrity of those officers who are employed in collecting and bringing in all taxes and tributes. What power has the First Lord of the Treasury? A very extensive one: the revenues of the crown, kept in the exchequer, are at his disposal; the places in the customs, and many other lucrative appointments, are given by him. What is the Exchequer? The place where the public money is received and paid, and where all the crown receipts are kept. By whom are the members of the Privy Council appointed? The sovereign nominates them, and they can be removed at his (or her) pleasure. What is the duty of a Privy Counsellor? To advise the sovereign the best way in his power, for the royal honour and the public good, without partiality, fear, or dread; to keep secret what shall be determined upon in council; to assist in its execution, and to withstand all those who shall attempt the con-

trary. What is the office of Secretary of State? The secretaries are always privy counsellors, and are entrusted with the royal seal; they have the management of domestic and foreign correspondence, and all orders for secret expeditions, and securing traitors, are signed by them. What is a Mandamus? A writ, by which the sovereign requires the admission of any particular person into a college, university, or other office; this writ is always addressed to the superior officer of the place.

Which are the Cinque Ports? Dover, Hastings, Sandwich, Romney, and Hythe; to these Winchelsea, Rye, and Seaford, have been added: these havens were once esteemed of consequence; they lie on the east coast of England, and sent each two barons to parliament, who, at the king's coronation, supported the canopy over his head. By a clause in the reform bill (1832) Rye and Hythe have the privilege of returning one member each to parliament, but the other cinque ports are disfranchised. What is remarkable of these ports? They had formerly great privileges, on condition of fitting out ships when ordered by government, for the defence of the coast against France, which were to be employed 40 days together, and as often as called upon. What is meant by Justices in Eyre? They are said to have been appointed in John's reign, to see the forest laws put in execution, when the woods were numerous and extensive; and derived their name at their first institution, from their custom of sitting in the open air to determine causes. What titles have been assumed by our kings? From the reign of James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England, to the close of the eighteenth century, they have been styled Kings of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defenders of the faith; the kings of the line of Hanover have added to these titles those of dukes of Brunswick and Lunenburg, arch-treasurers of the holy Roman empire, and electors, afterwards kings, of Hanover; but this latter title was omitted on the accession of Queen

Victoria, the Duke of Cumberland then becoming king of Hanover. What title was chosen by the British monarch upon the Union of Great Britain and Ireland? This: George, by the grace of God, of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, king, defender of the faith; the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, were borne by George III., quarterly, to which were added an escutcheon of his majesty's arms, as elector of Hanover. Who bears the title of Duke of Aquitaine? The king of England; this ancient duchy (comprehending the provinces of Guienne and Gascony) was conquered by Henry V. of England, and though nothing more than the name now remains, yet at the coronation of our monarchs, one of the officers of the crown stands upon the right side of the throne, with a ducal cap and sword of state, in memory of that conquest. Name the titles assumed by the Prince of Wales. He is Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Earl of Chester, electoral Prince of Brunswick and Lunenberg, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, Great Steward of Scotland, and Captain-General of the artillery company. Name the first great officer of the English crown. The lord high steward, whose office is only exercised at the coronation of a king, or the trial of a peer or peeress; his badge is a white rod, which he breaks when the coronation or trial is over. Name the second great officer of the crown. The lord chancellor, whose office has been already spoken of. Name the third. The office of lord high treasurer, which is now put in commission, and vested in five lords of the treasury; the first of whom enjoys all the power which anciently belonged to the lord high treasurer. Name the fourth office. That of lord president of the council; his duty is to propose the business at the council board, and inform the king (when his majesty is not present) of what passes there; it is a place of considerable dignity, and requires proportionable abilities for the exercise of such an important trust. Name the



fifth great officer. The lord privy seal; this officer sets the king's privy seal to all charters and grants before they pass the great seal. Name the sixth great officer. The lord great chamberlain of England; this office is hereditary in the descendants of the Duke of Ancaster; he is to attend the king at his coronation, take charge of the House of Lords while parliament is sitting, and have Westminster Hall properly fitted up for coronations and trials; this office devolved upon a female (Lady Willoughby de Eresby), daughter of the last Duke of Ancaster, and at her decease, upon her only son, who acted previously as her deputy.

What is the seventh great office? The temporary one of lord high constable, used only at coronations; the unfortunate Duke of Buckingham was the last hereditary constable in the reign of Henry VIII.; for, after the duke's execution, Henry abolished the office, having been deeply offended and disgusted with the ceremonial observed by the constable, according to ancient custom, on his coronation. What was the form observed? Upon receiving a sword from the king, the high constable said aloud, "With this sword I will defend thee against all thine enemies, if thou governest according to law; and with this sword, I, and the people of England, will depose thee, if thou breakest thy coronation oath." The power of this officer was very great, as he commanded all the forts and garrisons, and took precedence of all other officers in the field.

Name the eighth officer of the crown. The earl-marshal of England; this office is hereditary in the person of the Duke of Norfolk; he regulates proceedings and precedence in the herald's office, appoints general mournings, processions, coronations, and proclamations. Name the ninth great officer of the crown. The lord high admiral of England was formerly considered as such, but since the death of George of Denmark (married to Queen Anne) this office, with the exception of the short period for which

it was held by the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., has been executed by commissioners, who are styled the lords of the admiralty. Which are the English Courts of Law? The court of chancery, the court of king's, or queen's, bench, the court of common pleas, and the exchequer court; these courts are held during the several terms called Easter, Trinity, Michaelmas, and Hilary. What is the Court of Chancery? This court, next in rank to the parliament, examines into frauds, breaches of trust, and other oppressions; obliges all trustees to discharge their office with faithfulness and impartiality, and moderates the severity of the common law. What is the King's, or Queen's Bench? A court which examines, controls, and corrects the decrees of all other courts, but those of chancery and the exchequer; all affairs which can be tried by common law are brought here, and determined by a jury; four judges preside in it; the first is styled lord chief justice. What is the Court of Common Pleas? It decides all actions between subjects, in which the sovereign is not plaintiff; the serjeants-at-law are the only proper pleaders there, no others having the power to make motions there, and sign pleas; but in trials other barristers are permitted to plead, and examine witnesses for their clients; there are also four judges in this court, who are created for life. What is the Court of Exchequer? This court tries all **causes** which concern the public revenue: the lord chief baron, and three other barons, preside in the exchequer; there is also a cursitor baron, whose office consists in administering the oaths to the bailiffs, receivers, collectors, comptrollers, surveyors, and searchers of the custom-house in England; the equity jurisdiction of the Court of Exchequer was abolished in 1841, and transferred to the Court of Chancery, and two Vice-chancellors were appointed to assist the Lord Chancellor in the business of his court.

Name the different Oaths taken by English subjects. That of supremacy, declaring the sovereign supreme head of the

church, first taken in the reign of Henry VIII.; of allegiance, in the time of James I. ; and of abjuration, first administered in the reign of William III. ; the person taking this oath, swears to be faithful to such lawful sovereigns of Great Britain as shall profess the religion of the church of England, and to abjure all others. How is Wales governed? This country, which was united to England in the reign of Henry VIII., is governed entirely by the English laws and customs; the established religion is that of the church of England, and Wales sends to the imperial parliament 15 members for counties, and 14 for cities and boroughs; in all, 29 members. What is the government of Scotland? Since the Union effected in the reign of Queen Anne, Scotland has been governed by the same general laws as England, though many of its own peculiar customs are still retained. What is the highest ecclesiastical authority in Scotland? The general assembly of the church, composed of commissioners, who are ministers chosen by the voice of the people, and of ruling elders; the latter are in general men of the first respectability among the laity. How are the members chosen? They are elected yearly, six weeks before the meeting of the assembly; their business is to examine the state of the church, and decide all ecclesiastical affairs. Who presides in this assembly? The lord high commissioner, who is generally a nobleman of the first distinction, appointed by, and representing the sovereign, but he has no vote in their debates. What is the government of Ireland? This kingdom, which submitted to Henry II., was, from that period to the year 1545, governed by lords-deputies, but thence to the present time by lords-lieutenants, who represent the sovereign; it had a house of peers, and a house of commons; in the latter sat 300 members; laws enacted by them, were sent over to England to receive the royal approbation, and pass the great seal; but by the act of Union, passed in 1800, the Irish legislature was entirely



abolished, and Irish representatives called to seats in both houses of the imperial parliament; the office of lord-lieutenant is retained. What additional privileges have been granted to the Irish since the Union? Roman Catholics are permitted to bury their dead in protestant cemeteries, and are allowed to sit in parliament, and hold high offices of state. What constitutes the superior excellence of the English constitution? Its liberty, the equality of its laws, and the right of trial by juries. What is Liberty? That power which every civil state or community has, to govern itself by laws of its own making, and where the laws are so constituted, that one man need not be in fear of another, when acting justly. What is the abuse of liberty? When the people of a state, no longer regarding the laws, deviate into licentiousness. Why were laws originally instituted? To guard the weak from the oppression of the strong, to protect the property of individuals, to support the interests of the community, for the sake of each member of it, and to make justice not only a principle of the heart, but a tie which even the most abandoned might not violate with impunity.

What English prince laid the foundation of the liberty Englishmen at present enjoy? Alfred the Great, by his institution of juries; to him we are indebted for the superstructure of what is called the common law, and many other useful regulations; the cabinet council was instituted by Alfred. Name a few of the most remarkable Acts of Parliament. That against bigamy, in the reign of Edward I.; the first navigation act, in that of Richard II.; the first for the preservation of the game, in that of Henry VII.; that for punishing perjury with the pillory and loss of ears, in Elizabeth's reign; the test and the corporation acts, passed in the reign of Charles II.; the test act required all officers under the English government, whether civil or military, to receive the sacrament according to the rites of the established church. All these, except the first, have been

either totally repealed or much modified: the tyrannical enactment for the preservation of game is succeeded by a mild and simple law; the pillory is no longer in use; and by an act passed in the year 1828, the sacramental test was dispensed with from that period; and the toleration act, passed in the reign of William III., empowers all those who do not profess the doctrines of the English church, to worship God in their own manner, without being disturbed. What are Sequestrations? During the civil wars, sequestrations meant seizing upon the property of the delinquent, for the use of the commonwealth; in civil law, it means disposing of the goods and chattels of a deceased person, whose estate no man will meddle with; in common law, it means separating disputed property equally from the possession of both parties; and in ecclesiastical affairs, sequestration means collecting the fruits of a vacant benefice, for the advantage of the next incumbent.

What is Misprision of Felony? Suffering any person committed on suspicion of felony or treason to escape before he is indicted.

What are the Customs? Taxes paid to government on goods exported and imported. What is a Bill of Entry? An account of goods entered at the custom-house. What is a Bill of Stores? A license granted at the custom-house, for merchants to take such articles, free of custom dues, as are necessary for their voyage. What is a Bill of Sufferance? Permission given at the custom-house, for merchants to trade from one English port to another, custom free.

# QUESTIONS

RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF

## THE MIDDLE AGES.

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WHAT is meant by the Middle Ages? Chiefly the period of the fixed feudal system. What was that? The granting of lands on condition that the possessors should faithfully serve the persons from whom they were received: if the engagement was broken, and especially if the parties

deserted their lord in the time of battle, the lands returned to their original possessor. Had the feudal system any advantages? Yes: although the tenant was in some respects the property of his lord, and his services, even at the expense of his life, were required of him, there were some mutual returns. What were they? The expectants of fiefs, or feudal tenures, were educated in the hall of their superior, while the tenures were precarious, or only for life; and when they were hereditary, the lord took care of the son and estate of his deceased vassal, and besides protecting his person, he took charge of his education, and directed the management of his affairs. Was the property always faithfully bestowed upon the heir? Always; and his lord bestowed it upon him in an improved state. This must have greatly strengthened the



union between the lord and the tenant, did it not? Yes: so much so, that the tenant would not even marry into a family known to be inimical to his chief. Was this act of attachment to the chief duly appreciated? It was; and the chief also found it to his own interest to exalt his dependents, by promoting their alliance with the most advantageous connections. Did the chief derive any other advantage from the feudal system? Yes: if he was reduced by misfortune or extravagance, his vassals were bound to support and relieve him according to existing circumstances. This was called "the incident of aid." Did this state of things promote the peace of society? It did not: the barons and their vassals looked with contempt on those who occupied no lands, and were unused to arms. How did the rest of the people act under these circumstances? They formed themselves into communities, and by union acquired strength; built towns and cities, which were walled in for defence against aggressors; and as their inhabitants increased in strength they grew independent and haughty: hence arose what is called a third estate. Were not corporations or guilds formed at this time? Yes: companies were formed, chiefly of those of the same trade, with a master at the head; these were again formed into one body, and certain conditions were essential to be regarded, in order to obtain the privileges of citizenship; the whole were established by the king's charter. What was Chivalry, which existed in the middle ages? Chivalry is a term expressive of horse soldiers. These were, in ancient times, held in peculiar estimation; and to use weapons on horseback, was the most important application of muscular strength and manly vigour. And was that Chivalry? No: that was not the whole of chivalry; it is descriptive of a peculiar class of persons and customs of the middle ages, that form a connecting link between the ancient and modern modes of warfare, as well as between the manners of the upper classes, and, indeed, the whole

framework of polished society in former and present times. How were females treated by these chivalrous heroes? Chivalry greatly improved their condition, and women were treated with the highest respect; those who were unmarried were really honoured with enthusiastic devotion. Was not Knighthood common in the middle ages? Yes: but we must understand that there was a class of knights of high antiquity, and another class that was peculiar to feudal times. When did this chivalry commence? Only in the eleventh century. What occasioned it? Europe being then in a state of anarchy, every proprietor of a manor became a petty sovereign; the mansion-house was fortified by a moat, defended by a guard, and called a castle! The possessor had a party of 700 or 800 men at his command, and with these he used frequently to make excursions, which commonly ended in a battle with the lord of some petty estate of the same kind, whose castle was then pillaged, and the women and treasures carried off by the conqueror. This was a bad state of things, was it not? It was, indeed, but this was not all; for the wealthy traders, who then travelled from place to place with their merchandise and their families, were in perpetual danger; the lord of almost every castle extorted something from them upon the road; and at last, some one more rapacious than the rest, seized upon the whole cargo, and carried off the women for his own use. But how did this state of things occasion the origin of chivalry and knighthood? Many lords who despised this robbery, associated to protect property and the ladies, for the castles of the assailants had now become warehouses for plundered merchandise, and the prisons of distressed females, whose fathers or lovers had been plundered or slain. How was this association bound together? By a solemn vow, which at length received the sanction of a religious ceremony. The proposed knight fasted and went through various ceremonies, watched his arms all night in

the church, and the next morning knelt before the lady who was to put on his armour; he was armed *cap-à-piè*, she being assisted by persons of the first rank. What ceremony then followed? The knight who dubbed him, struck him three times over the shoulder with the flat side of the sword, in the name of God, St. Michael, and St. George. And these knights became the protectors of the oppressed, did they? Yes: the knight now devoted himself to the redress of wrongs, to secure merchants from the rapacity of banditti, and females from their cruel insults. And was there a regular succession of these chivalrous men? Yes: the principal lords who entered into the confraternity of knights, used to send their sons to each other at seven years of age, to be educated away from their parents, in the mystery of chivalry, and when these youths arrived at 14 years of age, they were made squires, and at 21, qualified to receive the order of knighthood. Did this become very general? Yes: about the beginning of the eleventh century; the dignity of knighthood was an object of general ambition. What were its chief characteristics? A romantic gallantry, a servile spirit of superstition, and great humanity. Did not the knights furnish some of the principal court amusements of those days? Yes: tournaments were the favourite amusement at the court of every prince, count, or baron. But what do you understand by a tournament? It literally means to turn round, from the French word *tourner*, because to be expert in these exercises, much agility both of horse and man was requisite; and they often rode round a ring in imitation of the ancient Circi. How were these tournaments managed? The king gave the invitation to the knights: those who entered the lists first engaged singly, and then in troops, when the best cavaliers received a prize from the lady of the tournament, and were honoured with saluting her and her attendants? Where did the tournament originate? In France, under the patronage



of Geoffrey, lord of Prenille, about 1066, and became general in England in the reign of Richard I., about the year 1189. How did it go out of fashion? It was found productive of bad effects, and the occasion of several fatal misfortunes. Henry II., of France, was killed at a tournament, while jousting with one of his knights; and at a tilt at Chalons, numbers were killed on both sides; in consequence of these and other evils arising from them, they were at length discouraged and suppressed by the popes and the princes of Europe.

When did chivalry flourish most? During the time of the Crusades. What were the Crusades? They were expe-



Peter the Hermit preaching the Crusades.

ditions undertaken by the powers of Europe against the infidels, for the conquest of Palestine. How did they originate? Peter, commonly called the Hermit, a native of Amiens, in Picardy, had made the pilgrimage to Jerusalem, which was common in those times, and being deeply affected with the dangers to which the pilgrims were exposed, as well as with the oppressions endured by the Eastern Christians, he formed the bold project of conquering the country. How did he carry it into execution? He proposed his scheme to Pope Martin II., who summoned a council of 4,000 ecclesiastics, and 30,000 seculars, which met on an open plain at Placentia. The speeches of the pope and Peter inflamed the multitude, and they immediately declared for war. Peter was then dispatched to all the sovereigns of Europe, to enlist them in the undertaking. And did he succeed? Yes: all were ready, from various motives, to join the holy standard against the infidels, or Mussulmans, who held Palestine in their grasp. And who were those that actually engaged in the matter? The barons sold their castles to accomplish the object; women even clad themselves in armour for the camp, and the most aged accompanied the armies to see the holy city before they died, while every criminal, in his respective country, was taught that the task would be an expiation of crimes, and willingly entered upon it. How many formed the first army? 300,000 undisciplined persons marched on the first expedition, but as they plundered all the way, to supply their wants, they mostly perished by the hands of those whom they plundered. By whom was this rabble multitude commanded? By Peter the Hermit, and Gautier or Walter, surnamed the Moneyless, from his being a soldier of fortune. What was the route taken by this army? Through Hungary and Bulgaria. Having mentioned the first army, then did another follow after? Yes: the most disciplined followed after, and passing the straits of Constantinople, were mustered in the plains of

Asia, and amounted in the whole to 700,000 men. Who were the principal men in this first Crusade? Hugo, Count of Vermandois, brother to Philip I., king of France; Robert, Duke of Normandy; Robert, Earl of Flanders; Raimond, Earl of Toulouse and St. Giles; the celebrated Godfrey of Bouillon, Duke of Lorraine, with his brothers,



Crusaders on their march to Jerusalem.

Baldwin and Eustace; Stephen, Earl of Chartres and Blois; and Hugo, Count of St. Paul; with many other lords. How did they succeed? Jerusalem was taken by



the confederated army, and Godfrey was made king in 1099. Was he allowed quietly to possess his conquest? No: the sultan of Egypt sent a terrible army against him, which he defeated, with the slaughter of about 100,000 of the enemy.

How long did the Christian kingdom of Jerusalem last? Eighty-eight years. How many kings held it? Nine. Who retook it? Saladin, sultan of Egypt. How many Crusades were there? Eight. When did the second take place? In 1144. By whom was it headed? By the emperor Conrad III., and Louis VII., king of France. This was not successful. When did the third Crusade take place? In 1188, not long after the taking of Jerusalem by Saladin. Who headed this Crusade? The emperor Frederick Barbarossa, and a very large number of foreign princes, joined by Philip Augustus, king of France, and Richard I., king of England. How large was the army of the Crusade at this time? It consisted of 300,000 fighting men. How did it terminate? Great disputes happened between the kings of France and England, so that the former quitted the Holy Land, and Richard concluded a peace with Saladin. When was the fourth Crusade? In 1195. Who headed that? The emperor Henry VI., after Saladin's death. Did that Crusade prosper? Yes: numbers of towns were taken, and success seemed inevitable, when the death of the emperor obliged the armies to quit the Holy Land, and return into Germany. When was the fifth Crusade? In 1198. Who undertook that? It was published by Pope Innocent III. How did it succeed? Not well: the plague destroyed many, and the petty Christian princes having quarrelled among each other, there was nothing done, and the troops were defeated. In what year did the sixth Crusade begin? In 1228; but this produced no advantage. When was the seventh Crusade? In 1249. Who headed this? St. Louis, who took the town of Damietta; but sickness happening

in the Christian army, the king endeavoured to make good his retreat: in this he failed, for most of his army were butchered, and himself and his nobles made prisoners.



Richard Cour-de-Lion.

However, the king and his lords were set at liberty, after agreeing for a truce of 10 years. When was the eighth Crusade undertaken? In 1270. Who headed it? The same prince; but he soon died, and left his army in a miserable condition. When did the Crusades end? In 1291, when the town of Acre, or Ptolemais, was taken and plundered by the sultan of Egypt, and the Christians were

quite driven out of Syria. How many persons perished in these expeditions? They are computed at 2,000,000. Did not various Orders of Knighthood spring up during the Crusades? Yes: there were Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, the Hospitallers, Templars, and an infinite number of religious orders. Did the Crusades produce any changes in Europe? Yes: the more barbarous mingling with the more polished, acquired a greater degree of refinement. The fiefs fell into the hands of the crown, and the feudal system went to decay; for the estates of the barons were dissipated, and their race was often extinguished in these perilous expeditions. "Their poverty," as Gibbon remarks, "extorted from their pride those charters of freedom which unlocked the fetters of the slave, secured the farm of the peasant and the shop of the artificer, and gradually restored a substance and a soul to the most numerous and useful part of the community." Then the Crusades were commendable, were they not? No: the benefits arising from them were merely accidental; but as the historian Mill observes, "comparing the object with the cost, the gain proposed with the certain peril, we call the attempt the extremest idea of madness, and wonder that the Western world should for 200 years pour forth its blood and treasure in chase of a phantom; but the crusades were not a greater reproach to virtue and wisdom than most of those contests to which, in every age of the world, pride and ambition have given rise."

What religion prevailed in Europe during the middle ages? Popery. All the kings were tributary to the pope, and many were his vassals. Was any resistance made to his authority? Yes: Arnold of Brescia, who was a pupil of the famous Abelard, the Waldenses, Wickliffe, and Huss, and their followers, endeavoured to resist the corrupt hierarchy, but in vain. What first diminished the papal power in Europe? The Reformation. How did this begin? It began in some degree with the



illustrious persons before named ; but Martin Luther had the honour of kindling that glorious flame, which gave light to Europe, and has never since expired. Who was he ? A native of Saxony, an Augustine friar. When did he make his appearance ? About 1512 ; being then professor of divinity in the University of Wittenberg, he began to propagate his opinions in his public lectures ; but that which made the greatest noise was his opposing the sale of indulgences, for the disposal of which a friar of the name of Tetzel had visited his neighbourhood. What were Indulgences ? The remission of the punishment due to sins, granted by the church, and supposed to save the sinner from purgatory. Who could have invented such things ? They were first invented in the eleventh century, by Pope Urban II., as a recompense for those who went in person upon the glorious enterprise of conquering the Holy Land. How did Luther oppose them ? He both wrote and preached against them. What did the pope say to this ? Leo X., then pope, summoned Luther to appear before him at Rome, but Frederick, the elector of Saxony, interposed in his behalf. He was, however, excommunicated on the 15th of June, 1520 : from this time what is called Protestantism began to increase. What is meant by Protestant ? The emperor Charles V. called a diet at Spire, in 1529, one object of which was to allay the religious disputes which then raged in consequence of Luther's opinions. It was then decreed by Ferdinand and other popish princes, that no Roman Catholic should be allowed to turn Lutheran ; and the reformers should deliver nothing in their sermons contrary to the received doctrines of the church. Six Lutheran princes, the electors of Saxony and Brandenburg being the chief, with the deputies of 13 imperial towns, formally and solemnly protested against this decree, and hence the name Protestants. How was the Reformation received in England ? It was at first strongly opposed by Henry VIII., who even

wrote a book against Luther, and received, as a reward from the pope, the title of "Defender of the Faith." But a circumstance occurred which favoured its progress here. What was that? Henry, who was very fickle with regard to his wives, wished to obtain a divorce from Catherine of Aragon; the pope refused it; he procured it from Cranmer, then Archbishop of Canterbury; the pope reversed it under penalty of excommunication, and Henry at once renounced the papal supremacy. It was not, however, till the next reign, that of Edward VI., that Protestantism made any great progress. What art favoured the spread of the Reformation? The art of Printing. Where and when was this invented? It was invented at Haarlem, and improved at Metz, about 1420, and was brought into England by William Caxton, in the year 1470; by this means copies of the Scriptures became multiplied, and enlightened works found their way into the hands of the people. What distinguished writers appeared in the middle ages? Petrarch, who died in 1374, and Boccaccio, who died in 1375, both distinguished Italian poets; also Ariosto, an Italian poet, who died about the close of the middle ages, 1533; Chaucer, the English poet, in the time of Wickliffe, whose opinions he embraced: he died in 1400; Cervantes, a dramatic writer, and author of *Don Quixote*; and Shakespeare, our great dramatist, have been appended to this list, both of whom died in 1616; in which case we ought to add the poet Spencer, who died in 1598; but these cannot strictly be considered as poets of the middle ages. Did Painting flourish in the middle ages? Yes, exceedingly: it made great advances, especially upon the Lower Rhine and in Italy. The celebrated Raphael died in 1520.

Did Architecture meet with any patronage in the middle ages? Yes: it was during this period that the noble Gothic or Pointed style flourished, and adorned the cities of Europe, and the most splendid cathedrals, and other

ecclesiastical structures, now existing, were erected. What was the state of Science in the middle ages? It was in a lamentably low condition; even reading and writing were acquirements chiefly confined to the monks. However, at the end of the fifteenth century, navigation began to improve, in consequence of which many unknown regions were discovered; among these was the vast continent of America, and about the same time the passage to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope was accomplished.



Street-Architecture. (Sixteenth Century.)



## ABSTRACT OF BRITISH HISTORY

PRIOR TO THE

## NORMAN CONQUEST.



BRITAIN, before its invasion by the Romans, B.C. 55, was in a state of warlike barbarism; Julius Cæsar, allured by the beauty of the island, directed his ambitious views to our coast; but the hardy natives, though attacked, were not subdued by him; at length Agricola, general under the emperor Domitian, secured and extended the

Roman conquests; South Britain then became an appendage to that extensive empire.

About three centuries after this, the Goths and other barbarous nations threatened Rome herself with destruction; her legions were then removed from Britain, and the Scots and Picts, availing themselves of its defenceless state, plundered the country without mercy; in vain did they implore assistance from their former masters; Rome feared for her own safety, and the Britons, repulsed there, sought protection from the Saxons, a fierce, turbulent people, who had settled in Denmark and the North of Germany. Hengist and Horsa, two Saxon chiefs, attended by a needy train of freebooters, checked the progress of the enemy, and the Britons, grateful for the supposed favour, allowed the Saxons a residence in the Isle of Thanet; but preferring the smiling plains of Albion to their own barren soil, they

soon enlarged this boundary, concluded a separate peace with the Picts, the enemies of the Britons, against whom they had promised to maintain perpetual war, and resolved upon conquering the latter. After many struggles they succeeded in their attempts, and finally established upon the island seven kingdoms, well known by the title of the Saxon Heptarchy. The foundation of the Heptarchy was laid by Hengist, who, having lost his brother and fellow-commander, Horsa, in one of the battles of this long and cruel war, which now ensued between the Saxons and Britons, assumed the name of King of Kent, of which he had become the sole master. This happened in the year of our Lord 458. Other Saxon chiefs now resolved to try their fortunes in the island; and in 477 Ælla landed with a numerous martial train, defeated the Britons, and founded the kingdom of Sussex in 491; in 495, Cerdic, another Saxon chieftain, landed, defeated the Britons, and, after numerous conflicts, founded the kingdom of the West Saxons, in 510. Other bands of adventurers, from the same country, landed on the east coast of Britain at different times, and by degrees their chieftains founded three other small kingdoms. The East Saxons consisted of Essex, Middlesex, and part of Hertfordshire, and its first monarch was named Erchenwin. The East Angles consisted of the counties of Cambridge, Suffolk, and Norfolk; Uffa, the first king, began his reign in 575. The kingdom of the Mercians comprehended all the middle counties of England, to the East of the Severn, and South of Yorkshire, and Lancashire; Creda, its first king, commenced his reign in 585. Ida, a German prince, arrived in a fleet of 50 ships in 547, and soon founded the kingdom of Northumberland. Thus was formed the Heptarchy, or seven Saxon kingdoms: each had a succession of kings; the greatest number being those of Northumberland, amounting to 24, and the least, those of Sussex, or the South Saxons, amounting to five; their duration was also unequal; the

kingdom of the West Saxons was of the longest duration, having continued 389 years; and that of the East Saxons the shortest, 219 years. The part of Britain which they occupied was soon after called England, from the Angles, the most numerous and powerful tribe of the Saxons. This name was given by Egbert.

Egbert was the seventeenth and last king of Wessex, or the West Saxons: he brought most of the Saxon princes under his government, and reigned 10 years, the first sole monarch of this kingdom; having previously reigned 26 years over the West Saxons: he died in 837.

Ethelwulph or Ethelwulf succeeded his father. He was a weak and superstitious prince, and first imposed the tribute called Peter's Pence; he made a pilgrimage to Rome, with Alfred, his favourite son. He reigned 20 years.

The profligate Ethelbald succeeded his father in 857, and reigned in conjunction with his brother Ethelbert, for about two years and a-half, when by his death his brother inherited the whole kingdom.

Ethelbert reigned five years: he left two sons, Anhelm and Ethelward; but by virtue of his father Ethelwulph's will, his successor was his younger brother Ethelred.

Ethelred ascended the throne in 866: he had a short and troublesome reign, and was killed in a battle with the Danes, in 872: this prince had children, but, like his brother Ethelbert, by the will of Ethelwulph, they were prevented from taking the crown, Alfred, their father's next brother, being in the succession.

Alfred is justly styled, ALFRED THE GREAT: he acquired knowledge under the greatest disadvantages: he resisted and defeated the Danes in eight pitched battles in one year, and fought, in the whole, no less than 65, in defence of his country: he laid the foundation of our naval defence by a British fleet, and established a regular militia: he restored learning in the University of Oxford, and translated several works from the Latin and Greek: he esta-



lished a code of laws, and settled and secured property : it was he who divided England into shires, hundreds, and tithings. Arts, commerce, and literature revived under his reign, as by a magic touch : he was a hero, a statesman a scholar, and, to crown his illustrious character, he was a Christian : his practice accorded with his faith ; he never wantonly shed innocent blood, and showed the greatest mercy to his conquered enemies : he regularly passed one-third of his time in devotion, giving the other two-thirds to sleep, and to necessary business : he died in the year 900, in the 52nd year of his age, and the 29th of his brilliant reign.

Edward the Elder succeeded his father Alfred, but Ethelwald, son of Ethelbert, Alfred's elder brother, disputed his claim : aided by the Danes of Northumberland and East Anglia, he raised an army, and at first his progress was such as promised success to his enterprise, but Edward at last defeated his rival, who fell in the conflict ; his reign of 24 years was prosperous : he died, 925.

Athelstan, a natural son of Edward, by Egwena, a peasant's daughter, was elected king by the clergy and nobility, 925, and so superseded the children of his predecessor, one of whom, Edwin, he is said to have slain : his reign was, however, illustrious ; he was triumphant in war ; he promoted commerce and navigation, and completed the translation of the entire Scriptures ; Alfred the Great having only lived to see the translation of the New Testament. Guy, Earl of Warwick, lived in the reign of this prince.

Edmund, called the Pious, the legitimate son of Edward the Elder, now ascended the throne, in his 18th year. This prince, who was greatly beloved, had made severe laws against bands of robbers which then infested the country. One of their chiefs, named Leolf, who had been condemned to banishment, had the audacity to take his seat at a feast prepared by the king. The latter ordered

him to be turned out, and on his resisting, imprudently sprung from his throne, seized him by the hair, and dragged him away, when the enraged robber, drawing a dagger, pierced him to the heart, and he fell on the body of his murderer. The assassin was instantly cut to pieces, but the nation had met with an irreparable loss in the untimely death of one who had given the fairest promise of being a blessing to his country: he had reigned eight years. Edmund left two sons, Edwy and Edgar, but his brother Edred was now declared king, 948, the sons being thought too young to rule the kingdom.

Edred was a superstitious prince: he resigned his conscience, his treasures, and his royal authority to an ambitious abbot named Dunstan. He was successful in his wars with the Danes, and was the first monarch styled King of Great Britain.

Edwy, son of Edmund I., and nephew of Edred, now became king, 955, Elfred and Belfred being set aside, as Edwy and Edgar had formerly been. This prince opposed the domination of the monks, and banished Dunstan, who, notwithstanding, succeeded in raising a rebellion against him, which broke his heart, and after a reign of four years he was succeeded by his brother Edgar.

Edgar began his reign in 959, and in the 15th year of his age. The monks having raised him to power, were now in favour, and Dunstan was restored. This prince was surnamed *the peaceable*. His peace was, however, secured by his strong defence; for besides a large standing army, he had a large fleet of vessels of war. By promising pardon to criminals who should bring him so many wolves' tongues by such a time, he cleared the kingdom of those fierce and destructive animals. After reigning 16 years he died, aged 32.

Edward the Younger, improperly called the Martyr, succeeded his father when he had not attained his 14th year. He was the son by a first wife; and there being a son of a

second wife, she was desirous of raising him to the throne. An opportunity occurred of doing this at the expense of Edward's life. The wicked queen employed one of her domestics to stab him in the back, while sitting on his horse, and drinking to her health at the door of her residence of Corfe Castle, when he had made her a friendly visit. He had reigned only four years.

Ethelred II., half-brother of Edward, now assumed the reins of power: he too was very young, not being more than 12 years of age. He was surrounded by treacherous counsellors, and greatly annoyed and impoverished by the Danes. In revenge, he contrived the massacre of every Dane in the kingdom, without regard to rank, sex, or age, and among his victims was Gunilda, sister to Sweyn, king of Denmark. This barbarous act was most cruelly avenged by Sweyn, who, with a large army, visited and ravaged the whole country, committing the most horrible massacres. At length Ethelred fled, and Sweyn became king. He, however, died during the next year, 1014, and Ethelred was restored, but in 1015 he also died.

Edmund II., surnamed Ironside, from his great robustness of body, succeeded his father Ethelred: but he had to fight for his crown, which was claimed by Canute, the son of Sweyn. Five pitched battles were fought by these princes in one year. At length it was determined that Edmund should have London, part of Essex, and all the country south of the Thames—and Canute the rest. Edmund reigned but one year, for he was speedily assassinated, and though he left two sons, Canute contrived to make himself master of the whole kingdom.

1017. Canute commenced a long and prosperous reign, during which he subdued Norway; and when he died he left, by will, Norway to his natural son Sweyn, and Denmark and England separately to his sons Hardicanute and Harold, 1036.

Harold I. was surnamed Harefoot, probably from his swift-



ness in running. He reigned only three years, and was succeeded by his brother,

Hardicanute, or Canute II., 1039: he was a dissipated prince, and died of excessive drinking at Lambeth, 1041.

Three princes had now reigned of the Danish line—Canute, Harold I., and Hardicanute; but the last had so disgusted the people, that they resolved to restore the Saxon line, especially as there was no Danish claimant of the crown.

Two princes of the Saxon line remained to be chosen—Edward, son of Ethelred II., whom Sweyn had driven from his kingdom; and Edward, son of Edmund Ironside, who had shared the kingdom with Canute. The choice of the nobles fell on Edward, son of Ethelred; the other Edward, therefore, continued in Hungary, whither he had been sent. This king made no figure as a good or a great man, but gained from the monks the title of Edward the Confessor. He died in 1066, when the Saxon line became extinct, and the throne became occupied by

Harold II., son of Godwin, Earl of Kent; the earl's daughter was the wife of Edward. Edgar Atheling had the proper right to the throne, but Harold's policy procured his own election: he, however, paid dearly for his ambition, for in less than a year he was defeated and slain by William of Normandy at the battle of Hastings, and the Norman line commenced by William ascending the throne.

# ABSTRACT OF THE ENGLISH REIGNS, FROM THE CONQUEST.

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“Happy Britannia!  
Rich is thy soil, and merciful thy clime,  
Unmatch'd thy guardian oaks.”

THOMSON'S *Summer*.



At what period did the Saxon line cease? In 1066, on the accession of William the Conqueror. Name some events in his reign. He caused a general survey of the lands to be made, and entered in *Doomsday Book*, which resembled the Roll of Winton, composed by Alfred the Great: he began the

first wars with France; the Norman laws and language were introduced; many forts were built; he reigned with arbitrary sway; instituted the curfew bell, at the toll of which the English were obliged to extinguish their fires and candles; and planted the New Forest in Hampshire, on a tract of land from which he cruelly expelled the inhabitants.

William Rufus, 1087, was cruel and irreligious. He invaded Normandy, his brother's dukedom; engaged in the crusades; and was killed in New Forest, by an arrow that was discharged at a stag. Sir Walter Tyrrel, the



author of his death, was a Norman knight, and bow-bearer to William.

Henry I., surnamed Beauclerc, 1100: the youngest son of William the Conqueror; being witness to the death of the king, he hastened to Winchester, and purchased the throne by seizing upon his brother's treasures which were lodged there; he abolished the curfew toll; recalled the banished prelates; and suffered the clergy to assume ex-





cessive power, in return for their support and acknowledgment of his title. Henry unjustly invaded Normandy: he seized on the person of his brother Robert, the reigning duke of that country, and carried him prisoner into England: with singular cruelty he caused his brother's eyes to be destroyed, and then put him into confinement in the castle of Cardiff, where he died after 28 years' imprisonment. Henry possessed shining abilities, but his conduct



was exceptionable: he was cruel, arbitrary, and unprincipled. On his death,

Stephen of Blois, and Earl of Boulogne and Montaign, grandson of the Conqueror, seized upon the throne, 1135, to the prejudice of the empress Maude, or Matilda, the daughter of Henry I., who was entitled to the succession by her father's will: a long and bloody war ensued, during which many castles were built; the late king's treasure



carried off; and Stephen himself taken prisoner, and confined in the castle of Gloucester. Peace was at last concluded on condition that Stephen should enjoy the throne for life; be succeeded by Henry Plantagenet, son of the empress; and that the baronial castles built in this reign should be razed to the ground. Stephen was famed for personal valour.

Henry II., Plantagenet, 1154: a wise and great prince:





he resolved to employ his solid judgment for the better government of his dominions ; he took care that the strong castles of the barons should be immediately razed, according to the stipulations made with the nation in the preceding reign : he endeavoured to diminish the influence of the pope and the clergy, but met with violent and painful opposition in this measure from the famous Thomas à Becket, who was at first his favourite, afterwards his tor-



mentor: Henry obliged the Welsh to pay him homage; received the allegiance of that part of Ireland which Earl Strongbow had acquired; appointed assizes and circuits in England; but being supposed to have been instrumental in causing the murder of Becket, he was obliged to do penance at that prelate's tomb, and to receive forty lashes from the monks of Becket's Abbey of Canterbury. The well-known Fair Rosamond lived in this reign.



Richard I., Cœur-de-Lion, 1189: he engaged in the crusades, or holy wars; took the island of Cyprus; the town of Askalon; defeated the brave Saladin; and performed many acts of valour. Returning from the Holy Land, he suffered shipwreck at Aquileia, whence proceeding towards Vienna he was made prisoner by Leopold, Duke of Austria, who delivered him up to the emperor. This avaricious sovereign was mean enough to demand a





large ransom for the brave crusader's liberty, which his subjects generously paid. During his last residence in France, Vidomar, Viscount of Limoges, one of Richard's vassals, having found a treasure, refused to resign it to his feudal lord; enraged at his contumacy, Richard resolved on besieging his castle of Chalus, but while he reconnoitred it, he was hit by a poisoned arrow, shot from the walls by Bertrand de Gourdon, and died of the wound.



John, 1199: he murdered his nephew; quarrelled with the pope, and was excommunicated; signed Magna Charta, the bulwark of English liberty; entered into a war with France, and his barons; and died deservedly detested.

Henry III., 1216, was weak and irresolute; his was a long minority: he was prevailed upon to violate Magna Charta; his barons rebelled, a civil war followed, but an accommodation took place, and they returned to their



allegiance. The famous Earl of Leicester was his chief opponent.

Edward I., 1272: he conquered Wales, massacred the Welsh bards, enacted useful laws, and was called the English Justinian: he granted the cinque ports their privileges. The renowned William Wallace, and the English Roger Bacon, flourished. Edward's heart was buried in the Holy Land.





Edward II., surnamed Caernarvon, 1307, encouraged Gaveston and other unworthy favourites, and lost the affections of his people: he wanted his father's strength of mind to keep the barons in obedience: his queen, at their head, made war upon him; he was compelled to abdicate the throne, and was afterwards murdered in Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire.

Edward III., 1327: he subdued Scotland, and defeated



the French in the battles of Cressy and Poitiers; had two kings (John of France, and David of Scotland) prisoners at his court; encouraged the various manufactures: his conquests added more to the glory than the real happiness of his subjects, and he left his kingdom in an impoverished condition.

Richard II., 1377, was thoughtless and prodigal: the insurrection, headed by Wat Tyler, on account of the poll-



tax, was in his reign; the king suppressed it in person. The Earl of Hereford, son of the Duke of Lancaster, was banished, but returned before the expiration of the time, seized upon the throne, and confined Richard in the castle of Pontefract, where he was starved.

Henry IV., 1399, reigned with wisdom and prudence; the Earl of Northumberland, who had assisted him in gaining the throne, rebelled, but was defeated; and his





son Henry Hotspur slain. The English marine was greatly increased, but learning in general was at a very low ebb.

Henry V., 1413, was powerful and victorious; his conquests in France were numerous and splendid; he gained the battles of Harfleur and Agincourt, and was declared next heir to the French monarchy. In his reign the followers of Wickliffe were severely persecuted. Henry died in the midst of victory.



Henry VI., 1422: he was crowned king of France and England at the age of six months. During his minority France was lost, by the misconduct of his generals. Joan of Arc, or the Maid of Orleans, lived. The first quarrels occurred between the houses of York and Lancaster; civil wars followed; and Henry became the tool of each party in turn, till he was at length murdered in the Tower, by the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III.



Edward IV., 1461. The civil wars continued, which destroyed the flower of the English nobility; trade and manufactures, however, notwithstanding these disadvantages, gradually increased; Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI., died in extreme misery in France; her son, Prince Edward, was killed; and the claim of Edward IV. to the throne remained undisputed.

Edward V., 1483, succeeded. Being a child, his





uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, was chosen protector, who murdered the young king, and his brother, the Duke of York, in the Tower; and seized upon the vacant throne, six months after the death of Edward IV., his brother.

Richard III., 1483: he waded to the throne through the blood of his nearest relations: his private character was detestable; but, as a king, he managed the helm



with success, being valiant and prudent. The Earl of Richmond asserted his superior right to the throne; Richard was killed at the battle of Bosworth, and Richmond proclaimed king.

Henry VII., 1485: he was prudent and avaricious. America, that is, the whole Western Hemisphere, was discovered in his reign by Columbus. Henry suppressed the insurrections headed by Perkin and Simnel, protected



the people, humbled the power of his barons, and left his kingdom in a flourishing condition.

Henry VIII., 1509: he separated from the Romish church, and was excommunicated; took the title of supreme head of the church of England, and dissolved the religious foundations. Calvin and Luther, the reformers, lived; the famous Cardinal Wolsey exercised unlimited power as prime minister.—Henry encouraged the arts and





sciences ; was cruel and tyrannical ; married six wives, and beheaded two.

Edward VI., 1547, had great natural abilities ; Seymour, Duke of Somerset, governed during Edward's minority. He encouraged the Reformation, and died very young ; leaving the crown to Lady Jane Grey, his cousin, she being a Protestant.

Mary, 1553, succeeded, after deposing Jane Grey, who



reigned only 10 days, and was afterwards beheaded by Mary's order. Her reign was cruel, and stained with blood : she restored the Catholic religion, persecuted and burnt the Protestants, married Philip, king of Spain, son of the famous Charles V. ; and died, after a short reign, tissued with every kind of barbarity.

Elizabeth, half-sister to Mary, 1558 ; she was prudent, accomplished, and skilled in the art of governing a mighty



empire, but arbitrary, arrogant, and vain. The Spanish Armada was defeated by her admirals : she established the reformed religion ; supported the Protestant interest abroad. In her reign the East India Company was established ; but her glory was tarnished by the unjust death of her rival, the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scots.

James I. of England, and VI. of Scotland, 1603, had high notions of kingly power ; he was a learned pedant,





and particularly attached to peace. The famous gunpowder plot was discovered by him. His reign was inglorious; and his favourites managed the affairs of the state with little reputation. He disgraced his reign by the death of Raleigh.

Charles I., 1625, received from his father the same unconstitutional ideas of royal prerogative; his people began to feel their own weight in the scale of empire, and refused



to pay the taxes he imposed ; a civil war ensued. Charles was defeated, taken prisoner, and beheaded by the parliament, in the year 1649.

Oliver Cromwell then usurped the regal power, under the specious title of protector of the realm. He rose from a low station to the high office he at last attained ; defeated the wandering son of Charles I., at the battle of Worcester ; raised the English name among foreign nations ; and at



Great Seal of the Commonwealth.







his death ordered his son Richard to be declared the protector; but this young man, feeling his own inability, declined the trust.

Charles II. restored the monarchical power, Richard Cromwell being unable to hold the reins of government, in the year 1660. Charles was profligate and capricious, but reigned with almost absolute sway: his brother James was appointed successor, though a professed Roman



Catholic. This reign was distinguished by many imaginary plots against the government, and the deaths of Algernon Sydney and Lord Russell.

James II. ascended the throne, 1685, with a determined resolution to abolish the national religion. He was reconciled, in the name of the people of England, to the pope; and wished to make his own will, not the laws of the land, his rule for governing: the nation unanimously resolved to





oppose his arbitrary designs, and called over William, Prince of Orange, to defend and protect their rights and religious opinions. James was obliged to abdicate the throne to William, and died at St. Germain, in France.

William III., and Mary, the daughter of James II., were called to fill the English throne, 1688. William humbled Louis XIV. of France, and made himself formidable to the European powers; the bill of rights received



the sanction of parliament, and the laws in general were revised and amended.

Anne, daughter of James II., succeeded in 1702. Her reign was rendered famous by the splendid victories of Marlborough, at Blenheim, Ramilies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet, by which the pride of Louis XIV. received a check from which it never afterwards recovered. Her administration increased the nominal glory, but not the real



happiness of her subjects. The Union between England and Scotland was effected; and this reign is remarkable for the number of learned men that then enlightened Europe.

George I., of Hanover, succeeded Anne, 1714. He was prudent, wise, and cautious in the choice of ministers. A rebellion broke out, headed by the Pretender, in 1715: it was happily quelled, and the leaders of the party suffered





death. The South Sea scheme was set on foot in this reign—the ruin of thousands.

George II., 1727. Another rebellion, in the year 1745, was encouraged by the Pretender, who was finally defeated at the battle of Culloden. The greater part of North America became dependent upon Britain, and the English army was everywhere victorious. Sir Robert Walpole, and the immortal Chatham, were successively prime ministers.



George III., 1760. This prince was the eldest son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and grandson of George II. : in 1811 he lost his reason, and his eldest son was declared regent : many memorable events occurred during his long reign of nearly 60 years—the longest in the annals of England. The American war broke out, by which the now United States became independent of England. Vast accessions of territory were made by conquest in India—



Ireland became united to Great Britain in 1800, having before had a separate parliament. A war with France took place, which lasted for 20 years.

George IV. formally ascended the throne on the death of his father, January 29th, 1820, but he had virtually reigned during the nine preceding years in which he had been regent. The Princess Charlotte, daughter of this prince, died at an early age, deeply lamented by the nation. Her hus-





band was Leopold, afterwards elected king of the Belgians. The enlargement of the liberties of Dissenters, and Emancipation of the Roman Catholics, the latter by the advice of the Duke of Wellington, were also effected in this reign.

William IV., third son of George III., began to reign in 1830. This reign was remarkable by the passing of the Reform Bill, the object of which was to amend the representation of the people in the House of Commons: and by



an act, accompanied by a grant of £20,000,000, for the abolition of Negro Slavery.

Victoria, daughter, and only child of the Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III., was the next in succession to the throne, and, on the death of her uncle, William IV., assumed the reins of power in 1837, being then only 18 years of age. On the 10th of February, 1840, her majesty married Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel,



Duke of Saxe, Prince of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha. Her majesty has been the most popular sovereign that ever held the sceptre in these kingdoms; and no country ever progressed more in power, prosperity, and happiness, than England has done during her reign. Nine children, four princes and five princesses, are the fruits of this union. The eldest daughter, the Princess Royal of England, was married, Jan. 25, 1858, to Prince Frederick William of Prussia.



# AN ABSTRACT OF THE SCOTTISH REIGNS,

FROM FERGUS I., THE FOUNDER OF THE MONARCHY, TO MARY  
QUEEN OF SCOTS.

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"A manly race,  
Of unsubmitting spirit, wise and brave,  
Train'd up to hardy deeds, soon visited  
By learning, when before the gothic rage  
She took her western flight."

THOMSON'S *Autumn*.



FERGUS, the first king of Scotland, began his reign 330 years before Christ. He was invited to come over from Ireland, where his father was a petty prince, to aid the Scots against the Picts and Britons. Having settled the disputes between these people, he returned to Ireland; but perished by shipwreck near the port named after him

"Carrickfergus."

Donald I., the 27th king, began to reign in the year of our Lord 199. In his reign Severus invaded Caledonia, and built a wall, as a mound to the Roman empire, between the friths of Forth and Clyde: Donald, first of all the Scottish kings, embraced the Christian religion; and he



Holyrood Palace, the ancient residence of the Scottish Kings.





was the first king of Scotland who coined money of gold and silver.

Fergus II., the 40th king, began his reign 404 years after the birth of Christ: he had lived in exile for 27 years, but returned when the invasion of his country by the Romans required his services: he resisted the enemies of Scotland with great ability and courage, and fell in the famous battle against Maximianus, along with his friend Durstus, king of the Picts: he reigned 16 years, and is called the second founder of the Scottish kingdom, and is allowed to have excelled the former prince of the same name.

Kenneth II., the 69th king, began to reign in the year 834: he defeated the Picts in a pitched battle, slew Druskenus their king, and obliged the remnant of that people to seek an asylum in England.

Gregory, the 73rd king, began his reign A.D. 874: he possessed a truly royal spirit, and was deficient in no virtue that was necessary to constitute a great monarch: having finally reduced the Picts, he turned his arms against the Danes, and defeated their chief, Hardicanute, in Northumberland: he overthrew the Britons at Lochmaben, where Constantine, their king, was slain; and added Westmoreland and Cumberland to his territories: he chastised the Irish severely for their depredations in Galloway, and obtained such a reputation for wisdom and justice, that his alliance was sought for by Alfred the Great. He died in the year 892, after a reign of 18 years.

Malcolm II., surnamed the Victorious, the 83rd king of Scotland, began his reign A.D. 1003: he resisted the Danes with the utmost gallantry; introduced improved laws; conferred titles on persons of large property; and reigned for several years with great splendour: at length, having filled the throne for 30 years, becoming infected with avarice and injustice, he was assassinated by his courtiers, as he lay asleep in his bed.

Duncan, 1033: a prince of pacific temper and great virtues, was treacherously murdered by Macbeth, his general and distinguished friend.

Macbeth, 1039. This tyrant usurped the throne, to the prejudice of Malcolm, son of Duncan, who with his younger brother Donaldbain, took refuge in England. Macbeth's reign was short and cruel, being killed in a war with the English, who armed in favour of Duncan's children.

Malcolm III., 1057, long an exile in England, ascended the throne of his ancestors upon the death of Macbeth: he introduced among the Scots the custom of giving surnames; and, during the crusades, assisted Godfrey of Bouillon in the reduction of Jerusalem. This wise and valiant monarch was killed, with one of his sons, at the siege of Alnwick.

Donaldbain, or Donald VII., 1093, uncle to Malcolm III.: his reign was short, being dethroned by Duncan, natural son of Malcolm.

Duncan II., 1094. The transient authority which this prince possessed was marked chiefly by his vices: he died without children.

Edgar, 1098, son of Malcolm III., was a good king, and cherished the interests of his subjects.

Alexander I., surnamed Acer, 1107; the 90th king, a man of mean capacity and unsteady conduct: he built the church of St. Michael's at Scone; of St. Columb, on Æmon island, where he had been driven by a tempest; of Dunfermline; and endowed that of St. Andrew's: he left no children by his queen Sibylla, the daughter of William the Norman.

David I., cotemporary with Stephen, king of England, 1124. His valour was unquestioned, and his liberality to churchmen great: he compiled a code of Scottish laws, built many religious edifices, and reigned gloriously.

Malcolm IV., 1153, grandson of David. His actions are little celebrated, and his reign is chiefly memorable for the

origin of the power engrossed by the Stuart family; Walter, one of the king's courtiers, being appointed seneschal or steward of Scotland, from which employment his descendants derived their family name.

William, surnamed the Lion, 1165, was frequently at war with England; and being taken prisoner at the battle of Alnwick, by Henry II., that monarch refused to release him till he had done homage in his own name, and those of his successors.

Alexander II., 1214, son of William the Lion: he was often at war with the Norwegians, who invaded the Scottish Isles.

Alexander III., 1249: a prince of great virtues. In this reign the Norwegians were completely defeated, and obliged to retire from the isles. Alexander's issue male, the direct line of the Scottish race, failing, the crown was claimed by the descendants of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother to William the Lion.

1285. An interregnum of some years succeeded, whilst the rival candidates asserted their claims, all descended from David in different degrees of affinity. Of 12 competitors, the most distinguished were John Baliol, great-grandson to David, by his eldest daughter; and Robert Bruce, grandson by the youngest. The nobles agreeing to refer the decision of this question to Edward I. of England, he adjudged the throne to Baliol, as his vassal, and unjustly asserted his own supremacy.

John Baliol, 1292, was more the creature of Edward than a monarch possessing uncontrollable authority. Gilbert de Umphrville, Earl of Angus, and William Wallace, were the foremost of the few who ventured still to assert the independence of Scotland, refusing subjection to Baliol, as the deputy of Edward. Soon after, Baliol, upon the most frivolous pretences, was dethroned by the English king, and, retiring into England, lived in obscurity upon a pension.

Robert Bruce, 1306. On the death of his ancestor (one of the candidates for the throne), Robert entertained jealous fears of William Wallace, but the forces of William engaging with the army of Edward I., at Falkirk, were defeated, and their leader suffered death. Robert, upon this, engaged the Scots in his own interest; the nobles seated him upon the throne, and he was afterwards known as the Bruce of Bannockburn, by his signal defeat of Edward II.; a victory still remembered by the Scots with triumph. The remainder of Robert's reign was a series of uninterrupted successes.

David Bruce, or David II., 1329, son of Robert: his minority was disturbed by Edward, son of John Baliol, who, assisted by Edward III. of England, seized the throne, and compelled David to retire into France. The nobles, however, disgusted with the conduct of young Baliol, reinstated David. Some years after, the Scottish king invaded England, in the absence of its prince; he was made prisoner at the battle of Neville's Cross, near Durham, and detained 11 years in captivity in Odiham Castle, but afterwards ransomed. Leaving no issue, the crown was claimed by the Stuart family.

Robert Stuart, 1371, the descendant of Walter, seneschal of Scotland, claimed in right of his affinity by marriage to the daughter of David Bruce, being then only Baron of Renfrew. He was a prince of uncommon abilities and prudence.

Robert III., 1390, son of Robert Stuart, was weak in intellect, and deficient in courage. He committed the toils of government to his brother, the Duke of Albany, who took every method to aggrandise his own family. Robert's second son, James, was detained prisoner in England, on his way to France. During the 19 years he spent in that country, his father's dominions were subject to repeated commotions, and his eldest brother was assassinated by the Duke of Albany's command. Robert soon after died, oppressed with age and misfortunes.



James I., 1423. This prince had seen in foreign courts the different systems of jurisprudence, and endeavoured, by abridging the power of the nobles, to assert the just prerogatives of the crown: but though he understood the principles of government admirably, the nation was not prepared to receive them; and in the struggle for power, he was cruelly assassinated by some of the nobility, in presence of his queen, in a monastery near Perth, whither he had retired. James instituted the office of lords of session.

James II., 1437, pursued his father's plan of humbling the nobility; and, seconded by his ministers, aimed at restoring tranquillity and justice; but himself the slave of turbulent passions, he stabbed William, Earl of Douglas, to the heart, in a sudden fit of anger; and taking advantage of the weakness betrayed by the next earl, he proceeded to the ruin of his family, and declared his intention to subvert the feudal law: but the splinter of a cannon-ball put an end to his schemes and life at the early age of 30, as he was besieging the castle of Roxburgh.

James III., 1460: he, with inferior abilities, embraced the same object, neglecting those of high birth, and lavishing his favours and affections upon a few court sycophants. The exasperated nobles flew to arms; James met them in battle, his army was routed, and himself slain.

James IV., 1488, was generous, accomplished, and brave: war was his passion; and adored by a people who wished, by attachment to his person, to expiate their offences to his father, he led a gallant army on to the invasion of England: the battle of Flodden Field proved the superior skill of the English; and James, with 30 noblemen of the highest rank, and an infinite number of barons, fell in the contest; he left an infant of a year old to wield the Scottish sceptre.

James V., 1513. The Duke of Albany, his near relation, was declared regent; but the king, at the age of 13, assumed

the reins of government; he had a great but uncultivated mind, and while he repressed the consequence of the nobles, he protected commerce, and reformed the courts of justice. The reformed clergy in Scotland now first launched their thunders against the papal see, though without the concurrence of James. Quarrelling with Henry VIII., he assembled an army; his barons, piqued at his contempt of them, reluctantly complied with his summons; and, more intent upon retaliating their injuries than anxious for their own glory, suffered themselves to be shamefully defeated. James felt this affront so keenly, that he died of grief.

Mary, queen of Scots, daughter of James V. and Mary of Guise, succeeded, 1542, when only a few days old. She was educated in France; and in her minority, the Earl of Arran and Mary of Guise were successively regents. Mary, who had espoused Francis II. of France, upon his death returned to govern her native country: she then married the Earl of Darnley, but soon disgusted with his conduct, was privy to his violent death, and immediately affianced to Bothwell, his murderer: the nobles, incensed to the highest degree, rose against her, and being taken prisoner, she was compelled to sign a resignation of the crown in favour of her son. Escaping from custody, she fled into England, where Elizabeth, betraying the confidence reposed in her by Mary, unjustly sentenced her to death. The beauty, misfortunes, and we may add, the crimes of this celebrated woman, have rendered the annals of her reign peculiarly interesting.

James VI., 1567, only son of Mary, by the Earl of Darnley; he reigned long before his mother's death. In this period he diminished the power of the church, now declared protestant by act of parliament, and married the daughter of the Danish king. Upon the death of his relation, Elizabeth of England, he ascended her throne; and the history of Scotland and England has since been inseparable.





Charlemagne.



## AN ABSTRACT

OF THE

## REIGNS OF THE FRENCH KINGS,

FROM PHARAMOND, FOUNDER OF THE MONARCHY, TO PHILIP I.,  
COTEMPORARY WITH WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

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"Turn we  
To vigorous soils, and climes of fair extent,  
Where, by the potent sun elated high,  
The vineyard swells refulgent to the day."

THOMSON



HE first king of the French was Pharamond, who ascended the throne in the year of our Lord 420, and was famed as a warrior and politician.

Clodian, son of Pharamond, 427, was continually at war with the Romans, and lost several battles.

Merovee, first of the Merovingian race of kings, 448. The annals of his reign are lost in a cloud of obscurity, and history says little about him. In his reign the name of *Gaul* was exchanged for that of *France*.

Childeric I., son of Merovee, 458 : he abandoned himself entirely to his pleasures, and the French lords uniting to dethrone him, Count Giles was chosen king in his stead ;

but upon his promise of better conduct he was recalled, and again seated upon the throne.

Clovis I., 481. In his reign Christianity became the religion of the state; he performed many great exploits, founded several churches and monasteries, and published the Salic laws. He was famed for his valour, but was tinctured with cruelty. In 486 he defeated Syagrius, the Roman general, at Soissons, where he at first fixed his capital, and humbled the Bretons, Visigoths, and Allemanni: in 493 he espoused Clotilda, daughter of Childeric, by whom he was converted to Christianity; and having extended his conquests from the mouth of the Rhine to Toulouse, he took up his residence at Lutetia, or Paris, which has ever since continued to be the capital of France. He died in 511, and the empire was divided between his four sons, Clodomir, Thierry I., Clotaire, and

Childebert I., who reigned at Paris, and laid the foundation there of the celebrated church of Nôtre-Dame; he reigned with wisdom and moderation, and was universally regretted by his people.

Clotaire I., by the death of his brothers, became sole monarch of France, in 558. He was a cruel barbarian killed two of his nephews, and aimed at the life of the third: his reign was one continued scene of horrors and murders.

Caribert, son of Clotaire, 561. This prince having raised successively to a share in his throne two females of the lowest birth, the Bishop of Paris thought proper to excommunicate him. Caribert had a taste for literature, and some historians represent him as a good king.

Chilperic I., brother of Caribert, 567. This prince, for his repeated cruelties, was called the Nero of France: he loaded his subjects with taxes, and many on this account were compelled to quit their native soil. He at last met with the just recompense of his crimes, and was assassinated. He was succeeded, 575, by Childebert II.

Clotaire II., 584. He was victorious over the Saxons.

Thierry II., son of Childebert, 596, reigned at Orleans.

Dagobert I., 628, succeeded his father Clotaire. He was enslaved by superstition, and bestowed great part of his revenues upon the monks, who, in return for his patronage, loaded him with flattery.

Clovis II., son of Dagobert, 638. In this reign France was afflicted with a great famine; and the king, to remove the necessities of the poor, caused the gold and silver ornaments with which the tombs of the nobility were decorated, to be sold, and the money to be distributed among them.

Clotaire III., 656. In this reign, and the two preceding it, the power assumed by the mayors of the palace (or chief ministers) was so excessive, that the kings were merely the tools of profligate and ambitious men, who, under this title, bore the supreme sway.

Childeric II., 670. A weak and irresolute prince: his councils quickly fell into contempt.

Thierry III., 673. Dagobert II. shared his power; but he was assassinated, and Thierry reigned alone. The mayors of the palace began to usurp the king's authority in this reign.

Clovis III., son of Thierry, 691. This prince died at the age of 14, and performed no action worth recording.

Childebert III., 695. He was surnamed the Just, and exercised the confined authority allowed him by the mayors, in such a manner as to gain the hearts of his people.

Dagobert III., 711. He was 12 years of age when he ascended the throne, and died at the age of 17, leaving only one son, who was judged by the mayors of the palace unfit to support the weight of government, and therefore set aside by them.

Chilperic II., 716. In his reign, Charles Martel became mayor of the palace; who deposed his sovereign, and made Clotaire IV. king, 718. He died the next year.

Chilperic II., 719, was restored on the death of Clotaire; and asserted the right of the sovereign to

govern alone—defying the power of Charles Martel; which, however, had become too well-established to be successfully resisted.

Thierry IV., 721. During his minority Charles Martel continued to hold the sovereign authority (while Thierry bore the name of king), and was distinguished for wisdom and valour.

Childeric III., 742, surnamed the Simple, was the last of the Merovingian race. Charles (surnamed Martel, or the Hammer, from an iron mace which he carried in the field of battle) died in this reign: he had, some time previously, distinguished himself by repelling an invasion of the Saracens, whom he overthrew in a sanguinary contest at Poitiers. Pepin and Carloman, the sons of Charles, shared the supreme authority, and dethroned Childeric, who died in the monastery where he was confined.

Pepin the Little, 752, son of Charles Martel, succeeded to the undivided authority. He abolished the office of mayor of the palace, and governed alone. Pepin was a celebrated hero, and defeated the Saxons, Slavonians, and Bavarians; and was the first king of the Carolingian race.

Charlemagne and Carloman, the sons of Pepin, 768. Carloman soon quitted the throne, and assumed the Benedictine habit; Charlemagne then reigned alone. This great prince trod in the steps of his father: literature and the sciences now dawned upon the nation; and Roland, or Orlando, the celebrated French hero, flourished. Charlemagne seized Lombardy, brought all Germany under his dominion, wrested part of Spain from the Saracens, and was so much feared in the East, that the king of Persia gave him a title to Jerusalem and the Holy Land, and called him his lieutenant. He was proclaimed Emperor of the West in 800, and crowned by the pope.

Louis I., surnamed the Débonnaire, 814, the son of Charlemagne. He was weak and superstitious in the highest degree; was twice deposed and taken prisoner by



his children; yet, upon being restored to the throne, he pardoned their offences. Soon after this he died; and his children, contending for empire, fought the first famous battle of Fontenoy, in which it is supposed that 100,000 French were killed.

Charles the Bald, grandson of Louis I., 840. In this reign the Normans invaded and plundered France. Charles was hated by his subjects, had few virtues, and many vices. He was poisoned by a Jewish physician, named Bedechias, in whom he had placed great confidence.

Louis II., surnamed the Stammerer, 877. From this reign the kings of France ceased to possess the empire of Germany, acquired in that of Charlemagne. Louis lavished the honours and estates of the crown, and his abilities were by no means adequate to his high station.

Louis III., and Carloman II., the children of Louis the Stammerer, 879; they reigned jointly with great harmony. The Normans again ravaged the French provinces, but were attacked and defeated by the brothers. Louis died first, and Carloman did not long survive, being mortally wounded by one of his servants, who was aiming a javelin at a boar.

Charles the Fat, 884, emperor of Germany, was invited to accept the French monarchy. He was pious and devout; but wanting abilities and resolution, incurred the contempt of his people, and was declared incapable of holding the reins of government. His subjects unanimously revolted, and a few months of disease and misery (in which he was compelled to beg his bread) were followed by his death.

Eudes, 887, was elected after the death of Charles: his reign was short, turbulent, and glorious. He resigned the throne to Charles the Simple, son of Louis the Stammerer; and died shortly after, beloved and regretted.

Charles the Simple, 893; he obtained this degrading name from the little improvement he made of the victories he gained over the Duke of Lorraine. Rollo, the famous

Norman chief, took the city of Rouen. Charles's people deserted him, and set up a new king—Rodolph, Duke of Burgundy. Charles died in captivity.

Rodolph, who had been crowned before the death of Charles, succeeded, 924. He defeated the Normans and Hungarians. After his death, France was again divided by rival claimants.

Louis IV., son of Charles the Simple, 936: he seized upon Normandy, and promised Hugh, Count of Paris, to share it with him; but having broken his word, Hugh became his enemy. His army was afterwards routed by the Danes; Louis was carried prisoner to Rouen, and committed to the custody of Hugh, who obliged him to enter Normandy, and restore it again to Richard, the lawful possessor.

Lothaire, son of Louis, 954: he possessed courage, activity, and vigilance. Hugh, Count of Paris, having ceded his rights to the throne, Lothaire gratefully acknowledged the favour by bestowing upon him the province of Aquitaine. Hugh died in this reign, leaving a son, who was afterwards the renowned Hugh Capet. Lothaire is said to have been poisoned by his queen.

Louis V., surnamed the Slothful, 986: he reigned only one year, and was poisoned. Hugh Capet had been appointed his governor, but the wise counsels of Hugh were totally thrown away upon this headstrong prince, who was hated for his vices, and despised for his folly. He was the last of the Carlovingian race.

Hugh Capet was raised by the nobility to the throne, 987. His reign was happy and glorious. His people felt and admired his virtues; and he transmitted to his son an undivided inheritance. His race is called the Capetian.

Robert, son of Hugh Capet, succeeded, 996. France experienced the sad effects of a dreadful famine in this reign. The pope threatened to excommunicate Robert for marrying Bertha, who was related to his father. His sons

rebelled, instigated by their mother, but he compromised matters with them, and died highly regretted.

Henry I., son of Robert, 1031: he was brave, pious, and had many other good qualities. The custom of duelling was so prevalent in this reign, that Henry enacted a severe law to put a stop to it. His people were frequently led out to war; for as he was jealous of the Normans, he tried every method to check their conquests.

Philip I., cotemporary with William the Conqueror, 1060. Baldwin, Count of Flanders, was regent in his minority. Avarice, perfidy, and ingratitude were the striking features in this king's character. The Crusades, for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Saracens, were preached up in this reign by Peter the Hermit. Philip's quarrels with William of England were frequent, and their issue bloody. In the latter part of his life, Philip abandoned himself wholly to voluptuous pleasures; and, guided by his queen, an ambitious and wicked woman, incurred the just hatred of his subjects.

CONTINUATION  
OF THE  
F R E N C H R E I G N S,  
FROM THAT OF LOUIS VI., TO THE PRESENT TIME.

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LOUIS VI., surnamed the Gross, assumed the government in 1108, on the death of his father, Philip. He had all the qualities necessary to form a good king. He was one of the most irreproachable monarchs of France. He conferred charters of community on the towns in his dominions,

formed them into corporations, with the right of administering justice, levying taxes, and embodying local militias: he caused schools to be opened in the convents, and laid the foundation of that balance to the power of feudalism which has since arisen in the order of citizens. Being at war with Henry I. of England, to avoid the effusion of blood, he challenged that monarch to single combat; but his proposal being declined, a battle ensued, in which Louis was victorious. Some time after Henry I. engaged his son-in-law, the emperor of Germany, in his cause, and both meditated the invasion of France; but Louis displayed the Oriflamme, or banner of the Abbey of St. Denis as his standard, around which 200,000 French-



men instantly rallied. On his death-bed he is said to have delivered his ring to his son, with these words—"May the power with which you will shortly be invested, be considered as a sacred trust committed to you by Providence, and for which you must be accountable in a future state."

Louis VII., surnamed the Young, to distinguish him from his father, whose authority he had shared, ascended the throne, 1137. He commanded a fine army, the flower of France, in the Holy Land; but disease and the calamities of war had so decreased it, that on his return, only the shattered remains accompanied him. During the absence of Louis, his kingdom suffered all the miseries of destitution. He was continually embroiled with England and his own barons. In this reign, the troubadours, a kind of wandering French poets, resembling our bards, first appeared.

Philip II., surnamed Augustus, 1180. He engaged in the crusades with Richard I. of England. The monarchs quarrelled; and on his return home, Philip attacked Richard's French dominions. He defeated Otho, emperor of Germany, who was aided by the Earl of Flanders, at Bouvines; expelled the Jews from his dominions, and restrained the power of the priests. He then endeavoured to reform the manners of his people; protected and embellished those cities that acknowledged his sway, and released the people from the oppressions of the soldiery. The orders of Dominicans and Franciscans were established; and this was the Philip who engaged in the cause of Arthur, Duke of Bretagne, against John, king of England.

Louis VIII., son of Philip, 1223. He reigned only three years, and in that time dispossessed the English of some lands in France. He is said to have died by poison, and left in his will, legacies to 2,000 leprous persons, as that disorder then raged dreadfully.

Louis IX., surnamed Saint, son of Louis VIII., 1226. He was a good but unfortunate prince. Undertaking an

expedition to the Holy Land, he was defeated and made prisoner by the Saracens: he might have escaped, but nobly disdained to forsake his subjects in their distress. On his return, after being ransomed, he foolishly resolved to engage in another crusade; and besieging Tunis in person, fell a victim to the plague. His confessor, Robert de Sorbon, instituted the university at Paris called the Sorbonne, which afterwards became the most famous theological school in Europe.

Philip III., surnamed the Hardy, 1270. He continued the wars against the infidels till he compelled the king of Tunis to sue for peace. Thus ended the crusades, in which 2,000,000 of men had been at different times engaged. In this reign was perpetrated that massacre of the French, called the Sicilian Vespers: Philip conciliated the friendship of the English king, Edward I., and engaged in frequent wars with the Sicilians, in order to support the claims of his son to that throne. A general corruption of manners scandalously prevailed; and the Albigenses of France and Piedmont were cruelly persecuted at this period. This monarch was the first who granted letters of nobility, that rank having previously been made hereditary, or derived from fiefs, or the possession of arms.

Philip IV., 1285. This prince continued the war with England, and joined Baliol, king of Scotland, against Edward. Philip was perpetually embroiled with Pope Boniface VIII., and Guy, Count of Flanders: he gained a decisive victory over the latter. In this reign many of the Knights Templars, with their grand-master, were burnt alive at Paris, in presence of the king, charged with some luxurious excesses: and the Swiss asserted their independence, by the three cantons of Switz, Uri, and Unterwald throwing off the Austrian yoke.

Louis X., surnamed the Boisterous, 1314. He strangled his queen on account of her repeated enormities. On his accession, finding the treasury in an exhausted

state, he accused Marigni, who had been his father's minister, as the source of the national necessities, and Louis seized upon his fortune to defray the expenses of the coronation at Rheims: this unfortunate nobleman in vain endeavoured to vindicate his honour; he was condemned to expire on a gibbet; and the king, after a short reign of two years, died by poison, given him by the friends of Marigni. His second queen was Clemence, daughter of the king of Hungary.

Philip V., surnamed the Young, succeeded his brother, by virtue of the Salic law, which excluded the daughter of Louis, in 1316. A contagious disorder raged in France, and the superstitious people imputed it to the Jews having poisoned the waters. Philip's kingdom was torn by faction: and he died after a short reign of six years.

Charles IV., 1322. This prince was the last of the Capetian line. He expelled the Lombards and Italians from his dominions, for their extortion; and countenanced Isabella of England, the queen of Edward II. (and the sister of Charles), in her opposition to her husband and his favourites. Charles tried unsuccessfully to reunite the kingdoms of France and Germany. He had neither shining talents nor great vices.

Philip VI., the first of the line of Valois, 1328. Edward III. of England asserted his claim to the French crown. Philip, however, succeeded by the Salic law, and called upon Edward to do him homage; but receiving no satisfactory reply, he seized upon Edward's French territories, who, to recover his dominions, performed the subjection required. Discontents were again renewed; and the English, in a naval engagement, took 230 of the French ships: Philip also lost 30,000 seamen and two admirals. Four years after was fought the memorable battle of Cressy; and Hugh, Count of Dauphiné, annexed his dominions to the French crown, on condition that the king's eldest son should bear the title of Dauphin.



John, surnamed the Good, succeeded his father, 1350. This prince was very unfortunate in his wars with England : in the battle of Poitiers, he and his son Philip were taken prisoners, and the French army totally routed. On promise of paying a ransom, amounting to 4,000,000 of gold crowns, he was permitted, after four years' captivity, to revisit his native soil, when he found that the miseries of his people had been heightened by civil commotions, the consequence of his son's inexperience. A pestilence carried off 30,000 of his subjects ; and, bowed down by calamity, and unable to pay his ransom, he returned to expire in England.

Charles V., surnamed the Wise, son of John, 1364. Du Guesclin, the celebrated French commander, lived in this reign, and, after the death of Edward and the Black Prince, retook most of the English possessions in France. Charles died in the prime of life, from the effects of poison, leaving his kingdom in prosperous circumstances.

Charles VI., 1380, son of the late king. He laboured under an unfortunate imbecility of mind, caused by a fright he received. The war with England was renewed, the gallant De Courcy fighting on the French side ; but the battle of Agincourt gave the English a decided superiority. Henry V., their king, gave his hand to Catherine, the French king's daughter. Charles shortly after died, abandoned by his subjects, who directed their attention to Henry of England, his expected successor.

Henry VI. of England, upon the death of his father, was proclaimed king of France when only nine months old, 1422 ; but the famous Joan of Arc, maid of Orleans, assisting and heading the dispirited troops of Charles the Dauphin, the English were defeated, Henry obliged to relinquish his claim, and Charles the Dauphin ascended the throne of his ancestors, by the title of Charles VII.

Charles VII., surnamed the Victorious, 1436. When the rage of civil war had abated, he endeavoured to regu-



late the disordered finances and restore commerce. He deprived the English of all their possessions in France, Calais excepted, but experienced a series of domestic calamities, occasioned by the intrigues and daring spirit of his son (afterwards Louis XI.) who proceeded to acts of open rebellion against him. Charles, suspecting Louis of intentions to poison him, refused all nourishment for some days: he fell a victim to his distrust, and died in that deplorable situation.

Louis XI. succeeded, 1461. The title of Most Christian King was given him by the pope, though little suited to his character, as he was dreaded by all his subjects, and hated by his neighbours. This prince assisted the famous Earl of Warwick with a fleet and army, to restore Henry VI. of England to his throne. After Henry's death Louis ransomed Margaret of Anjou from Edward IV. The French monarchy became absolute in this reign. Charles, Duke of Burgundy, was the constant opposer of this ambitious king, whose oppression and barbarities must shock every heart not dead to the feelings of humanity.

Charles VIII., 1483, being in his minority, Anne, eldest daughter of Louis XI., was chosen regent: she possessed strong powers of mind, and great prudence. Charles, on his marriage with Anne of Bretagne, took the cares of state upon him; and complying with the entreaties of the ambitious Ludovico Sforza, he attempted the conquest of Naples, whose king was oppressed by age and infirmities. The French king besieged that city in person, defeated the Neapolitans, and obliged their monarch, Ferdinand II., to fly: he soon, however, by force of arms, regained his throne, and Charles died not long after.

Louis XII., surnamed the Father of his People, 1498. He engaged in wars with the Venetians and Milanese. Ludovico Sforza having usurped the government of Milan, Louis defeated and sentenced him to perpetual imprisonment. This king was beloved by his subjects, as he showed

his clemency on many remarkable occasions, and repealed some severe taxes. He married the Princess Mary of England, sister to Henry VIII.

Francis I., Count of Angoulême, who had married the daughter of the late king, ascended the throne, 1515. This is the era of French literature: Francis loved and encouraged the arts; he was brave to excess in his own person, but his valour and ambition endangered the safety of his kingdom. He contended unsuccessfully for the German empire. The Duke of Bourbon, a powerful lord, who resented the indignities he had received from the king and his mother, joined Charles V. of Germany, and Henry VIII. of England, in a confederacy to place Charles V. upon the French throne. Francis, by his valour and address, delivered his kingdom from the threatened danger; but being unable to perform the conditions insisted upon by Charles, after the fatal battle of Pavia, he was engaged in a war with the emperor till his death. It was after his defeat at Pavia, that he called his generals around him, and addressed them in these words—"Gentlemen, we have lost all but our honour."

Henry II., son of Francis, 1547: the reign of this prince was chiefly distinguished by his wars with Pope Julius II. and the emperor. Henry married Catherine de Medicis, daughter of the Duke of Urbino. The battle of Saint Quentin, fought with the Spaniards, was lost by the French; but Henry's celebrated general, the Duke of Guise, preserved the lustre of the French arms, against the united powers of England, Spain, and Flanders: he took Calais from the English. Henry was unfortunately killed at a tournament, while celebrating the nuptials of the Princess Elizabeth, with Philip, king of Spain.

Francis II., son of Henry, 1559. The government of the kingdom, during this reign, was intrusted to Catherine de Medicis. The king married Mary, queen of Scots; and, wholly guided by his mother, and his uncles the

Guises, persecuted the Protestants, now known by the name of Huguenots. Worn out by the oppressions of the Catholic party, they at length took up arms; and this was the era of those dreadful civil, falsely termed religious, wars, which desolated France, and stained with indelible infamy the rulers of the French nation. Francis died, after a short reign of two years.

Charles IX., second son of Henry II., succeeded, in his minority, 1560. Catherine de Medicis governed him; and, joining to great abilities boundless ambition and keen revenge, she prevailed upon the king to arm against the Protestants, whose growing numbers she dreaded. Civil wars followed: after which (on the memorable 24th of August, St. Bartholomew's day, 1572), began that horrid massacre, which extended through Paris, Lyons, Orleans,



Massacre of St. Bartholomew.



Rouen, Angers, and Toulouse. Thus, merely for difference in opinion, 30,000 Frenchmen were inhumanly put to death by their vindictive enemies. Charles, after this, concluded a peace with the Huguenots; and, a prey to remorse, and the effects of a dreadful disorder, he expired at the age of 23.

Henry III., brother of Charles, 1574: he had been elected king of Poland; but on the death of Charles, he voluntarily abdicated that throne, and allowed the Poles to choose another king. Henry, fond of pleasure, fickle and irresolute, was governed by Catherine de Medicis. The civil wars were renewed between the Catholics and Protestants, one of which was called the "holy league," and headed by the Duke of Guise. Henry, fearing this nobleman had designs upon the crown, basely caused him to be assassinated, with his brother, the Cardinal of Guise; and the king, shortly after, experienced the same fate, from the hands of Clement, the monk. The detestable Catherine de Medicis died just before her son, aged 70.

Henry the Great, first of the house of Bourbon, 1589: he was bred a Protestant, and gallantly defended that cause when king of Navarre; but wishing to heal disturbances, and conciliate the affections of his people, in 1593 he went openly to mass, though he was always supposed to be attached to his old opinions. Soon after this he published the edict of Nantes, which granted to the Protestants the exercise of their religion, the enjoyment of their estates, and made them eligible to public offices. After a glorious reign, Henry was assassinated by a monk, of the order of Jesuits, named Ravallac, in the streets of Paris.

Louis XIII. succeeded his father, 1610, when only nine years of age. Mary of Medicis, his mother, was appointed regent; they renewed the civil wars, which had continued during the reigns of five princes, and destroyed nine cities, 400 villages, and 2,000 monasteries, by their horrid



ravages; Richelieu then became minister; he humbled Spain and the spirit of the French nobility, defeated the Huguenots, and checked the ambitious views of Austria; to him Louis owed his authority, for on his own account the king was little feared or loved by his people.

Louis XIV. succeeded his father when only five years old, in 1643. His mother, Anne of Austria, with Cardinal



Louis XIV

Mazarine, conducted public affairs. This reign was the longest, and in its first part the most splendid of any in the French annals. Turenne and the Prince of Condé multiplied the conquests of Louis, and obtained the most brilliant victories. Louis revoked the edict of Nantes, and granted protection to James II., king of England. After the death of Mazarine, Colbert became prime minister, whose exertions in his country's service are never to be forgotten. Louis was the munificent patron of the arts; and twice defeated William III.; but Marlborough tore the laurels from his brow, and humbled his pride. He lived to see the English government in the hands of Charles I., Cromwell, Charles II., James II., William and Mary, Anne, and George I.

Louis XV. succeeded his great-grandfather, 1715. The Duke of Orleans was appointed regent, who endeavoured to relieve the miseries of war, and restore commerce and agriculture. When the king became of age, the Duke de Bourbon and Cardinal Fleury were successively ministers. When Fleury died, Louis reigned alone; and placing Berwick, Saxe, and Villars at the head of his army, obtained some signal victories in Italy, Spain, and Flanders; he also favoured the pretender to the throne of England: a peace succeeded, and for seven years the arts and literature flourished in France. The conclusion of his reign was unfortunate; his people, exhausted by war, loudly murmured, but Louis was deaf to their complaints, and pursued his arbitrary measures till his death.

Louis XVI., 1774, grandson of the last king. Upon him fell the weight of those miseries which his predecessors had caused. At the commencement of his reign he endeavoured to alleviate the distresses of his subjects; but, guided by the suggestions of his queen, Marie Antoinette, his anxiety to preserve his absolute authority was the rock upon which he was shipwrecked. His people rebelled; an ardent and active spirit pervaded all ranks; Louis was



Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette

compelled to submit to the conditions imposed by the National Assembly; but finding himself nothing better than a prisoner at Paris, and every day exposed to fresh injuries, endeavoured to make his escape. He and his family accordingly quitted the Tuileries; but his person being recognised at Varennes, he was conducted back to Paris. During the journey he was treated with the greatest indignity; and when he arrived at Paris his carriage was sur-



rounded by a ferocious mob, who denounced the king and queen in the most shameful manner. Several persons who exhibited sympathy for the unfortunate monarch were cruelly massacred, and their heads, mounted on pikes, were carried in front of the cortége. Louis was now made a prisoner in his own palace. The people shortly afterwards assaulted the Tuileries, and murdered the Swiss guard, who fought bravely in defence of their royal master. Louis and his family took refuge in the National Assembly, who sent them to the Temple. After a mock trial, the king was condemned to death on January 17th, 1793; and the sentence was carried into execution on January 21st: his queen shared a similar fate, October the 16th, of the same year. These executions, contrary to existing laws framed by the Convention themselves, cast an eternal stigma upon the history of the French nation, and caused the friends of real liberty to mourn the barbarities and excesses which have been committed by the abusers of that sacred name.

The French Republic was now established for some



Louis XVI escorted by the mob



years; and after assuming various forms, it became an imperial government.

Napoleon Buonaparte, who had been elected first consul, was raised to the rank of emperor in 1804. His reign was warlike. Previous to his being elected to the consulate, Napoleon had, in 1796, been appointed to the command of the republican army in Italy: in this campaign he fought the celebrated battle of Lodi, and pushing on his victorious army, he quickly subjugated the Italian states, and then turned his arms against the Austrians, whom he defeated, and having advanced within 30 miles of Vienna, he there concluded a peace. Egypt was the next theatre where the military genius of Napoleon was displayed; but his con-



Napoleon crossing the Alps

quests were stayed in this direction by British valour, and Napoleon returned to France, leaving his army in charge of Kleber. The French were ultimately compelled to evacuate Egypt. On his return from the East, Buonaparte was raised to supreme power by the title of First Consul. He now undertook his celebrated campaign in Italy; crossed the Alps by roads which were supposed to be impassable for artillery: and in June, 1800, he fought the celebrated battle of Marengo. His brilliant successes in this campaign enabled him to conclude a peace with Austria, and subsequently with England; this was known as the Peace of Amiens. Immediately after this he was raised to the imperial dignity; and, with his empress, was crowned by Pope Pius VIII. On this occasion, when the pope had blessed the crown, Napoleon, without waiting for the completion of the ceremony, seized it out of the hand of his holiness, and placed it on his own head. By his victories this extraordinary man became master of Italy, Spain, Holland, Belgium, &c., and overran all Germany. He formed the confederation of the Rhine, raising electorates into kingdoms, and placing friends and relations on the thrones. After a time he was divorced from his empress, Josephine, and married Maria Louisa, Archduchess of Austria. In 1812 he headed an army of 400,000 men, and marched into Russia; fought the celebrated battle of the Borodino, and entered Moscow; but a severe frost having commenced in that cold climate, his army was obliged to retreat. His retreat on this occasion forms, perhaps, the most melancholy episode in military history. Suffering from fatigue and cold, his soldiers died in thousands by the wayside, while hovering on their flank and rear were clouds of Cossacks, who hewed down with their sabres, or thrust through with their lances, the wretched fugitives who were fleeing before them. The number of the grand army which invaded Russia was not less than 400,000, and

not more than 25,000 were left to tell the horrors of that dreadful campaign. His attempts to remedy his desperate condition by new levies were partially successful; but the conquered states of the confederation revolted; a series of disasters overtook him; and in 1814, the allied powers became masters of Paris. Napoleon having abdicated his crown, but retaining the title of emperor, was sent out of France, to reign a petty sovereign over the small island of Elba.

Louis XVIII., brother to Louis XVI., was now raised to the throne of his ancestors. Louis XVII. never reigned; having survived his unfortunate father, his name is numbered with the kings. At the restoration of the Bourbon line of monarchs, the people enjoyed a charter of freedom, securing them against the arbitrary measures which had been adopted by preceding monarchs. In 1815, Napoleon returned suddenly from Elba; the army declared for him, and he was restored to power, which he maintained only for 100 days. Louis and his court fled. The allied armies were collected, and Napoleon prepared to meet them: the battle of Waterloo decided the fate of Napoleon: he who had formerly been accustomed to nothing but victory, was now defeated; and having returned to Paris, he threw himself upon the generosity of the English, who sent him to spend the remainder of his days on the island of St. Helena, where he died, May 5th, 1821. Louis XVIII. reigned ten years, and was succeeded by his brother the Count D'Artois, who became

Charles X., 1824. This prince was weak, superstitious, and arrogant, and generally despised by the people. In a fatal moment he resolved on infringing their liberties, and issued the two celebrated ordinances, one abolishing the freedom of the press, which had been guaranteed by the constitution, and the other making important alterations in the mode of election to the Chamber of Deputies. A popular insurrection was the result; and after three days



of sanguinary conflict in the streets of Paris, Charles X. was compelled to abdicate his throne, which he did at Rambouillet, in favour of his grandson, the Duke of Bordeaux. He afterwards escaped to England; and he and his family were excluded from the throne by a decree of the Chamber of Deputies, in August, 1830. This rising of the French people has been called "the glorious revolution of July;" and a column has been erected in commemoration of the event, in the Place de la Bastille, which is named the Column of July. This structure also serves



Column of July



as a mausoleum for 500 of the citizens who fell on that occasion. The column occupies the site of the once dreaded Bastille, which was destroyed in the commencement of the first French revolution in 1789. The names of the 500 citizens who were killed in the contest with the troops, are inscribed on the column. The prime minister, adviser, and faithful friend of Charles (Prince Polignac), was brought to trial as an enemy to the people, and condemned to solitary confinement, first at St. Michael's, and afterwards in the castle of Ham: he was released at the request of the English people.

Louis-Philippe, who was called to the throne of France in August, 1830, was born October 6th, 1773. His father was the Duke of Orleans, better known as Philippe *Egalité*, brother of Louis XVI., and who voted for the death of that monarch. He shortly afterwards was also sent to the scaffold. Louis-Philippe was first called Duke of Valois, and with his brothers was placed under the care of the celebrated Madame de Genlis. When his father became Duke of Orleans, he took the title of Duke of Chartres, and on his death that of Duke of Orleans devolved upon him. Before the death of his father he had found it necessary to quit France, and he became a wanderer through various parts of the continent. He was content to accept the occupation of a teacher in the academy of Reichenau, in the southern part of Switzerland. Circumstances caused him to visit many countries. In the United States of America he was joined by his brothers Montpensier and Beaujolies. In February, 1800, they returned to Europe, and the duke took up his residence on the banks of the Thames, at Twickenham. The illness of his brother, Count Beaujolies, caused the duke to accompany him to Malta, where he died in 1808. Invited by King Ferdinand to Naples, Louis-Philippe went to visit the royal family at Palermo; and becoming attached to the Princess Amelia, the second daughter of the king, was married to her in

1809. The fall of Napoleon in 1814, enabled him to return to Paris and recover his inheritance. He remained in private life till 1830, when the revolutionary movement drove Charles X. from the throne, which the Duke of Orleans was then invited to ascend. He accepted the dignity, and adopted the style and title of "Louis-Philippe, King of the French." Some years of great prosperity followed. As he advanced in years, he became less favourable to liberal principles than he had been in his younger days. Family ambition prompted him to match his youngest son, the Duke of Montpensier, with the queen of Spain; and he subsequently succeeded in uniting him to the Infanta, her sister. The manner in which this was brought about did not appear creditable to the candour of Louis-Philippe; and it disturbed the amicable relations which had previously subsisted between England and France. In the latter country new discontents arose; the malcontents grew bolder from day to day, till at length it was deemed necessary to interdict a proposed banquet. This was the signal for a general revolt; and Louis, to escape greater evils, was content to abdicate. He fled in disguise to England, where he and his family found a hospitable retreat at Claremont. Residing there as Count de Neuilly, what remained of his life seems to have passed in calm repose. He died at Claremont in August, 1850. During the reign of Louis-Philippe (May, 1840), an application was made by the French government to that of England, requesting to be allowed to remove the body of Napoleon from St. Helena to France. This was at once acceded to by the British ministry; and an answer was promptly returned to the minister of Louis-Philippe, in which a hope was expressed that the "promptness of the answer might be considered in France as a desire to blot out the last trace of those national animosities which, during the life of the emperor, armed England and France against each other." An expedition for the conveyance of

the corpse from St. Helena was at once fitted out ; and the body of the emperor was received in Paris in December of the same year, and deposited with great pomp in the church of the Invalides. Thus the wish of the great warrior, as expressed in his will, has been complied with ; and his bones “ rest on the banks of the Seine, among the French people whom he loved so well.”



Church of the Invalides.

The government of Louis-Philippe was succeeded by a republic, of which, after a short time, Louis Napoleon was



elected president. The republican form of government existed till 1852. Towards the end of that year another revolution was anticipated; but on Tuesday, the 2nd of December, the president placed Paris in a state of siege, dissolved the assembly, sent two hundred of its members to prison, and broke up the high court of justice while in the act of proclaiming him a traitor. Some resistance was offered by the people; but the streets were filled with enormous bodies of troops, whose appearance intimidated them into submission. The following Thursday occurred that shocking act known as the *coup-d'état*. On that day a dreadful massacre took place upon the Boulevards; the troops opened a fire of musketry and cannon upon the people, and twelve hundred victims perished. Napoleon had arrested the course of revolution by imprisoning or destroying his opponents, and impressing the people with a sense of terror. He appealed to France, and was elected emperor by a people who no longer dared obstruct his will.

The present emperor of France, Napoleon III., is the third and youngest son of Louis Buonaparte, king of Holland, and of Hortense Eugénie, daughter of the empress Josephine, first wife of Napoleon I., by her first husband, the Viscount de Beauharnais. He was born in Paris, at the palace of the Tuileries, on the 20th of April, 1808. His father Louis was the fourth in age of the brothers of the emperor; but Napoleon I., by the imperial edicts of 1804 and 1805, set aside the usual order of descent, and declared the succession to the imperial crown to lie in the family of his brother Louis. Louis Napoleon was the first prince born under the imperial rule in the direct line of succession, and his birth was in consequence announced throughout the empire by discharges of artillery and other solemnities. At his baptism, in 1810, the sponsors were the emperor and the empress, Maria Louisa. At the great assemblage on the Champ-de-Mai, Napoleon presented his nephew Louis Napoleon, then seven years old, to the sol-



diers and to the deputies. After the battle of Waterloo, Hortense and her sons attended Napoleon in his retirement at Malmaison. Upon the restoration of the Bourbons she made a visit to Bavaria, but being forced to quit Germany, she retired to Switzerland, residing first at Constance, and subsequently, in 1816, at the estate she had purchased of Arenenburg in the canton of Thurgau. Here she used with her sons to spend the summers; the winters she passed in Rome, at the Villa Borghese, which belonged to her sister-in-law Pauline. The scholastic education of Louis Napoleon was conducted under the direction of M. Lebas, son of Robespierre's friend, a man, like his father, of stern republican principles. He was for a time a student in the military college at Thun, and is said to have made much progress in the art of gunnery. On the revolution of 1830, Louis Napoleon memorialised Louis-Philippe for permission to return to France, offering to serve as a common soldier in the national army, and was refused. He then retired to Tuscany, and at once united himself with the Italian revolutionary party. In the insurrectionary movement of 1831 he and his brother took an active part; and, under General Sercognani, they shared in the victories gained over the papal troops. But the interference of Austria and France soon put an end to the progress of the popular arms. The emperor's elder brother, Napoleon, died at Pesaro, a victim to fatigue and anxiety, March 27th, 1831; but Louis Napoleon succeeded, though with much difficulty, in escaping from Italy, and, with his mother, returned to the château of Arenenburg. Here he settled quietly for a while, obtained letters of naturalisation as a citizen of the canton of Thurgau, and pursued steadily his military and political studies. His next appearance was as an author, his first work being *Political Reviews*, in which the necessity of the emperor to the state is assumed throughout as the sole means of uniting republicanism with the genius and the requirements of the French people. His

*Idées Napoléoniennes* were afterwards more fully developed, but the germ is to be found in his first publication. At length Louis Napoleon fancied the time had arrived for attempting to carry his great purpose of seating himself on the throne of France into effect. He had obtained assurances of support from military officers and others; and finally, at a meeting in Baden, he secured the aid of Colonel Vaudry, the commandant of artillery in the garrison of Strasburg. This attempt at insurrection proved a failure, and Louis Napoleon was made a prisoner, but was shortly after liberated through the leniency of Louis-Philippe, the only punishment inflicted being banishment from France, and he was accordingly embarked on board a ship for the United States. He returned to Europe in 1837; resided for some time in Switzerland, and afterwards came to England. In 1840, he made another attempt to get up an insurrection in his favour in France, but was again unsuccessful. On this occasion he was found guilty of a conspiracy to overthrow the government, and was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. In 1846, he effected his escape from the prison of Ham, and again returned to England, where he was when the revolution of 1848 broke out in France.

The French lines of kings were, the Franks, the Merovingians, the Carolingians, the line of Capet, of Valois, and of Bourbon. And the four French kings most famed in history were, Charlemagne, contemporary with our Egbert; Philippe II., with our Richard I.; Francis I., with Henry VIII.; and Henry IV., or Great, with our Queen Elizabeth. The five grand epochs in the history of France are, the introduction of Christianity; France almost entirely conquered by Henry V. of England; the massacre of the protestants on Saint Bartholomew's day; the revolution in the reign of Louis XVI.; that in the reign of Charles X., which led to the election of Louis-Philippe as king of the French; and that of 1848, which has placed the present emperor on the throne.

Hitherto, the reign of Napoleon III. has been fortunate and honourable for France, whose prosperity has been greatly increased since 1852. Her new ruler was at once acknowledged by England, whose government renewed with him the relations she had held with Louis-Philippe. On the 30th of January, 1853, just two months after Louis Napoleon had been elected emperor, and the senate had fixed his civil-list at 30,000,000 francs (£1,256,000), he married a most amiable lady, Eugénie, Countess of Téba, daughter of the Countess de Montijo—a Scotch lady, who had married a Spanish nobleman nearly allied to royalty. The result of this union was the birth of a son, on the 16th of March, 1856, who was christened Napoleon, and is styled “the imperial prince.” The emperor, to celebrate the happy event, issued an amnesty to 1,000 political exiles. Soon after his marriage, a conspiracy against his life was detected, and the conspirators punished. In 1854, the aggressions of Russia upon Turkey, led to the conclusion of a treaty of alliance between England and France, and to the Crimean war, already mentioned. In September, 1854, the prince consort of England visited the emperor at Boulogne. On the 17th of April, 1855, the emperor and empress arrived at Windsor Castle, on a visit to the queen; on which occasion, they were *fêted* by the corporation of London; and in August, the queen and prince consort paid the return visit, arriving at Paris on the 18th. A great industrial exhibition was then open at Paris—being an offspring of that held in Hyde-park in 1851, which met with much success. The emperor and empress again visited the queen at Osborne, in August, 1857; and the queen and prince consort were present at the opening of Cherbourg harbour, in August, 1858. In 1856, a dispute occurred between the British and Chinese authorities at Hong-Kong and Canton, on account of a vessel, bearing the British flag, called a *lorcha*, and named the *Arrow*, having been boarded by some Chinese, who arrested two of her crew for



piracy, contrary to the treaty of 1842, which provided that application, in such cases, should be made to the British consul. This led to a war with the Chinese; and the emperor sent a French force to join the British. Several victories were gained. Canton was bombarded on the 28th of December, 1857, and taken on the 29th; and on the 26th of May, 1858, the treaty of Tien-tsin was signed, by which additional commercial advantages were conceded to the European powers, and the Chinese emperor agreed to receive ambassadors from England and France at Pekin. When those ambassadors, however, presented themselves at the mouth of the Peiho river, intending to proceed up that river to the Chinese capital, their advance was resisted; and this part of the treaty has not yet been carried out. On the 14th of January, 1858, an attempt was made to assassinate the emperor Napoleon, when on his way to the opera with the empress, by throwing hand-grenades under their carriage. They escaped; but five persons were killed and sixty wounded. As this conspiracy was partly organised in England, it led to great irritation in France against this country; which was increased by some insulting addresses sent to the emperor by a number of French officers. The opening of an immense arsenal and docks at Cherbourg, in August, 1858, and the great increase of the French navy (which, it was supposed, could only be intended to act in a war with England), excited a strong feeling in this country against France. This feeling prevailed during the greater part of the year 1859, and gave rise to the formation of numerous corps of riflemen, as volunteers, to resist any attempt at invasion, should it be made. Towards the close of the year the irritation subsided; and the signing of a treaty of commerce between the two countries, on the 23rd of January, 1860, will, it is hoped, be the means of removing all causes of difference, and of extending the friendly relations of the people, as well as of cementing the alliance of their governments.



AN ABSTRACT  
OF  
THE ROMAN KINGS,  
AND MOST DISTINGUISHED HEROES.

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OMULUS, founder of the Roman state and senate.

Numa Pompilius, the institutor of religious ceremonies: he softened the rude character of the people, and directed their minds to the cultivation of the arts of peace. He taught his subjects to respect property by setting up Termini, a

species of gods, whose peculiar care it was to watch the boundaries of estates: he formed all those engaged in trades into companies, or guilds, and died more respected than any other of the kings of Rome.

Tullus Hostilius removed the inhabitants of Alba Longa to Rome: in his reign was fought the battle between the Horatii and the Curiatii. Tullus was either secretly assassinated, or burnt to death in his palace by lightning.

Ancus Martius: he built many fortifications, subdued the Latins, and greatly improved the city.

Tarquinius Priscus: he increased the number of the senate, and built a magnificent temple to Jupiter.

Servius Tullius caused an enumeration of the people to

be made, and divided them into classes. He was slain by Tarquin the Proud, after a useful reign.

Tarquinius Superbus: he was dethroned and expelled Rome, on account of his enormous vices. In his reign Lucretia lived, who preferred death to dishonour.

Lucius Junius Brutus, the first consul: he brought his own sons to justice for a conspiracy in favour of Tarquin.

Titus Lartius, the first dictator: an officer to whom absolute power was entrusted by the people.

Menenius Agrippa: in his time the first tribunes were chosen; he was famed for his eloquence.

Caius Marcius Coriolanus: he was unjustly banished Rome, and returned with an army to besiege it; but his mother's entreaties prevailed upon him to spare the city. In his time the first ediles were chosen. He was slain in an insurrection of the Volscians.

Terentius Arsa: he was a famous tribune, and the active friend of the people.

Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus, a celebrated dictator, taken from the plough to command the Roman armies. In his time the decemviri were appointed.

Virginus: in his time the unjust authority of the decemviri was abolished. He killed his own daughter, to prevent her falling a sacrifice to the villany of Appius Claudius.

Marcus Manlius, the brave defender of the capitol, and saviour of his country, in the war with Brennus, king of the Gauls. It was he who was aroused from sleep by the cackling of the geese, when the Gauls were scaling the walls of the capitol.

Camillus, a renowned dictator, who led the Romans on to victory.

Marcus Curtius, famed for throwing himself down a gulf that opened in the forum: the augurs had declared that it would never close until the most precious thing in Rome

was thrown into it, and Curtius, imagining military virtue to be alluded to, cast himself, as its possessor, into the chasm.

Manlius Torquatus: he put his son to death for contempt of his consular authority, and as an example of military justice.

Fabricius, one of the poorest and most virtuous of the Romans: his integrity was unshaken amidst every attempt made by King Pyrrhus to bribe him; and his noble spirit will transmit his name and merits to the latest ages.

Regulus: in his time the first Punic wars began. Being defeated by Xantippus, and taken prisoner, the Carthaginians sent him to Rome to mediate and obtain peace; but he advised his countrymen to continue the war. Too noble to violate his word, he returned as a captive to Carthage, where he was doomed, by the Carthaginians, to suffer the most cruel tortures.

Marcellus: he vanquished the Gauls in their war with Rome, successfully encountered Hannibal, and, for his valour, was called his country's Sword.

Fabius, famed for his wisdom, prudence, and conduct: he has been styled the Shield of Rome.

Scipio Africanus, the great conqueror of Spain and Africa: he conquered Hannibal, the Carthaginian general, in the battle of Zama.

Scipio Æmilianus, the destroyer of Carthage: he shone equally in learning as in arms.

The Gracchi, the friends of liberty and virtue: they endeavoured to stem the rising torrent of corruption, but fell a sacrifice to the virtuous attempt.

Metellus Numidicus: famous in battle, and a man of strict integrity.

Caius Marius, famed for his insatiable pride and ambition: he brought great calamities upon his native city by his contest with Sylla.

Sylla, the rival of Marius, a great conqueror, and tyrant.

nical in command ; but he had at last the moderation to resign all his dignities, and retire to a private station.

Marcus Tullius Cicero, the great Roman orator, philosopher, and statesman, and the distinguished friend of liberty.

Pompey, a brave general, but whose ambition led to his country's slavery, and his own untimely death.

Julius Cæsar, the greatest hero of his time : he was chosen perpetual dictator of Rome ; but, trampling upon the liberties of the Roman people, he was slain by conspirators in the senate-house.

Marc Antony, the friend of Cæsar, famed as a general, but still more noted for his unfortunate attachment to Cleopatra, queen of Egypt.

Augustus Cæsar, the first Roman emperor, and the nephew of Julius : in his reign the Romans enjoyed peace, and JESUS, the long-promised Messiah, appeared in Galilee.

Titus Vespasianus was, in his youth, much given to dissipation ; but when he ascended the throne, he astonished the people by the wisdom and beneficence of his government.

Trajan, celebrated for his beneficent rule, and his valour. The Roman empire attained the greatest extent in his reign.

Adrian, a most able, though often a vindictive, sovereign. He came to Britain, and built the wall between the mouth of the Tyne and the Solway Frith, to arrest the inroads of the Caledonians.

Aurelian, the son of a peasant, elevated to the purple, vanquished Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, and carried her prisoner to Rome.

Constantine, the first Christian emperor ; who was wise, brave, and a lover of justice ; but has yet left a stain upon his character by the murder of his son.

Jovian, elected emperor by the officers of the army, governed wisely, and encouraged Christianity. At his death, two brothers, Valentinian and Valens, divided the empire into the East and the West ; he was, therefore, the last emperor of united imperial Rome.



# AN ABSTRACT

## OF THE

### MOST CELEBRATED GRECIANS.

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ECROPS, the first king of Athens.

Theseus, cotemporary with Romulus, and a king of Athens; memorable for his courage and conduct; he killed the Minotaur, a monster kept by Minos, in the Labyrinth, and achieved many other great

exploits.

Jason, a noble Thessalian, who is said to have sailed with 49 companions to Colchis, in search of the golden fleece: this, which is called the Argonautic expedition, is, however, more properly in the region of fable than of history, as is the adventure of Theseus and the Minotaur.

Agamemnon, general of the Grecian armies at the siege of Troy, and king of Argos and Mycenæ in the Morea.

Codrus, the last king of Athens: he devoted himself to death for the benefit of his country, which, after his decease, was governed by archons.

Cadmus, a king of Thebes, and the inventor of letters.

Ulysses, king of Ithaca and Dulichium, one of the wisest among the Greeks: Ajax and Achilles joined him, and the

collective force of the Greeks, under Agamemnon, in the Trojan war.

Lycurgus, the celebrated Spartan lawgiver; he totally new-modelled the constitution, and composed a code of jurisprudence, selected from the best laws made by Minos and others.

Homer, the prince of poets; by some writers said to have been born at Smyrna: Hesiod was his cotemporary.

Thales, a Grecian philosopher, astronomer, geographer, and geometrician.

Draco, the rigid legislator of Athens: he punished all offences indiscriminately with such severity, that it is usual to describe the inhumanity of his laws by saying they "were written in characters of blood."

Solon, the wise reformer, and improver of the Athenian laws.

Alcæus and Sappho, a Greek poet and poetess, who wrote chiefly in lyric numbers.

Simonides, a famous Grecian poet.

Pisistratus, an aspiring Athenian, who, while Solon travelled into Egypt, took advantage of his absence, to usurp the government of Athens.

Æschylus, a Greek tragic poet.

Clisthenes, the introducer of the Ostracism: he was endued with great penetration and abilities, which were seldom properly directed.

Miltiades, an Athenian general, who gained the battle of Marathon, and fought against the Persians.

Harmodius and Aristogiton; two young Athenians, who delivered their country from the tyranny of the sons of Pisistratus, and were honoured with high marks of esteem and admiration.

Anacreon, of Teos, a celebrated poet: his works are distinguished by their elegance and simplicity of expression.

Leonidas, the Spartan king, who fell at the battle of Thermopylæ, in defence of his country's dearest rights.

Themistocles, an Athenian general, famed for his valour and address: he gained the signal victory at Salamis; but being afterwards banished by his ungrateful countrymen, he sought refuge at the court of Xerxes, king of Persia; and soon after, to avoid bearing arms against the Athenians, poisoned himself.

Sophocles, and Euripides, two Grecian poets.

Cimon, son of Miltiades, a famous general: he too was banished, but at the expiration of five years returned to Athens, and his gallant spirit forgetting former injuries, he once more animated the Greeks to fame and conquest.

Pericles, an Athenian general, celebrated for his love of the fine arts: the age in which he flourished is called that of luxury, as he introduced a taste for expensive pleasures at Athens. In his time began the famous Peloponnesian war.

Lysander, the renowned Spartan conqueror of Athens: the treasures which he then brought to Lacedemon, insensibly corrupted the pure morals of its citizens.

Alcibiades, a brave Athenian, who had some splendid virtues, counterbalanced by great vices: his character was peculiarly magnificent and ostentatious: his life was saved by Socrates, the philosopher, in the battle of Potidæa: he was killed by command of the 30 tyrants, or kings.

Thrasybulus, the Athenian, who overturned the power of the 30 tyrants, and restored peace to his bleeding country.

Xenophon, a warrior and historian: he wrote the life of Cyrus the Great, and a work called the *Anabasis, or Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks*. This retreat was conducted by the historian himself.

Socrates, an Athenian philosopher, whose mind being too enlightened for the times in which he lived, the Athenians falsely accused him of disrespect to their gods, and he soon fell a martyr to their suspicion and vengeance, being obliged to drink a bowl of poison.

Plato was a disciple of Socrates. At Athens he established the school called the Academy; and there he wrote those dialogues which are now popular.

Isocrates, a great orator, who starved himself to death, on hearing of the battle of Cheronæa.

Diogenes, the Cynic, called by Plato, the "Mad Socrates."

Agesilaus, a Spartan king, who gained many important victories over the Thebans and Persians.

Pelopidas, a Theban general, who rescued his country from the Spartan yoke, assisted by the valour of his friend Epaminondas.

Epaminondas, a Theban warrior, who joined to the duties of his station a taste for philosophy and the sciences. He gained two celebrated victories, Leuctra and Mantinæa; at the latter of which he fell.

Philip, king of Macedon, and father of Alexander the Great. He gained the famous battle of Chæronea, and obtained various successes against the Thebans and Athenians. The Greeks chose him for their general against the Persian force. He was soon after assassinated by one of his own guards, whom the Persians had bribed.

Alexander the Great, a renowned conqueror: he ran a rapid career of what the world calls glory: and, after defeating the Persians, and destroying their empire, he died at Babylon, as is supposed, from the effects of a fit of intemperance.

Aristotle, a celebrated philosopher, the tutor of Alexander, and author of several valuable works on logic and natural history.

Demosthenes, the Grecian orator. Æschines was his cotemporary and rival.

Pyrrhus, a king of Epirus: he conquered Macedonia from the successors of Alexander. His life was one continued scene of war and tumult.



# BIOGRAPHY.

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## CELEBRATED CHARACTERS,

FROM THE THIRD CENTURY BEFORE CHRIST TO THE SIXTH  
CENTURY AFTER CHRIST, INCLUSIVE.

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HEOCRITUS, of Syracuse; his pastoral poems are written in the Doric dialect, and have been imitated by Virgil.

*Chares*, a Rhodian statuary; he made the celebrated Colossus, which was destroyed by the Saracens in 667.

*Euclid*, an Egyptian mathematician, famed for his

*Elements of Geometry.*

*Zoilus*, a grammarian, whose severe and illiberal criticisms on Homer, Isocrates, and Plato, made him generally dreaded.

*Callimachus*, an ancient Grecian poet; a few of his hymns only are extant.

*Archimedes*, of Syracuse, celebrated for his skill in mathematics and mechanics. When Marcellus besieged Syracuse, he gave orders that Archimedes should be spared whenever the place should surrender: but a Roman soldier slew him while he was in the act of making diagrams on the sand.

*Plautus*, a Latin dramatic author, famed for his comedies, his poetry, and eloquence.

SECOND CENTURY, B.C.—*Bion*, of Smyrna, a Grecian poet ; his *Idyls* were written with delicate simplicity.

*Terence*, a highly celebrated dramatic Latin writer ; six of his plays only remain.

*Aristarchus*, a critic and excellent grammarian : his strictures on Homer were severely just.

*Polybius*, the Grecian historian ; he accompanied Scipio in his military expeditions, and described his scenes from actual knowledge.

LAST CENTURY, B.C.—*Roscius*, a celebrated Roman actor, never yet surpassed.

*Varro*, a learned Roman writer : there are extant three books of his *Treatise on Husbandry*, five on the Latin Tongue, and a few epigrams, preserved by Scaliger.

*Atticus*, a noble Roman, the friend of Cicero, famed for the urbanity of his manners, and his acquaintance with the niceties of his own language.

*Cato the Younger*, one of the Stoic sect, rigid in his morals, and the firm friend of independence ; after the battle of Pharsalia, which made Cæsar master of Rome, Cato stabbed himself at Utica, in Africa.

*Catullus*, a good Latin poet, and the friend of Cicero ; his poetry is too licentious for a refined taste.

*Lucretius*, a Roman philosopher : he wrote a poem on natural philosophy.

*Sallust*, a Latin historian ; all that remains of his works are *Catiline's Conspiracy*, and the *Wars of Jugurtha*.

*Julius Cæsar*, author of the celebrated *Commentaries* ; seven books only remain, on the Gallic war. Cæsar was stabbed in the senate-house at Rome, 44 B.C.

*Virgil*, prince of the Latin poets : his works are the *Bucolics*, *Georgics*, and the *Æneid*.

*Tibullus*, the cotemporary of Virgil and Horace : four books of his *Elegies* are extant, which display all the graces of style and sentiment.

*Diodorus Siculus*, author of the Egyptian, Persian,

Median, Grecian, Roman, and Carthaginian history ; a valuable work, but many books are lost.

*Vitruvius*, the celebrated Roman architect : he flourished under Augustus.

*Cornelius Nepos*, a Latin historian ; his *Lives of Roman and Grecian Generals* is a valuable school-book.

*Horace*, a Latin poet ; his works are moral and satirical ; he was the friend of Virgil.

*Ovid*, a Latin poet of lively genius : his works are numerous ; but his delicacy of sentiment by no means equals the purity of his diction.

FIRST CENTURY.—*Livy*, the Latin historian of the Roman empire : part of his work is lost.

*Strabo*, author of a very valuable treatise upon ancient geography.

*Phædrus*, author of some fables written with elegant simplicity.

*Valerius Maximus*, author of a collection or compilation of celebrated anecdotes and maxims.

*Velleius Paterculus*, a Roman historian, who composed an epitome of the Roman history.

*Celsus*, celebrated as a physician in Rome ; he wrote on medicine, agriculture, rhetoric, and military affairs ; all his works, except that on medicine, are lost.

*Seneca*, eminent at Rome as a moralist and the preceptor of Nero, who basely condemned him to death.

*Lucan*, the nephew of Seneca, famed for his poem describing the wars between Cæsar and Pompey, and entitled the *Pharsalia*.

*Petronius Arbiter*, the dissolute but accomplished friend of Nero ; he was a man of great abilities, but very lax morality.

*Persius*, a Latin satirical poet.

*Epictetus*, a Grecian philosopher, author of the *Enchiridion*, or *Compendium of Stoic Philosophy*, a work much esteemed.

*Pliny the Elder*, celebrated for his natural history ; he was suffocated by the vapour emitted from Mount Vesuvius, to the crater of which he approached too incautiously.

*Juvenal*, a Latin poet, who lashed the vices of his age in a series of satirical poems that have never been surpassed.

*Martial*, a Roman poet, chiefly noted for his epigrams.

*Quintilian*, an orator and rhetorician, the celebrated instructor of youth ; his *Institutes of Oratory* are deservedly in high estimation.

*Tacitus*, a noble Roman historian ; he wrote a treatise on the manners of the Germans, the life of Agricola, and the lives of the Roman emperors, Tiberius, Nero, and Caligula. His style is graceful and concise.

*Pliny the Younger*, nephew of the Elder Pliny, famed for his love of polite literature ; he wrote 10 books of elegant letters to his friends, still in existence.

SECOND CENTURY.—*Plutarch*, an eminent Grecian biographer : his *Lives of Illustrious Characters* will ever be read with pleasure and admiration.

*Suetonius*, a rhetorician and grammarian ; he wrote the *Lives of the Twelve Cæsars*, but in a very incorrect style.

*Aulus Gellius*, a Roman grammarian and rhetorician, author of the *Attic Nights*, which is a selection of detached remarks, and was written at Athens, from whence it takes its name.

*Lucian*, a Greek satiric writer ; he composed *Dialogues of the Dead*, and other works, which were enlivened by wit, but disgraced by profaneness and indecency.

*Galen*, a Greek physician, unrivalled by his cotemporaries in surgery and medicine ; he wrote many volumes on physic ; five only have been transmitted to posterity.

*Pausanias*, a Grecian historian, celebrated for his geographical knowledge ; he wrote a description of Greece.

*Celsus*, an Epicurean philosopher, and writer against Christianity.



*Diogenes Laertius*, author of the *Lives of the Philosophers*.

THIRD CENTURY.—*Herodian*, a Greek writer, author of a Roman history, in eight books: the style is elegant, but it is inaccurate.

*Justin*, a Latin historian, and abridger of a universal history.

*Longinus*, a Greek critic and philosopher, author of a *Treatise on the Sublime*, part of which is extant: he was secretary to the celebrated Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, in Syria.

FOURTH CENTURY.—*Eusebius*, a Christian bishop of Cæsarea, born in Palestine, and author of an ecclesiastical history.

*Aurelius Victor*, a Roman biographer of the lives of the Cæsars, from Julius to Julian; this writer is minute and faithful.

*Quintus Curtius*, a Latin historian, celebrated for his *Life of Alexander the Great*, compiled with great elegance of style, but great inattention to chronological arrangement; his history was in 10 books: the two first being lost, have been well supplied by Frienshemius, a learned German, historian to Christina, queen of Sweden.

*Macrobius*, a Latin writer, whose criticisms and miscellaneous observations are thought valuable by the learned.

FIFTH CENTURY.—*Claudian*, an Egyptian and Latin poet; his works were miscellaneous.

*Musæus*, a Greek poet, famed for his *Lives of Hero and Leander*, a poem sometimes erroneously attributed to the Musæus who flourished in the time of Cepheus.

*Boetius*, a Roman, who flourished in the sixth century after Christ, and, being banished to Milan by Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, wrote there his celebrated *Consolations of Philosophy*.

# AN ABSTRACT OF BRITISH BIOGRAPHY,

CONTAINING NOTICES OF SOME OF THE MOST EMINENT MEN  
WHO HAVE FLOURISHED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

"Man in society is like a flow'r  
Blown in its native bed: 'tis there alone  
His faculties, expanded in full bloom,  
Shine out; there only reach their proper use."

COWPER's *Task*



BERCROMBIE, SIR RALPH, born in Stirlingshire, 1738; died 1801. This brave British general entered the army as a cornet, 1750; he rose through the gradations of rank to that of Major-general, to which he was promoted in 1787; he had been nearly forty years in the army, and served with dis-

tinguished in two wars, when he was employed in the Low Countries under the Duke of York, in 1797; he then succeeded Sir Charles Grey, as commander-in-chief of the British forces in the West Indies; by his active exertions the forts of Demerara and Essequibo, the islands of St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Trinidad, were added to the British conquests: on his return to Europe, he was made knight of the Bath, sent as commander-in-chief to Ireland,

afterwards to Scotland, and at length was appointed by his sovereign to dispossess the French in Egypt; and on the 21st of March, at the battle of Alexandria (so glorious to his country's arms), he received a mortal wound, but languished eight days after: few have been more beloved, few more universally honoured.

*Joseph Addison*, born in Wiltshire, 1672; died 1719. He is distinguished as a poet and moralist, and his prose is marked by its elegance and ease; he was appointed one of the secretaries of state in Queen Anne's reign; and was a liberal contributor to the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, and *Guardian*. Addison's writings are well entitled to the eulogium pronounced on them by Dr. Johnson, who said, "Whoever would attain an English style, familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison."

*Edward Aglionby*, an old English poet. He wrote a genealogy of Queen Elizabeth, for which she granted him a pension.

*Robert Ainsworth*, celebrated as a grammarian and classical author. He was born in Woodyale, Lancashire, in 1660, and died in 1743. He is principally known for the English-Latin Dictionary which bears his name.

*Mark Akenside*, a physician and poet, born in Northumberland, 1721; died 1770. His chief work is, *The Pleasures of Imagination*, a beautiful poem.

*Sir William Allan*, an eminent historical painter, was born in Edinburgh in 1782. He visited Morocco, Greece, Spain, Russia, and Turkey, and produced various paintings, the subjects of which he obtained in the course of his travels. He was also famed for several pictures illustrative of Scottish history. He succeeded Sir David Wilkie as president of the Royal Scottish Academy, and the honour of knighthood was conferred on him. He died in 1850.

*Edward Alleyn*, a celebrated player, and the founder of

Dulwich College, was born in the parish of St. Botolph Without, Bishopsgate, London. He was the contemporary of Shakespeare, and between him and the great bard there existed a lasting friendship. Alleyn was the proprietor and manager of the "Rose" theatre on the Bankside, and the "Fortune" in Cripplegate, and being successful in his theatrical speculations, he became possessed of a considerable amount of property. The noble endowment of Dulwich College was commenced in 1613, and was intended for the support and maintenance of one master, one warden, and four fellows, three of whom were to be ecclesiastics, and the other a skilful organist; also six poor men, six women, and 12 boys, to be educated in good literature. He died in 1626, and was buried in the chapel of his college. By his will he endowed 20 almshouses, 10 in the parish of St. Saviour's, Southwark, and 10 in the parish in which he was born.

*John Anderson*, the founder of the Andersonian university in Glasgow, which was instituted by him to provide facilities for the unacademical education of his fellow-townsmen, was born in 1726. He was the son of a presbyterian clergyman, and early in life received the appointment of professor of natural philosophy in the university of Glasgow: to the duties of this office he applied himself with extraordinary enthusiasm. During his lifetime Dr. Anderson laboured assiduously in the cause of education, and, shortly before his decease, in 1796, he devised his whole property by will to 81 trustees, to found the institution in Glasgow, which bears his name, and which has been eminently successful in aiding the education of the inhabitants of that town.

*John André*: this unfortunate gentleman held the commission of a major in the British army during the American revolutionary war. He was employed by Sir Henry Clinton to carry on certain negotiations between him and the noted General Arnold. He was captured within the American



lines, and, after a summary trial, was condemned as a spy. He sent to Washington to ask as a boon that he might be shot instead of being hanged, but this was denied him by the republican general. His fortitude never forsook him, and the calm and dignified manner in which he met his fate affected even his enemies. When ascending the scaffold, he was asked if he had anything to say. He replied, "Nothing, but to request that you will witness to the world that I die like a brave man."

*Lancelot Andrews*, Bishop of Winchester, born in London, 1565; died 1626: he was a prelate of great abilities and extensive learning; he assisted in the present translation of the Bible, and wrote several sermons, which were published after his death.

*George, Lord Anson*, a brave British officer, born in Staffordshire, 1697; died 1762. He was celebrated for his naval victories and his voyage round the world.

*Sir Richard Arkwright*, was born at Preston, in the county of Lancaster, and was, at his first starting in life, employed as a barber. He was celebrated for his inventions in machinery as applied to the various processes of the manufacture of cotton. He invented the spinning-jenny, which has been the means of increasing the production of cotton manufactures to an almost incredible extent. He was knighted by George III.; died in 1792.

*Rev. Thomas Arnold, B.D.*, a celebrated instructor of youth, was born at Cowes in the Isle of Wight, and was educated at Winchester school, and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He was appointed to the head mastership of Rugby school in 1828, and so improved this seminary in public estimation, that at the time of his death, in 1842, it contained 370 boys, including those on the foundation.

*Roger Ascham*, born in Yorkshire, 1515; died 1568. He was Latin secretary and tutor to Queen Elizabeth, an excellent Greek scholar, and wrote a treatise on the education of youth, for which he was eminently qualified.

*Elias Ashmole*, born in Staffordshire, 1617 ; died 1692. A celebrated antiquary and natural philosopher; he founded the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, and was the author of the institutes and ceremonies of the Order of the Garter.

*Francis Atterbury*, Bishop of Rochester, born in Berkshire, 1662 ; died 1731. He was accused of treasonable practices in the reign of George I., and banished the kingdom ; but whatever were his political opinions, his writings show him to have been a man of first-rate abilities.

## B.

*Francis Bacon*, Viscount St. Alban's, born in London, 1561 ; died 1626. He was a man of universal genius, an illustrious philosopher, and eminent statesman ; he was lord high chancellor of Great Britain in the reign of James I., and has been called the light of science, the father of experimental philosophy.

*Roger Bacon*, a Franciscan monk, born in Somersetshire, 1214 ; died 1292. He was a natural philosopher and mathematician : he introduced some curious chemical experiments into Europe, and first discovered the composition of gunpowder, though he concealed its dreadful effects.

*Joanna Baillie*, a distinguished writer, was born at the manse of Bothwell, in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1762. She was the niece of the two celebrated anatomists, John and William Hunter. Her writings were principally of a dramatic character, and exhibited poetical ability of a high order. Several of her plays have been produced on the stage. During her lifetime she enjoyed the friendship and esteem of men of genius from all parts of the world. She died in 1851.

*Sir Richard Baker*, an historian, born in Kent, 1568 ; died 1645. Author of the *Chronicles of the Kings of England*.

*Anne Letitia Barbauld*, was born in 1743, and died in 1825 : she wrote those exquisitely beautiful and touching hymns and stories for children, which will not be forgotten while the English language endures.

*John Barbour*, born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 1320 ; died 1378. He was one of the earliest Scottish poets, chaplain to David Bruce, king of Scotland, and recorded the most memorable events of his reign in Scottish verse.

*Robert Barclay*, a quaker, born in Edinburgh, 1648 ; died 1690. He was a celebrated writer in the defence of the principles of his own sect.

*Isaac Barrow*, born in London, 1630 ; died 1677. He was a great mathematician and divine, and the master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

*Thomas à Becket*, Archbishop of Canterbury, born in London, 1119 ; died 1171. This prelate has been noted in history for unbounded ambition and excessive pride. Henry II., who had raised him to this degree of eminence, wearied with his insolence, quarrelled openly with the primate ; and four of the king's knights, taking advantage of some inconsiderate expressions used by Henry, assassinated Becket at the altar in Canterbury cathedral. He was canonized not long after, and his shrine was much frequented.

*Venerable Bede*, born in the bishopric of Durham, 673 ; died 735. He was a monk of very superior learning for the times, and wrote an ecclesiastical history of Britain, from the invasion of Cæsar to his own times.

*Elizabeth O. Benger*, born at Portsmouth in 1778 ; died in 1827 : she was the author of several valuable songs on History ; her best poetic production was on the slave trade.

*Jeremy Bentham*, born in London in 1747 ; died in 1832 : a voluminous writer upon legislation, finance, political economy, jurisprudence, and other subjects connected with law and polity.

*Richard Bentley*, born at Wakefield, 1662 ; died 1742.



His literary character, as a critic and divine, is known throughout Europe.

*George Birkbeck*, a physician and popular lecturer, was born in 1776, at Settle in Yorkshire. He founded the London Mechanics' Institution, and was president of the London Mechanics' Institute. He greatly exerted himself to promote the mechanical arts. He died in 1841.

*Sir William Blackstone*, born in London, 1723; died 1780. He was very eminent as a lawyer, and his *Commentaries on the Laws of England*, and *Analysis of the Laws of England*, have, as Doctor Priestly justly observes, made every Englishman indebted to him for the pains he has taken to render our laws intelligible: he was appointed chief-justice of the Common Pleas in 1770.

*Doctor Blair*, born in Edinburgh; died 1801. This celebrated divine was the ornament of the Scottish church, and has immortalised his name by sermons and rhetorical lectures.

*Robert Blake*, a celebrated English admiral, born in 1598. He was the son of a merchant, and distinguished himself by his skill and courage. In four desperate engagements with the Dutch under the celebrated Van Tromp, he established that high character for the British navy which it has ever since sustained. Died 1657.

*Sir Thomas Bodley*, born in Devonshire, 1544; died 1612. He was a learned statesman, and founded the Bodleian library at Oxford.

*Richard Boyle*, called the great Earl of Cork, born in Kent, 1566; died 1643. By prudence and valour he rose from a low station to the peerage, and flourished as a statesman and general, under Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I.: he lived to see four of his sons made peers, and his five daughters married to noblemen.

*Robert Boyle*, born at Lismore, in Ireland, 1627; died 1691: a celebrated natural philosopher; and his numerous works are highly esteemed both in theology and philosophy.



He was one of the first members of the Royal Society; and invented the air-pump.

*Charles Boyle*, Earl of Orrery, born in Ireland, 1676; died 1731. He was a great mathematician; and the machine representing the solar system having received his approbation, was called, after his title, an orrery.

*James Bradley*, born in Gloucestershire, 1692; died 1762. A learned astronomer, and member of several foreign academies.

*James Brindley*, born in Derbyshire, 1716; died 1772. He was a celebrated mechanic, though destitute of the advantages of education, and was the planner of the Duke of Bridgewater's canal from Worsley to Manchester: he designed one of still greater extent, from the Trent to the Mersey.

*George Buchanan*, born in Dumbartonshire, 1506; died 1582. He was a Scottish historian and Latin poet, and the tutor of James I. of England and VI. of Scotland.

*John Bunyan*, born at Elstow, near Bedford, 1628. He was first a soldier in the parliamentary army. In 1655 he became a preacher among the Baptists, and settled over a congregation at Bedford. In 1660 he was sent to gaol, where he was detained 12 years and a-half, for preaching, and there he wrote the celebrated allegory of the *Pilgrim's Progress*, which has been translated into most of the languages of Europe. His works form two vols. folio; he died in 1688, aged 60.

*Edmund Burke*, born in Carlow, Ireland, 1730; died 1797. One of the most elegant writers of his age; he published many political tracts, but his *Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful* has stamped his fame as an author: his oratory was distinguished in the senate.

*Gilbert Burnet*, Bishop of Salisbury, born in Edinburghshire, 1643; died 1715. He is memorable as an historical and political writer.

*Robert Burns*, the Ayrshire ploughman, died 1796. His

poems, written in the provincial dialect, are uncommonly beautiful, and have been edited, since his death, by Doctor Currie, of Liverpool, Allan Cunningham, and others.

*Richard Busby*, born in Lincolnshire, 1606 ; died 1695. He was for many years the master of Westminster school, and an excellent grammarian and linguist.

*Samuel Butler*, born in Worcestershire, 1612 ; died 1680. He was a good poet, and the author of *Hudibras*, but lived and died in obscurity.

*Lord George Gordon Byron*, the most celebrated poet of the nineteenth century, was born in 1788. By the death of his great-uncle, in 1798, he succeeded to the family title. He studied at Aberdeen, Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He gave himself up to dissipation, and ran a splendid and irregular career. His writings are marked by great beauties, which scarcely atone for the licentiousness and immoralities by which they are characterised. Lord Byron having for some time previously left his native country, resolved to risk his life and fortune in the cause of the Greek revolution ; he therefore sought the classic shores of Greece, where he was attacked by sickness, and died in Missolonghi in 1824.

## C.

*Sebastian Cabot*, a celebrated navigator, born at Bristol, 1477 ; died 1557. He discovered Newfoundland, and great part of America.

*William Camden*, an antiquary, born in London, 1551 ; died 1623. He was author of *The Britannia*, a work which contains the history of the ancient British, their origin, manners, and laws. Camden was not less illustrious for his virtues than for his learning.

*Thomas Campbell, L.L.D.*, a well-known poet, author of the *Pleasures of Hope*, was born in Glasgow, and was educated at the university of that city. At college he gave

token of his after-fame by a translation from Aristophanes, and, when not fourteen years of age, he was the successful competitor for a bursary, although his opponent was double his age. After leaving Glasgow university he became a private tutor in Edinburgh, and, in the 22nd year of his age, published the *Pleasures of Hope*, which was at once acknowledged to be one of the most elegant poems in the English language. After a tour on the continent Campbell returned to London, and published those Lyrics by which his name is so well known, viz., *Ye Mariners of England*, *The Exile of Erin*, and *Hohenlinden*. He also engaged in various compilations for the booksellers; but did not fall off in his attention to the Muse. Within a short time he published *Gertrude of Wyoming*, the *Battle of the Baltic*, *Lord Ullin's Daughter*, *O'Connor's Child*, and many other pieces. Died in 1844, aged 67.

*Dr. John Campbell*, born at Edinburgh, 1707; died 1775: author of several valuable works; particularly the *Ancient Universal History*, *Modern Universal History*, the *Lives of the English Admirals*, and the *Present State of Europe*.

*Lucius Carey*, Lord Falkland, born in Oxfordshire, 1610; died 1643. He was the most accomplished nobleman of that period, and resisted the arbitrary measures of Charles I., as far as his conscience would permit him to do; but when an actual civil war broke out, he thought it his duty to follow the king's standard (being an advocate for monarchy), and gallantly defended his cause: he fell at the battle of Newbury.

*William Cary* was an eminent Christian missionary of the Baptist persuasion, and a distinguished Oriental scholar: he was born in humble life, and brought up for a shoemaker: he studied chiefly by himself, the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, and became a Baptist pastor, first at Moulton, near Northampton, and afterwards at Leicester. In 1793 he embarked as one of the first



missionaries of the Baptist Missionary Society, and proceeded to India, where he finally took up his residence in the Danish settlement of Serampore. In 1801 his successful study of the vernacular languages, recommended him to an honourable and lucrative appointment under the government: a college was founded in Fort William by the Marquess Wellesley, and Cary appointed professor in the Sanscrit, Bengalee, and Mahratta languages. In 1805 he received a diploma of doctor of divinity from one of the British universities; and in the following year was elected a member of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta. He published five Grammars and three Dictionaries; and by his active and laborious assistance he obtained the translation of the Scriptures in 24 languages, and in the vernacular dialects of 40 tribes, thus making them accessible to 200,000,000 of human beings, exclusive of the Chinese empire! He died June 9th, 1834, in his 73rd year.

*Lieutenant-general Cathcart, K.C.B.*, who was killed while leading on his men at the battle of Inkermann, was a younger son of Earl Cathcart, and was born in London in 1794. He was educated at Eton and in Edinburgh; and, in 1810, he obtained his first commission in the Life-guards. Having accompanied his father to St. Petersburg in 1812, he was present at the celebrated battles of Lutzen, Bautzen, Dresden, Culm, and Leipsic; and advanced with the victorious army of the allies through France, and assisted at the taking of Paris. At the final struggle, in 1815, General Cathcart was extra-aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington, and went through the hard fighting of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. He afterwards served in Nova Scotia, the West Indies, and in Canada. After this he retired on half-pay; but, in 1852, was requested, by the government of the day, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, in order to put an end to the Caffir war. This he effected in a speedy and honourable manner. Although the laurels which this gallant soldier had gained might well



have entitled him to retire from active service, still, true to his profession, he no sooner arrived in his native country than he sought for and obtained an appointment to a division in the Crimean army. He was shot down while animating his men at the memorable battle of Inkermann, November 5, 1854.

*William Cavendish*, first Duke of Devonshire, a celebrated statesman and accomplished scholar, born in England, 1640; died 1707. He was one of the most strenuous promoters of the glorious revolution, and highly esteemed by King William, who, when abroad, always appointed the duke one of the lords of the regency: he excelled in music, and had a general taste for the arts.

*William Caxton*, a printer, born in Kent, the latter part of the reign of Henry IV.; died 1491. He translated many valuable works from the French, and was the first who set up a printing-press in England, in the reign of Edward IV.

*William Cecil*, Lord Burleigh, a celebrated statesman, born in Lincolnshire, 1521; died 1598. He was lord high treasurer to Queen Elizabeth for 27 years, and one of the chief supporters of her government; and though he might have accumulated riches, yet his disinterestedness was so great, that at his death he left only a small portion for his family: this great and good man was firmly attached to the principles of the reformed faith, and the queen had the strongest reliance upon the wisdom of his administration.

*Thomas Chalmers, Dr.*, a Scotch divine and philosopher, was born in a small town in Fife, in 1780; and after studying in the university of St. Andrew's, was appointed assistant to a clergyman in the south of Scotland in 1802, and to a parochial charge in his native county in 1803, and became professor of moral philosophy in the university of St. Andrew's in 1823. In 1828 he became professor of divinity in the university of Edinburgh; in 1843 he relin-

quished that charge, having become principal of the new college of Edinburgh, which situation he retained with great credit till his death. Dr. Chalmers was one of the most prominent in the controversy in which the Presbyterian church engaged in the early part of the present century, and most of the ministers of the new secession, or of what is called the Free Church, are either his pupils, or men who have embraced his views. Died in June, 1847. His funeral was a national testimony to his worth. Men from all parts of Scotland were present as assistants, or spectators of the ceremony—men who, in many instances, had made the occasion a protestant pilgrimage.

*Ephraim Chambers*, born in Westmoreland; died 1740. He translated and abridged many works, but is best known as the author of the *Cyclopædia, or Dictionary of Arts and Sciences*.

*Sir William Chambers*, born in Sweden, but of English parentage; died 1796. He was celebrated as an architect: Somerset House was erected by his direction; and he published a treatise upon civil architecture. Robert and James Adam, natives of Scotland, were also the contemporaries of Sir William, and shone in the same profession; the new University of Edinburgh, the Adelphi-buildings, and Portland-place, were designed by them.

*Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A.*, a celebrated sculptor, was born at Norton, near Sheffield, in 1781. His parents were poor; but, while a child, he discovered great talent for drawing and modelling. In 1809, he was employed by Mr. Alexander to make busts of Howe, Jervis, Duncan, and Nelson, to adorn the Trinity House and Greenwich Naval Asylum, which made him favourably known. Numerous busts and statues of distinguished men were subsequently obtained from his chisel. Died in 1841.

*Thomas Chatterton*, a poet, born in Bristol, 1752; died 1770. This young man possessed an extraordinary genius, and was the supposed author of some poems which he

averred were written by Rowley, a priest, said to have flourished in the fifteenth century. Chatterton declared, that he found these productions in a chest, in one of the towers of Mary Redcliff church, at Bristol, but the truth has never yet been known, though it has occasioned much controversy among the learned. Not meeting with the friends he expected, and having strong unbridled passions, Chatterton, in a fit of despair, put an end to his life by a dose of poison.

*Geoffrey Chaucer*, born in London, 1328; died 1400. He has been called the father of modern poetry, and his works evince the propriety of the appellation.

*William Chillingworth*, a divine, born in Oxfordshire, 1602; died 1644. He was a celebrated controversial writer, and more than once changed his own religious opinions: he studied the scriptures with great attention, and was accustomed to say, that the Bible alone is the religion of protestants.

*John Churchill*, Duke of Marlborough, born in Devonshire, 1650; died 1722. This renowned general and statesman commanded Queen Anne's forces, and gained the victories of Blenheim, Ramilies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet, in conjunction with her allies.

*Doctor Adam Clarke*, a Wesleyan divine, born at Moybeg, in Ireland, 1760. He was a popular preacher, and a man of prodigious learning; a monument of which he has left behind him in his *Commentary on the Bible*: he died of cholera, at Bayswater, near London, in 1832.

*Doctor Samuel Clarke*, born in Norfolk, 1675; died 1729. A divine of the deepest learning and most amiable character. Doctor Clarke's works were published after his death, consisting of 10 volumes of sermons, and other theological pieces.

*Robert, Lord Clive*, Baron of Plassey, born in Shropshire, 1725; died 1774. He was a celebrated English general in the service of the East India Company; by his valour



and conduct he secured to the India Company a vast accession of territory, and rendered his laurels unfading. After the well-fought battle of Plassey, he was created a peer; and from the Mogul he received a grant of lands worth £27,000 a-year. Lord Clive's unfortunate end is one among the many proofs that riches, power, and fame do not always confer happiness.

*Sir Edward Coke*, lord chief justice of England, born in Norfolk, 1549; died 1634. He was an excellent lawyer, and had studied his profession thoroughly: his best work is, *Institutes of the Laws of England*.

*Doctor John Colet*, a divine, born in London, 1466; died 1519. He is memorable for his uncommon learning and unaffected piety; was the founder of St. Paul's school, and the friend of Erasmus.

*William Collins*, a poet, born in Sussex, 1720; died 1756. His Oriental eclogues are models of pastoral poetry. The greatest part of his life was passed in disease and misery; and when fortune favoured his wishes, he became a lunatic.

*Captain James Cook*, born in Yorkshire, 1728; died in 1779. He was a celebrated navigator, sailed three times round the world, and his discoveries have been of the most essential service to nautical and geographical knowledge. Captain Cook was killed at one of the Sandwich Isles, in a skirmish with the natives.

*Charles Cornwallis*, Marquis Cornwallis, born in England, 1738; died, in India, 1805. When governor-general of the East India Company's territories, and commander-in-chief of the land forces there, he eminently shone as the patriot, warrior, and man. The great services rendered by him to his sovereign and native country in different quarters of the globe, will be long recorded in the historic page. To British India he was *particularly* endeared, having spent there many years of a long and active life; his name will be revered wherever public



virtue and private merit hold their due share in the scale of acknowledged excellence.

*Sir Robert Bruce Cotton*, born in Huntingdonshire, 1570 ; died 1631. He was a celebrated collector of records, charters, and other MSS. His works are numerous, and his valuable library now forms a part of the British Museum.

*Abraham Cowley*, a celebrated poet, born in London, 1618 ; died 1667. He had great genius, and an amiable character. Loyalty was its striking feature.

*William Cowper*, the bard of truth and feeling, born in Hertfordshire, 1731 ; died 1800. He had the most original genius, and his works, while they possess all the imagery and fire of true poetry, are the most persuasive sermons, bringing the great truths of Christianity, and the moral duties, home to the hearts of his readers. His friend Hayley published his Letters, and this confidential correspondence shows him in a new and still more amiable light to an admiring world.

*George Crabbe*, born in Suffolk, 1754 ; died 1832. Passionately devoted to literature, and possessing an agreeable taste for poetry, he came to London in search of fame, where it is believed he would have perished from want, but for the benevolence of the celebrated Edmund Burke, to whom he submitted his poems, without having had any previous acquaintance with him. Under this patronage Crabbe rose to eminence, and his Tales are amongst the most pathetic poems in the language.

*Thomas Cranmer*, Archbishop of Canterbury, born in Nottinghamshire, 1489 ; died 1556. He suffered martyrdom for the protestant cause in Mary's reign. This excellent prelate was humble in his opinion of himself, charitable in that which he formed of others : his manners were extremely conciliating, and he may be considered in every respect as a shining ornament to the English church.

*James Crichton*, called the Admirable Crichton, born at

Perth, 1560; died 1583. Nature, fortune, and education joined to form this extraordinary character: he is said to have run through the circle of the sciences by the time he was 20, and his attainments almost exceed credibility: he disputed in the foreign universities with the most learned professors, and came off victorious: the circumstances of his death are doubtful; but his biographers relate, that it happened at an early period through the treachery of his pupil (son to the Duke of Mantua), who hired some ruffians to assassinate Crichton, himself giving the mortal stab.

*Thomas Crofton Croker, F.S.A.*, born at Cork in 1798, died in 1854, was a celebrated antiquarian and author. He was a laborious and intelligent collector of antiquarian and literary curiosities, especially in reference to Ireland. His work, entitled, the *Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland*, procured him the acquaintanceship and friendship of Sir Walter Scott.

*Thomas Cromwell*, Earl of Essex, the son of a blacksmith, born in Surrey, 1490; died 1540. His merit and talents gained him the patronage of Cardinal Wolsey, who introduced him to the court of Henry VIII. After Wolsey's fall, the king particularly noticed Cromwell, who, having been instrumental in promoting the Reformation and the dissolution of monastic institutions, was by Henry created Earl of Essex; but this capricious monarch being disgusted with Anne of Cleves, who had been recommended to him as a wife by Cromwell, he caused his former favourite to be accused of heresy and treason, and he was beheaded upon Tower-hill.

*Allan Cunningham*, was born in Dumfriesshire, 1782, of humble parents. He was apprenticed to a stonemason, and worked at this trade for some time; but having written some poems for a magazine, which were highly thought of by the editor, he interested himself in young Cunningham, and through his influence he procured a situation in London

as a reporter on a daily paper. He subsequently found employment in the studio of the sculptor Chantrey, and wrote with great ability as a critic and historian of the arts. He is well known from his *Lives of the Painters* and his biographies of Burns and Wilkie. Died in 1842.

## D.

*John Dalrymple*, Earl of Stair, born in Scotland, 1673; died 1747. He early distinguished himself in his native country in favour of King William, and revolutionary principles, and behaved with great gallantry at the battle of Steenkirk. George I. appointed the earl ambassador to the French court; and we may safely say, none ever filled that office with a higher regard to the dignity of his master, or more personal respect: he fought bravely under George II. at the battle of Dettingen, and was as much esteemed by that monarch as he had been by his predecessors.

*Doctor Erasmus Darwin*, of Derby, born in Nottinghamshire, 1721, a physician and celebrated poet; died 1802. Author of many beautiful poems, particularly the *Botanic Garden*: his *Zoonomia* and *Phytologia*, the one containing experiments in natural productions and medical effects; the other, the philosophy of agriculture and gardening, are works calculated to impress the reader with elevated ideas of the author's powers of mind.

*Sir William Davenant*, born at Oxford, 1606; died 1668: his celebrated work *Madagerian Gondibert*, obtained for him the appointment of poet-laureate, which the death of "rare Ben Jonson" had left vacant.

*Sir Humphrey Davy* was a scientific chemist of the highest order. He invented the safety-lamp for preventing explosion in mines. This illustrious man, born in 1778, died May 30th, 1829, greatly regretted by the whole scientific world.



*Daniel De Foe*, born in London, 1663; died 1731. He was a political writer, and tolerable poet; but is best known as the author of *Robinson Crusoe*, a pleasing and instructive romance, founded upon the real history of Alexander Selkirk, who lived four years upon the desolate isle of Juan Fernandez.

*Sir John Denham*, a poet, born in Ireland, 1615; died 1668. He was sent ambassador to Poland by Charles II.: the poem of *Cooper's Hill* is the most celebrated of his productions.

*Thomas, Right Hon. Lord Denman*, a celebrated judge, was born in London in 1779. His father was a physician in good practice. He was called to the bar at an early age, and entered parliament, as member for Wareham, in 1818. On the accession of George IV. to the throne, Queen Caroline formed the determination of returning to this country, and she appointed Mr. (now Lord) Brougham as her attorney-general; and Mr. Denman accepted the office of her solicitor-general. In the celebrated trial of Queen Caroline, held in the House of Lords, the defence of the Queen was confided to Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman, and the able manner in which they conducted it brought about that result which is so well known. Although the part which Mr. Denman and his colleague took on this memorable occasion, prevented them from receiving any favours from the court, still their generous exertions were acknowledged by the public; and, immediately on the formation of Lord Grey's government, in 1830, Sir Thomas Denman was promoted to the office of attorney-general. In 1832 he was appointed to the chief-justiceship of the Queen's Bench. He was raised to the peerage in 1834. Died 1854.

*William Derham*, a celebrated philosopher and divine, born in Worcestershire, 1657; died 1735. This good man made the study of nature one of his principal amusements, and he was eminently skilled in natural philosophy and



the mathematics: his chief works are the substance of some discourses at Boyle's lectures, afterwards collected, revised, and published, under the titles of *Astro-Theology*, and *Physico-Theology*.

*Robert Devereux*, Earl of Essex, born in Herefordshire, 1567; died 1601. This gallant nobleman was the favourite of Elizabeth after Leicester's death, and she is thought to have been seriously attached to him: he distinguished himself at the battle of Zutphen, and on his return to England, was appointed by Elizabeth her master of the horse: she afterwards gave him a commission to quell a rebellion in Ireland; but Essex returned thence without the queen's permission: Elizabeth, highly offended, deprived him of his offices, and he suffered confinement for a term; but being freed, he had the imprudence to use many improper expressions respecting his sovereign, and, in a fit of ungoverned passion, attempted to arm his friends in his defence: he was seized, tried, and beheaded; but Elizabeth from that day lost her cheerfulness, and continually regretted his death.

*Robert Dodsley*, born in Nottinghamshire, 1703: died 1764. He rose by merit and genius from the servile state of a footman, to that of an eminent bookseller: he was courted and patronised by several learned men, Pope in particular, and published many ingenious poems under the title of *Trifles*.

*Sir Francis Drake*, born in Devonshire, 1545; died 1596. He was a distinguished naval officer, and served under Queen Elizabeth with high reputation; he made also a voyage round the world.

*John Dryden*, an excellent English poet, born in Northamptonshire, 1631: died 1700. His plays, poems, and translations are so universally known and admired, that eulogium would here be unnecessary.

*Robert Dudley*, Earl of Leicester, born 1532; died 1588. He was knighted by Edward VI., and, rising into power

and favour with Elizabeth, was created by her Earl of Leicester; she even proposed him as a suitable match for Mary, Queen of Scots: pride, insolence, and venality were the most prominent features of Leicester's character: but the queen was blind to his vices, and he continued in high favour at court to the time of his death.

*Sir William Dugdale*, an eminent antiquary, historian, and herald, born in Warwickshire, 1605; died 1686. He wrote the *Antiquities of Warwickshire*, the *Baronage of England*, and other works.

*Adam Duncan*, Viscount Duncan of Camperdown, a distinguished naval officer, born in Dundee in 1731. He entered the naval service of his country at an early age, and was engaged in several important services. In 1761 he was made Admiral of the Blue, and was promoted to the command of the North Sea fleet. While watching the motions of the Danish fleet, a mutiny broke out on board the vessels of his squadron, which he successfully quelled, and the enemy having put to sea, he came up with the Dutch fleet off Camperdown, where he gained a signal victory. Died 1804.

*John Dyer*, a divine and poet, born in Caermarthenshire, 1700; died 1758. His poems of *Grongar Hill*, *The Ruins of Rome*, and *The Fleece*, are specimens of an original genius for poetry, and the most beautiful simplicity of expression.

## E.

*Lawrence Eachard*, a divine and historian, born in Suffolk, 1671; died 1730. His great work is, *A General Ecclesiastical History from the Nativity of Christ to the Establishment of Christianity under the Emperor Constantine*.

*Richard Lovell Edgeworth*, of Edgeworthstown, in Ireland, born at Bath in 1744; died in 1817. Originally

destined for the legal profession, his mathematical taste diverted him from that course of study, and he became a patron of scientific men, and the inventor of several pieces of mechanism, amongst which an odometer, and a semaphore, are the most ingenious. He wrote a valuable treatise on *Practical Education*, and contributed largely to scientific journals and periodical literature. Amongst some of his lightest fragments are the prefaces which he wrote to several of the novels and tales of his gifted daughter, Maria Edgeworth.

*George Edwards*, called the father of ornithology; born in Essex, 1693; died 1773. After some time spent in deep study and travelling, he published the *History of Birds*, and the *Gleanings of Natural History*: he was a member of many foreign academies; and at home, librarian to the college of physicians.

*George Augustus Elliot*, born in Roxburghshire, 1717; died 1790. A gallant British general, and noble defender of Gibraltar against the united efforts of France and Spain: few have deserved more from their country than General Elliot, who was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Heathfield and Baron Gibraltar: his steady military discipline, self-denial, and temperance, form an excellent example for all young men who wish to tread the paths of glory; and grateful posterity will long cherish his honoured name. A public monument is erected to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

*Thomas, Lord Erskine*, was the third son of David Henry Erskine, Earl of Buchan. He was born in 1750, and passed from the Edinburgh high school to St. Andrew's University; but subsequently, from the reduced circumstances of his family, he went to sea, being entered as a midshipman. After four years he quitted the navy, and entered the royals, or first regiment of foot, with whom, in 1770, he sailed for Minorca. By the advice of his mother and friends he determined to relinquish his military pursuits,



and to qualify himself for the bar. In 1777 he entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, for the purpose of obtaining his degree, and simultaneously became a student in Lincoln's Inn. In 1783 he was made a king's counsel, and was elected member of parliament for Portsmouth. By defending the notorious Thomas Paine in 1792, when prosecuted for a blasphemous publication, Mr. Erskine incurred royal displeasure, and was deprived of his office of attorney-general to the Prince of Wales. His talents as an advocate were conspicuously displayed in the part which he took in the celebrated trials of Hardy, Tooke, Thelwall, and others, for high treason, in 1794. In rapid succession, forensic honours were conferred upon him, and when Lord Grenville became prime minister, in 1806, Mr. Erskine was raised to the peerage, and elevated to the dignity of lord chancellor. In the following year, upon the breaking up of the Grenville administration, Lord Erskine left the woolsack, and retired from legal life. He acquired considerable reputation as an author: a pamphlet written by him, entitled *A View of the Causes and Consequences of the War with France*, circulated through forty-eight editions. He died in 1823.

*John Evelyn*, born in Surrey, 1620; died 1705-'6. He was famed as a natural philosopher, and his *Sylva, or an Account of Forest Trees*, is well known: he was one of the first Fellows of the Royal Society when instituted, and closed a most useful life in peace and honour.

## F.

*William Falconer*, was born at Edinburgh, in 1730. He was brought up as a sailor, and passed the greater part of his life in a very humble capacity. The vessel in which he sailed was cast away, and this gave him materials for that production which subsequently made him celebrated. His poem of *The Shipwreck* was published in 1762, and dedi-



cated to the Duke of York. In 1769 he was named purser to the *Aurora*. She sailed for the East Indies, and left the Cape of Good Hope in December, 1769, after which she was heard of no more, and is supposed to have foundered at sea, and that Falconer, with all on board, perished.

*George Farquhar*, a distinguished dramatist, was born at Londonderry, in 1678. He received his education at Trinity College, which he left under discreditable circumstances. His first production was performed at Drury Lane Theatre, with great success, in 1698. Died in 1707.

*James Ferguson*, born in Scotland, 1710; died 1776. He was a self-taught genius, having merely by unwearied application attained the greatest astronomical eminence: his great work is, *Astronomy explained on Sir Isaac Newton's Principles*.

*Henry Fielding*, born in Somersetshire, 1707; died 1754. He wrote 26 plays, and his humorous works are justly celebrated for their accurate descriptions of life.

*William Fitz-Stephen*, born in London, time uncertain; died 1191. He was present at the murder of Thomas à Becket, and wrote the life of that prelate, which is thought very curious, as it gives a lively description of the manners and customs of the citizens of London at that period.

*John Flamsteed*, born in Derbyshire, 1646; died 1719. He was celebrated for astronomical and mathematical knowledge: upon the erection of Greenwich Observatory, he was appointed astronomer royal: he composed the British catalogue of fixed stars, and published several works both on astronomy and the mathematics.

*John Flaxman*, born at York, in 1755; died in 1826. During his residence at Rome, he produced his celebrated classical designs from Homer, Æschylus, and Dante: and on his return to England he executed the beautiful public monuments to Lord Mansfield, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Lord Howe. He was professor of sculpture to the Royal Academy.

*Samuel Foote*, born in Cornwall, 1721; died 1777. He was a distinguished wit, wrote for the stage, and occasionally performed in his own pieces.

*Doctor John Fothergill*, an eminent physician, born in Yorkshire, 1712; died 1780. His botanical knowledge was extensive, and he had one of the best collections of plants in the kingdom: he died extremely rich, and was a liberal contributor to the foundation of a seminary for young Quakers, at Ackworth, near Leeds.

*George Fox*, born in Leicestershire, 1624; died 1690. The founder of the sect called Quakers; he was apprenticed to a shoemaker, but having an enthusiastic mind, commenced wandering preacher; he affirmed that the light of Christ in the heart is the only qualification for the ministry, and that ordination was ridiculous. Fox was imprisoned, and for a time silenced; but he propagated his opinions in Holland, Germany, and America. His followers were called Quakers from their frequent tremblings, and they now constitute a very peaceable and highly respectable body of Christians.

*John Fox*, author of the *Book of the Martyrs*, born at Boston, Lincolnshire, 1517; died 1587. He was a Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, embraced the reformed religion, and being accused of heresy, was expelled the university. On the accession of Edward VI., he was reinstated, but he thought it advisable to retire from England during the religious persecutions in Mary's reign. After the death of that unamiable queen, Fox returned from Basle, where he had supported himself as a reviser of the press, and was presented to a benefice by the Duke of Norfolk; he compensated for his sufferings by a pension from Queen Elizabeth.

*Charles James Fox*, born 1748; died 1806. A statesman and orator of no common celebrity: parties have differed, and will continue to differ, as to the soundness of his politics; but all will allow the honesty of the man, all

must bow to the conviction of his manly mind and superior genius.

*Sir Martin Frobisher*, an English navigator, born in Yorkshire, time uncertain; died 1594. He was one of the discoverers of the north-west passage, and fought against the Spanish Armada with determined bravery.

*Elizabeth Fry*, a lady distinguished by her unwearied labours in the cause of charity, was born in 1780. She was the daughter of Mr. Joseph Gurney, of Earlham Hall, near Norwich. When but eighteen years of age she established a school for eighty poor children in her father's house. In 1800 she became the wife of Mr. Fry, and the fortune and generosity of her husband enabled her to continue her benevolent exertions on a larger scale. She applied herself to release and reform the most degraded of her own sex, and was said to have become "the female Howard of prisons." She established in 1819 a Ladies' Committee for reforming the female inmates of Newgate. She died in 1845.

*Doctor Thomas Fuller*, born in Northamptonshire, 1608; died 1661. He was an English historian and divine; his chief work is entitled *British Worthies*; he wrote also an ecclesiastical history of Britain.

## G

*Thomas Gainsborough*, born in Suffolk, 1737; died 1788. An eminent portrait and landscape painter, equally distinguished by talent and virtue: his portraits have been compared to Vandyke's, his landscapes to those of Hobbima.

*John Galt*, a popular writer, best known by his novels, was born at Irvine in Ayrshire, in 1779. He was the author of many novels; his pictures of Scottish life met with warm approbation. He was, however, unfortunate. Though for a time he was editor of the *Courier* newspaper, he was



subsequently reduced to indigence. The *Annals of the Parish*, and the *Ayrshire Legatees* are the works by which he was best known. He died in 1839.

*The Right Hon. James, Lord Gambier*, a British admiral, was born in 1756 in the Bahama islands, of which his father was at that period lieutenant-governor. Having entered the naval service, he obtained the rank of post-captain, and the command of the *Raleigh* of 32 guns in 1778. In 1793 he was appointed to the *Defence* of 74 guns, and participated in Howe's great victory in 1794. The rank of Rear-admiral was conferred on him in 1795, and in 1807 he commanded the squadron which compelled the surrender of the whole Danish fleet at Copenhagen. Pious and benevolent himself, he laboured to render those under his command moral and religious. He died in 1833.

*David Garrick*, born in Herefordshire, 1716; died 1779. The most celebrated actor that ever trod the English stage, and an author of no small eminence in the lighter walks of literature.

*John Gay*, an eminent poet, born in Devonshire, 1688; died 1732. He was intimate with all the great men of his age: and his fables, poems, and dramatic pieces were well received by the public.

*Edward Gibbon*, born at Putney, in Surrey, 1737; died 1794. In the year 1753 he abjured Protestantism, and embraced Popery, upon which his father sent him to Lausanne, and placed him under the care of a Calvinistic minister, under whose tuition he returned to his former creed. He was the elegant historian of the *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*.

*William Gifford*, born at Ashburton, in Devonshire, 1757; died 1826. He was the founder of an able periodical called the *Quarterly Review*, which he left in possession of an extensive popularity: his satiric writings, especially his *Bæviad* and *Mæviad*, translations from Persius, &c., have established for him a lasting reputation. He was much



respected, his society courted by persons of rank, enriched by liberal pensions, and his remains were entombed in Westminster Abbey.

*William Gilbert*, a physician, born in Essex, 1540; died 1603. Queen Elizabeth (so sparing of her bounties) gave him an annual pension towards the prosecution of his studies: he discovered several properties of the loadstone, and invented some mathematical instruments for the discovery of the latitude: he was also famed as a chemist.

*Bernard Gilpin*, an English divine, born in Westmoreland, 1517; died 1583. He was originally a catholic, but having contested some points of faith with Hooper, at the dawning of the Reformation, he was induced to examine the Scriptures more narrowly, and fixed himself in the protestant opinions: his hospitality, charity, and truly amiable character, rendered him the pride of his country, and grateful remembrance must ever venerate his name.

*Oliver Goldsmith*, a poet, born in Roscommon, Ireland, 1729; died 1774. He subsisted chiefly by his pen, and his varied life may instruct those who are entering into its busy scenes—by turns a poet, historian, and natural philosopher; but poetry was his forte, and his *Deserted Village* must ever secure the approbation of true taste.

*George Graham*, born in Cumberland, 1675; died 1751. He was an eminent watch and clock maker, an excellent mechanic and mathematician, and his astronomical instruments were allowed to be the best in Europe.

*Thomas Gray*, born in London, 1716; died 1771. His learning and taste were great, and he published a small collection of excellent poems.

*Doctor John Gregory*, born in Edinburgh; died 1773. Eminent as a physician, but still more by his writings in favour of morality: his *Comparative View of the State of Man and other Animals*, and *A Father's Legacy to his Daughters*, have been universally read.

*Sir Thomas Gresham*, born in London, 1519; died 1579.

He was a princely merchant in Queen Elizabeth's reign, and erected, at his own expense, a royal exchange in London, which was destroyed by fire on the 10th of January, 1838: to her majesty's three predecessors, Henry, Edward, and Mary, he was eminently serviceable: he converted his own house into a college for the profession of the seven liberal sciences, and left perpetual salaries for the professors: though steadily attentive to business, he applied himself in his leisure hours with so much pleasure to literature, that he gained the appellation of "the learned merchant."

*Francis Grose*, famed as an antiquary, born 1731; died 1791. He published the *Antiquities of England and Wales*, in a series of engravings; and afterwards those of Ireland and Scotland.

*Thomas Guy*, son of a lighterman in Horsleydown, Southwark, born 1644; died 1724. He was apprenticed to a bookseller, and afterwards began the world with £200; but by attention to business, and extreme frugality, accumulated immense riches; he built Guy's Hospital in the Borough, which cost £18,793; he left by will £219,499 to endow it: to Christ's Church Hospital he bequeathed £400 a-year for ever; and £80,000 (the residue of his estate) were distributed among those who could claim any affinity to him.

## H.

*Sir Matthew Hale*, born in Gloucestershire, 1600; died 1675. This learned lawyer was chief justice of the King's Bench, and wrote several treatises on law, morality, physic, and divinity, which are much esteemed.

*Stephen Hales*, born in Kent, 1677; died 1761. Botany was one of his favourite studies; he was also a mathematician and natural philosopher, and the inventor of the ventilator.

*Robert Hall* was born at Arnsby, a village near Leicester,

1764. He was the youngest of fourteen children. After various gradations of education, in different seminaries, he entered King's College, Aberdeen, where he was considered as a young man of very superior parts; and after taking his master's degree in 1784, he became assistant pastor of the Baptist congregation in Broadmead, Bristol, and classical tutor of the Baptist College there; after which he successively moved to Cambridge and Leicester, and then returned once more to Bristol in 1826, where he died in 1831. He was a man of considerable literary attainments, a superior English scholar, and attracted the attention of the most distinguished persons in all parts of the kingdom, by his extraordinary and rapid eloquence as a preacher.

*Edmund Halley*, born in London, 1656; died 1742. A celebrated astronomer; his observations and discoveries have been of the greatest use to the astronomical and mathematical world.

*John Hampden*, a celebrated patriot, born in London, 1594; died 1643. He was the defender of his country's liberties against the arbitrary measures of Charles I., and was mortally wounded in the battle of Chalgrave Field, in Oxfordshire.

*Jonas Hanway*, born at Portsmouth, in Hampshire, 1712; died 1786. A merchant whose benevolent and public-spirited schemes must make his name dear to posterity: the Marine Society and the Magdalen House owe their institution to him: he was an active friend to the Foundling Hospital; and published an historical account of the British trade over the Caspian Sea, with a Journal of his travels in Russia and Persia.

*James Harris*, the father of the first Lord Malmesbury, born in Wiltshire, 1709; died 1780. His learning was great, his taste unrivalled: he is particularly known as the author of *Hermes; or a Philosophical Inquiry concerning Universal Grammar*.

*John Harrison*, an ingenious mechanic, born in York-



shire, 1693; died 1776. He was originally a carpenter, but his mechanical genius soon appeared, and he went up to London with a timekeeper, and some wooden clocks, showing them to Dr. Halley, who gave him great encouragement; he then completed a machine, with which he was sent by the Board of Longitude to Lisbon, to make trial of it; and afterwards improved his timekeepers so much, that he received £20,000, granted by parliament, for the discovery of longitude at sea.

*David Hartley*, born 1704; died 1757. He was an eminent physician, and wrote a celebrated work called *Observations on Man*.

*William Harvey*, physician and anatomist, author of the discovery of the circulation of the blood; born at Folkstone, in Kent, 1578; died 1658. The date of his great discovery is not ascertained, but it is believed that he was certain of its truth some years before he published it, but his modesty prevented its disclosure. He never attained eminence as a practitioner, but was esteemed for his learning, piety, amiable life, and manners, and was at first elected physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and afterwards lecturer on anatomy to the College of Physicians. He was appointed physician-extraordinary to James I., and afterwards to King Charles I., who used occasionally to attend his lectures on anatomy. Towards the close of his exemplary life he was chosen president of the College of Physicians, but declined the office from age and infirmities.

*Warren Hastings*, the son of a clergyman, was born in 1733, at Churchill, Oxfordshire. In 1750 he went out as a writer to India, where his promotion was rapid. In 1774 he was appointed governor-general of that vast empire, the interests of which he promoted, and ruled with absolute power until 1785, then resigned, and returned home, when he was charged with having governed tyrannically, extorted vast sums of money, and exercised every kind of oppression. An impeachment was preferred against him, which was



nine years in progress; and in 1795, on the 148th day of the trial, Mr. Hastings was acquitted by a majority of the House of Lords; being mulcted, however, in the costs of the prosecution, which amounted to £71,000. The East India Company, in 1796, granted him an annual pension of £4,000 for 28 years, and lent him £50,000 for 18 years, exempt from interest. He withdrew from public life to reside on his estate at Daylesford in Worcestershire, and died in 1818.

*William Hazlitt*, an admired critic, the son of a Unitarian minister, was born at Maidstone in 1778. Intended for the ministry, he was educated in the Unitarian college, Hackney, but disliking the study of divinity, was permitted to follow the profession of an artist. After painting some portraits, he abandoned art for the *belles-lettres*, and became a contributor to the *Morning Chronicle* and *Examiner* newspapers, the *Edinburgh Review*, and other periodicals. His principal works are, *Table-Talk*, *The Spirit of the Age*, *The Plain Speaker*, *Life of Napoleon*, *Characters of Shakespeare's Plays*, and *The Literature of the Elizabethan Age*. He died of cholera in 1830.

*Thomas Hearne*, famous as an antiquary, a collector and editor of manuscripts, born in Berkshire, 1678; died 1766.

*Felicia Hemans*, an eminent poetess, was born at Liverpool in 1794, where her father, whose name was Browne, was a merchant. In 1800 the family removed to Denbighshire, in North Wales, and here it was that, when only eight years old, she penned her first stanzas. In 1808 her first volume of poems appeared, and in 1812 another succeeded, entitled *Domestic Affections*. In the same year Miss Browne was united to Captain Hemans, of the 4th regiment, by whom she had five sons. After the birth of her last child a separation took place between her and her husband, and with her children she resided near St. Asaph, in North Wales. In 1828 she retired to Wavertree, near Liverpool, whence in 1831 she removed to Dublin. Her

writings were voluminous, and unrivalled for their purity of sentiment and beauty of expression. Her chief works are, *Records of Woman*, *The Forest Sanctuary*, *Scenes and Hymns of Life*, *The Vespers of Palermo*, a prize poem entitled, *Dartmoor*, *National Lyrics and Songs for Music*, and *Hymns for Childhood*. She died in Dublin on May 12th, 1835.

*Matthew Henry*, born in Shropshire, 1662; died 1714. A learned nonconformist divine: his piety and good works have made him respected by all persuasions; his chief work is a learned and valuable Exposition of the Bible.

*James Hervey*, rector of Weston Favell, born in Northamptonshire, 1714; died 1758. His piety and amiable character are undisputed, and his works, chiefly of the serious kind, have been much admired, though in their style they are rather too florid.

*The Right Hon. General Rowland Hill*, Viscount Hill, the second son of Sir John Hill, baronet, was born in 1772. At the age of 16 he entered the army, and served at Toulon during the whole of the Egyptian campaign, in Ireland, and throughout the Peninsular war. For his services in the last, and at Waterloo, where he commanded second to the Duke of Wellington, he was raised to the peerage. He was made commander-in-chief in 1828, and died in 1842.

*The Rev. Rowland Hill*, was the sixth son of Sir Rowland Hill, of Hawkstone, in Shropshire: he was educated at Eton College, and graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge. Having shown an inclination to indulge in more freedom than is allowed in the church of England, in preaching the gospel, he with some difficulty obtained admission into deacon's orders; but by continuing his irregularities, he never could attain any further advance in the hierarchy: he drew large congregations to Surrey Chapel, which he built, and where he preached to the end of his life: he had many eccentricities both in and out of

the pulpit, but was possessed of much genius and piety: he died at his house, in Blackfriars-road, April 11th, 1833, aged 88, and his memory is much respected by Christians of every denomination.

*Benjamin Hoadley*, Bishop of Winchester, born in Kent, 1676; died 1761. He was a celebrated controversial author, and a man of uncommon learning.

*William Hogarth*, born in London, 1698; died 1764. This celebrated painter and engraver long continued in obscurity, till his "Harlot's Progress," "Rake's Progress," and "Marriage A-la-mode," turned the public attention upon him: he published a work entitled the *Analysis of Beauty*.

*James Hogg*, better known as the Ettrick Shepherd, was born January 25th, 1782. His occupation was that of a shepherd, but at an early age he began to devote his leisure time to the writing of poetry. He wrote an *Essay on Sheep*, which procured for him the prize given by the Highland Society. He afterwards published a number of works in prose and verse, and contributed to various periodicals, especially to *Blackwood's Magazine*. The *Queen's Wake* is the most popular of his works. Hogg enjoyed the friendship of several of the most eminent literary men of his day, among whom may be mentioned Sir Walter Scott and Professor Wilson. Died 1835.

*Ralph Holinshed*, an English historian, born in Cheshire, time uncertain; died between 1578 and 1582. He is chiefly memorable for his *Chronicles*.

*Sir John Holt*, lord chief justice of the King's Bench, born in Oxfordshire, 1642; died 1709. He was an able, learned judge; and his resolution and firmness of mind were such, that neither the smiles nor frowns of the great could prevail upon him to swerve, in the slightest degree, from what he imagined to be truth and law.

*Thomas Hood*, the son of a London bookseller, was born in the Poultry in 1798. In 1821 he became editor of the



*London Magazine*, and published successively his *Odes and Addresses to Great People*, the *Plea of the Midsummer Fairies*, and *Whims and Oddities*. For some time he edited the *New Monthly Magazine*; and in 1844, a few months before his death, he started a periodical of his own, called *Hood's Magazine*. Died in 1845.

*Theodore Edward Hook*, was born in 1778, in Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London. As a boy he was deemed clever, and wrote songs for his father to compose. When 21 years of age, he produced his novel of the *Man of Sorrow*. He became celebrated as an improvisatore, and was afterwards conductor of the *John Bull* newspaper. He also wrote a series of novels. Died in 1841.

*Nathaniel Hooke*, author of a *History of Rome*, born about the year 1700; died in 1763. He was a Roman Catholic, and addicted to the mystical doctrines of Fenelon. He lost his property in the South Sea bubble; received £1,000 from Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, for drawing up her *Memoirs*, which were published in 1742, but lost her favour by endeavouring to convert her to his own religion: he was so zealous a catholic, that he brought a priest to confess Alexander Pope on his death-bed, to ascertain the fact of his dying in the Romish faith. Besides his *Roman History*, he wrote *Observations on Four Pieces upon the Roman Senate*, and he translated Ramsey's *Travels of Cyrus*.

*Robert Hooke*, an eminent mathematician, born at Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight, in 1635; died in 1703. He evinced, almost in infancy, a genius for philosophy. His abilities recommended him to the notice of Mr. Boyle, to whom he was of much service in the construction of the first air-pump. He delivered lectures at the Gresham College, was professor of mechanics to the Royal Society, wrote treatises on the Variation of the Compass, Magnifying Glasses, &c.; and at Newton's death, imagined himself in such esteem, that he ventured to



claim the merit of having first discovered the principle of gravity. Many able and original papers of his are published in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and his works have also been collected.

*John Hoole*, born in London, 1727; died 1803. His father, who was an ingenious watchmaker and mechanician, gave his son a good education, and obtained for him a clerkship in the India House. While in that situation he found leisure to cultivate literature, and made himself perfectly acquainted with the Italian language, as appears from his translations from Ariosto, Tasso, and Metastasio: he wrote also three tragedies, several poems, and a life of Mr. Scott, of Amwell.

*George Horne*, born at Otham, in Kent, 1730; died 1792. While he held a fellowship at Magdalen College, Oxford, he became tinctured with the mysteries of "Hutchinsonianism," which led him to oppose the system of the great Sir Isaac Newton. Of these views he afterwards repented; was appointed chaplain to the king; resisted the attempts of the clergy to modify in the least degree the liturgy and thirty-nine articles; was appointed vice-chancellor of the university; and in 1790 advanced to the see of Norwich. His preaching was greatly admired, and his works are numerous and popular; amongst them are a *Commentary on the Book of Psalms*, and many volumes of admirable sermons.

*Jeremiah Horrox*, born 1619; died 1641. An eminent mathematician: at the early age of 19 years, he was the first to notice the transit of Venus: he drew up a theory of lunar motions, which Sir Isaac Newton esteemed and adopted; and at his death left several papers upon astronomy and mathematics, which were edited and published by the learned Dr. Wallis.

*John Howard*, born at Hackney, 1726; died 1790. This great philanthropist, who, to borrow the words of the inscription on his monument in St. Paul's, "trod an open

but unfrequented path to immortality, in the ardent and unremitted exercise of Christian charity," travelled through Europe with the noble design of relieving the miserable state of the suffering prisoners; he published an account of the prisons in England and Wales, with those of foreign countries, and spent nearly twelve years in the execution of his godlike plan: he at last died at Cherson, of a contagious disease, caught by generously attending a young lady who was sick there.

"And now, Philanthropy! thy rays divine  
Dart round the globe from Zembla to the Line;  
From realm to realm, with cross or crescent crown'd,  
Where'er mankind and misery are found,  
O'er burning sands, deep waves, or wilds of snow,  
Thy HOWARD journeying, seeks the house of woe."

DR. DARWIN.

*Richard, Earl Howe*, born 1725; died 1799. This gallant admiral entered the service when quite a child; was a captain at twenty, and then in an engagement received a severe wound in the head: in 1782 Lord Howe relieved Gibraltar; and on the 1st of June, 1794, he obtained a signal victory over a powerful French fleet, and received the thanks of both houses of parliament.

*David Hume*, a philosopher and historian, born in Edinburghshire, 1711; died 1776. He published many tracts, but the most distinguished of his works are, his *Treatise on Human Nature*, his *Metaphysical Essays*, and his *English History*.

*Joseph Hume*, a celebrated politician, was born in Montrose in 1777. He studied at the medical classes in the university of Edinburgh, and obtained his degree of M.D. in 1796. He shortly afterwards entered the service of the East India Company as a naval surgeon: his knowledge of the languages of India, and his indomitable energy, soon enabled him to rise to a high position in that country. He returned from India in 1808, and after a two years' tour on the continent of Europe, he entered parliament as member

for Weymouth. After being out of parliament for about six years, during which period he had laboured assiduously as a reformer of Indian abuses, he was elected, in 1818, as member for the Aberdeen district of burghs. From that time to the period of his death he carried on an unremitting war against financial abuses; and he may be truly described as one of the most useful members in the House of Commons. "Mr. Hume's personal history, taken at a *coup d'œil*, is a most striking illustration of energetic perseverance. Born poor and unfriended, he acquired at least two regular professions, made a large fortune, and after all that, sat for more than forty years in the House of Commons, working harder, and speaking oftener, until his very last month, than any man that ever laboured in that busy place. Religious toleration, parliamentary reform, universal education, free trade, and every scheme of popular improvement, found in him an uncompromising champion and advocate." Died 1855.

*William* and *John Hunter*, celebrated anatomists, brothers, and natives of Scotland. William, the elder, was born 1718; died 1783; John, 1728; died 1793. The abilities of William Hunter were soon generally known and distinguished: he was appointed physician-extraordinary to the queen, professor of anatomy to the Royal Academy, and succeeded Dr. Fothergill as president of the Society of Physicians: he formed an anatomical museum, and a fine collection of medals, fossils, corals, shells, and paintings, which finally became the property of the Glasgow University. John Hunter at first was an assistant to his brother; but after walking the hospitals, his skill in anatomy and surgery developed itself: he was at length appointed surgeon-general of the army, and inspector-general of the hospitals. He contributed largely to the interests of science by his publications and anatomical discoveries, being confessedly the first surgeon in Christendom.

*William Huskisson*, was born at Birch Moreton Court,

Worcestershire, in 1770. In 1790 he was introduced to Lord Gower, the English ambassador in Paris, and was made private secretary to that nobleman. On his return to England in 1792, he became acquainted with Mr. Pitt, and his political career commenced. On the death of Mr. Pitt, Huskisson joined the ranks of the opposition, but when the whigs withdrew he returned to office, and up to 1829 sat in various administrations. In 1823 he succeeded Mr. Canning as member for Liverpool, which borough he represented till his death. On the 15th of September, 1830, he was among the company present at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. At Parkside, near Newton, a locomotive steam-engine passed over one of his legs, and otherwise so severely injured him, that he died the same evening at Manchester.

*Edward Hyde*, Earl of Clarendon, born in Wiltshire, 1608; died 1673. He was famed as a statesman and politician; was chancellor of England; but is best known by his *History of the Rebellion*.

## I.

*Sir William Inglis, K.C.B.*, a British general, was born in 1763. He entered the 37th as an ensign, in which he remained 57 years. During the Peninsular war the conduct of the regiment obtained for them the name of the "Die-hards." He commenced his service in America, afterwards served in Flanders, in the West Indies, at Gibraltar, and took part in all the principal battles fought in the Peninsula. Having attained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1825, he was made governor of Cork in 1829, and died in 1835.

*Henry David Inglis*, a writer of talent, was born in 1795. His productions, which were descriptive, and of the imaginative cast, were generally given to the world under the



name of "Derwent Conway." He visited Ireland, and wrote *Ireland* in 1834. Died in 1835.

*Robert Jameson*, an eminent naturalist, was born in Leith in 1773. He published numerous works on Geology and Mineralogy. In 1804 he was appointed professor of Natural History in the university of Edinburgh. In 1819 he commenced the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, which he continued till the period of his death, which took place in 1853.

*Jeffery of Monmouth*, a famous British historian, flourished in the reign of Henry I.; he was archdeacon of Monmouth, and afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph.

*Francis, Lord Jeffrey*, was born in 1773, in Edinburgh. His education was commenced at the High School in that city, and he continued his studies in the university of Glasgow, and at Oxford. He became an advocate at the Scottish bar in 1794, and exercised his profession during 40 years. His connexion with the *Edinburgh Review* gained him celebrity, which he edited from 1803 to 1828. In 1821 he was chosen lord rector of the university of Glasgow, and dean of the Faculty of Advocates in 1828. In 1830 he obtained a seat in the House of Commons for that district of burghs which comprehends Forfar, Perth, Dundee, Cupar, and St. Andrew's. On the death of Lord Craigie, in 1834, Mr. Jeffrey succeeded him as judge in the court of session, and from that time, according to custom, used the prefix of "Lord," which is merely an official title, unconnected with hereditary honours. Died 1850.

*Edward Jenner, M.D.*, the originator of vaccine inoculation, was born at Berkeley, in Gloucestershire, in 1749. He was first apprenticed to a surgeon at Sodbury, named Ludlow, but afterwards became a pupil of John Hunter, in London. In 1776 his notice was directed to the cow-pox, from accidentally discovering that those persons who had been affected by this disease were invulnerable to the small-pox. Notwithstanding the ridicule and opposition which

his discovery at first encountered, he succeeded in 1796 in establishing its efficacy. Vaccination was then introduced into the hospitals, the army and navy, and other establishments, and finally became universal. Dr. Jenner was now acknowledged as a public benefactor, and two parliamentary grants of £20,000 and £10,000 were conferred upon him. Died 1823.

*John Jewell*, Bishop of Salisbury, born in Devonshire, 1522; died 1571. He was one of the ablest champions for the Reformation, and published his celebrated *Apology for the Church of England*.

*Thomas Johnes*, born 1748; died 1816: he possessed a large fortune, and an ardent love of literature, to which he rendered essential service by his publication of the works of Froissart, Monstrelet, Joinville, and Brocqueure, &c., printed at his seat, Haffod, Cardiganshire. His library, in which the Sebright MSS. were preserved, was destroyed by an accidental fire, and property valued at £100,000 was destroyed in the conflagration.

*Doctor Samuel Johnson*, one of the brightest luminaries of the eighteenth century, born at Lichfield, in Staffordshire, 1709; died 1784. He was a man of gigantic abilities, and great powers of mind: his poetry, *Rambler*, *Idler*, *English Dictionary*, *Rasselas*, and *Lives of the Poets*, are all excellent in their kind.

*Inco*, or *Inigo Jones*, a celebrated architect, born in London, but of Welch parents, 1572; died 1652. He designed many noble edifices, particularly the Banqueting House, Whitehall; the Church and Piazza of Covent-garden; and Gunnersbury (for some years the residence of the Princess Amelia, daughter of George III.); Lincoln's-inn-fields was originally planned by him, but the design was not carried into effect. Inigo has been called the British Vitruvius.

*Sir William Jones*, born in London, 1746; died 1794. His literary powers were great, and his industry inde-

fatigable; he was skilled in the Oriental languages, and published a grammar of the Persic: he practised for some time as a lawyer, and in 1783 was appointed judge of the supreme court of Bengal; he published several law tracts, *Arabian Poems*, a translation of the *Orations of Isæus*, and many valuable papers.

*Ben Jonson*, an English poet and dramatic author, born in Westminster, 1574; died 1637. He was celebrated for his wit and learning.

*Doctor John Jortin*, born in London, 1698; died 1770. This eminent divine published many learned and ingenious works: the most noted are, *Remarks upon Ecclesiastical History*, the *Life of Erasmus*, *Remarks upon the Works of Erasmus*, and *Sermons*.

## K.

*Edmund Kean*, a celebrated tragedian, was born in 1787, in London. His father was a stage-carpenter; his mother a Miss Carey, an actress at a minor theatre. He was thought clever as a boy, accompanied his mother in her professional visits to the provinces, and was called Master Carey. He acted at several provincial theatres, and had to endure all the hardships of a stroller's life. In November, 1813, while acting at Dorchester, he was seen by Mr. Arnold, then manager of Drury Lane Theatre. He appreciated the merit of the young actor, and this led to his appearing on the boards of that establishment in 1814. The principal characters in Shakespeare's plays he successively assumed. In all he was admired, but "*Othello*" was thought his masterpiece. Miserable excesses abated his powers while he ought yet to have been in the vigour of life, and caused him to sink in public estimation. Died 1833.

*John Keats*, born in 1796, in Moorfields, London, where his grandfather kept a livery-stable. In 1817 he published



a volume of poetry, and soon afterwards his poem of *Endymion*. He next published a volume containing *Lamia*, *Hyperion*, *The Eve of St. Agnes*, and *Isabella*, poems abounding in brilliant imagery. Died at Rome in 1820.

*John Keill*, a mathematician and philosopher, born in Edinburghshire, 1671; died 1721. He was Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, and wrote some useful treatises on that subject.

*John Philip Kemble*, a much-admired British actor, was born in 1757, at Prescot, Lancashire. He obtained great celebrity at the principal provincial theatres, and in 1783 appeared at Drury Lane Theatre as "Hamlet." His voice was sepulchral and generally feeble, but his fine person, his dignified carriage, and his careful study, enabled him in many of the leading characters of the drama to distance all competitors. In 1817 he took leave of the stage, after performing "*Coriolanus*;" and died Feb. 26, 1823. The sister of John Kemble was the celebrated Mrs. Siddons.

*Benjamin Kennicott*, a learned Orientalist, born at Totness, Devonshire, in 1718; died at Oxford, 1783. He was a student of Wadham College, Oxford; and while yet an undergraduate, published two tracts—a Dissertation on the Tree of Life, and on the Oblations of Cain and Abel. In the year 1755, he laid the foundation of his great work, by publishing *The State of the Hebrew Text of the Old Testament considered*, which impeached the integrity of the received text. This work was examined with great severity at home and abroad, and the most competent biblical writers formed high expectations of the author's future labours.—He now proposed to collate all the Hebrew MSS. prior to the invention of printing, that could be found in Great Britain and Ireland, in which he was supported by the most liberal subscriptions; and in 1776 appeared the first volume of his Hebrew Bible, which was followed by the second in 1780. The various readings inserted in it are the result of a collation of 600 MSS.; and



the manner in which it was patronised, reflects honour on the country in which it was published.

*Andrew Kippis*, born at Nottingham, 1725; died 1795. He was a learned and highly-valuable character, was editor of the *Biographia Britannica*, and wrote in the *Monthly Review*, and *New Annual Register*, besides other works, Sermons, &c.

*Richard Kirwan*, born at Galway, Ireland, 1746; died 1812. Author of a treatise on Mineralogy, and the able defender of Priestley's chemical theory. He opposed Hutton's theory of the Earth: advocating what he called the Neptunian theory. He was a man of estimable character, independent fortune, and admitted a member of many of the learned societies of Europe. His works were translated into French and German, at the period of their first appearance.

*Walter Blake Kirwan*, born at Galway, Ireland, 1754; died 1805. He was a Roman Catholic clergyman, but conformed to the established church; was made dean of Killala, and is supposed to have obtained a greater amount of contributions to charity, by his eloquence in the pulpit, than had ever before been known. His Sermons were published after his death, but they do not equal expectation.

*John Knox*, born in Haddingtonshire, 1505; died 1572. He was an eminent Scottish preacher in favour of protestantism, and his memory is revered as one of the chief instruments and promoters of the Reformation. Boldness and intrepidity mark his character.

## L.

*Letitia Elizabeth Landon*, an English poetess, whose literary reputation was won under the initials of L. E. L. She was born about the commencement of the present century, and even before she left school contributed some poems to the *Literary Gazette*, which gained her public

favour. She afterwards wrote for the *Annals*, and published several volumes of poems. In 1838, she became the wife of Mr. George Maclean, the governor of Cape Coast Castle, South Africa, to which place she accompanied him. She was in the habit of having recourse to a powerful medicine to allay spasms, to which she was subject, and her death is supposed to have been occasioned by her taking an over-dose. Died, 1839.

*Doctor John Langhorne*, born in Westmoreland; died 1779. He was a learned man, published many beautiful poems, and translated Plutarch's *Lives*.

*Nathaniel Lardner*, born in Kent, 1684; died 1768: he was a celebrated nonconformist divine, and one of the ablest defenders of the Christian church: when the miracles of our Saviour were attacked by Woolaston, Lardner made an admirable reply; he also published *The Credibility of the Gospel History*, a work which is the strongest bulwark against deism.

*Hugh Latimer*, Bishop of Worcester, born in Leicestershire, 1470; died 1555. He was an excellent prelate, and one of those who were condemned by Mary's burning zeal for popery; he resigned his bishopric upon a scruple of conscience in the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII., and was, for the last six years of it, a prisoner in the Tower: Edward VI. released him; but on Mary's accession he was again committed, and afterwards burnt at the stake.

*William Laud*, Archbishop of Canterbury, born in Berkshire, 1573; died 1644. This prelate lived in the turbulent times of Charles I.; his arbitrary and oppressive measures in the high commission court, his intolerant and persecuting conduct, made him obnoxious to the parliament, which passed a bill of attainder against him, and he was unjustly beheaded on Tower-hill.

*John Leland*, a protestant dissenter, born in Lancashire, 1691; died 1766. He was the author of a *Defence of Christianity against Deistical Writers*; understood eight

languages perfectly, and was called the "Walking Library."

*Dr. Thomas Leland*, born in Dublin, 1722: he published a *Life of Philip II. of Macedon*, a *History of Ireland*, some smaller tracts, and several volumes of Sermons. Died 1785.

*William Lilly*, born in Hampshire, 1466; died 1522. He was celebrated as a grammarian, and was the first master appointed by Dr. Colet, in his school of St. Paul's; his Grammar is still well known: there was also a noted English astrologer of this name (William Lilly), who lived in the reign of Charles I., and whom that king twice consulted.

*John Locke*, born in Somersetshire, 1632; died 1704. He was one of the most celebrated philosophers of his own or of any other age, and made a distinguished figure in polite literature: his chief works are *Letters upon Toleration*, *Essay upon the Conduct of the Human Understanding*, and *Treatises upon Government*.

*Robert Lowth*, Bishop of London, born in Hampshire, 1710; died 1787: was a prelate of uncommon learning and piety: he published a translation of Isaiah, the *Life of William of Wykeham*, a Grammar of the English language, Sermons, and some elegant Poems.

*George, Lord Lyttelton*, born in Worcestershire, 1709; died 1773: a man of the most amiable character, who, to use the expressions of his elegant biographer, divided his time between the duties of his public functions, the pursuits of literature, and the society of the learned and the great: he published *Dialogues of the Dead*, the *History of Henry II.*, and *Observations on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul*.

## M.

*Henry Mackenzie*, the son of a physician in Edinburgh, was born in that city in 1745. He was brought up for the legal profession, but became more distinguished for his



literary than his legal attainments. His first work was the *Man of Feeling*, which attained great popularity, and this was followed by the *Man of the World*, and *Julia de Roubigné*. Subsequently he, with other literary friends, projected those amusing contributions to the British Essayists, *The Mirror* and *The Lounger*. Died in 1831.

*Sir James Mackintosh*, was born at Inverness in 1766. He was an eminent statesman, lawyer, and political economist. On the breaking out of the French Revolution, he espoused the popular side, and wrote, among other works, one entitled *Vindiciæ Galliciæ*, in reply to Burke's able condemnation of that insurrectionary movement. The sentiments of Mackintosh, however, subsequently experienced a decided change upon his being introduced to Burke, and the matured opinions of wisdom and experience triumphed over the crude dogmas of sanguine youth. Under the administration of Pitt he was appointed a professor of Lincoln's-inn, where, in a series of lectures on the British constitution, he most uncompromisingly repudiated the mischievous doctrines which in his earlier writings he had defended and sanctioned. In 1803 he was appointed recorder of Bombay, where his administration of justice gave great satisfaction. On returning to England he became member of parliament for Nairn, and gave in his adhesion to the Reform party. In 1818 he delivered his first celebrated speech on the amendment of the criminal law. He was a principal contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*, and wrote a *History of England* (which he left unfinished at his death); a *Dissertation* prefixed to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*; the *Life of Sir Thomas Moore*, and other works. Died in 1832.

*Charles Macklin*, born in Ireland, 1690; died 1797. This veteran actor was particularly famed in Shakespeare's "Shylock," which he both looked and spoke; Macklin wrote the plays of *Love-a-la-Mode*, and the *Man of the World*; and was esteemed a man of some wit.



*David Mallet*, born at Crief, in Perthshire, in 1700; died 1765: he was the author of several plays, poems, and light tracts, that now are little known; but his exquisite ballad of "William and Margaret" can never be forgotten. He was devoid of principle, and therefore did not attain that reward in life, or immortality as an author, to which his natural genius would otherwise have entitled him: he engaged his services to defend the base ministers who sacrificed Admiral Byng: he was hired by Lord Bolingbroke to slander Pope; and he could never be induced to compile the memoirs of the great Marlborough (a noble task), although he accepted of payment beforehand.

*Andrew Marvell*, born in Yorkshire, 1620; died 1678: a writer of considerable celebrity, member for Hull (his native town), and a man of incorruptible integrity, in times of the greatest licentiousness and venality.

*Nevil Maskelyne*, born at London, in 1732; died in 1811. At an early age he exhibited a decided taste for mathematics, which he cultivated successfully at Cambridge. Being ordained to the ministry, he served the curacy of Barnet for some time, when he devoted his leisure time to astronomical observations. In 1758 he was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society, and became a valuable contributor to the *Philosophical Transactions*. He was selected by that learned body to sail to St. Helena, to observe the transit of Venus over the sun's disk, on the 6th of June, 1761; and although from the cloudy state of the weather his observation was not successful, yet his voyage has proved of incalculable benefit to navigation and to science: he first reduced the theories of astronomers for finding the longitude at sea by lunar observations, to practice, in which he was aided by Hadley's sextant, an instrument then recently discovered. Soon after his return he published the *British Mariner's Guide* and the *Nautical Almanac*. In 1763 he went on a voyage to Barbadoes, to find the longitude of that island by observations; to deter-

mine the accuracy of Harrison's chronometer; to try the merits of Irwin's marine-chain; to determine the longitude by the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, and the occultations of fixed stars by the moon. In 1764 he was appointed astronomer royal, the duties of which he continued to discharge for 46 years: he was a man of the most estimable private character, and a liberal patron of literature.

*William Mason*, a poet, and the intimate friend of Gray, born in Yorkshire, 1725; died 1797: he published plays, the poem called *The English Garden*, several smaller poems, and translated Du Fresnoy's *Art of Painting* into elegant English verse, which was further enriched by the notes of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

*Doctor Richard Mead*, born in Middlesex, 1673; died 1754. This learned and distinguished physician was at the head of his profession for nearly half a century: his house in Great Ormond-street, London, was the repository of all that is curious in art or nature, and his library most excellent: he published many valuable medical works, particularly *Monita Medica*, and was the liberal patron of the learned in all sciences.

*Robert Merry*, an English poet; died 1798: he wrote a tragedy, and was the author of those poems which made their first appearance in the newspaper called *The World*, under the name of "Della Crusca:" they were answered in the same paper by Mrs. Cowley, under the assumed name of "Matilda," and have been collected by the editor of the *British Album*.

*Philip Miller*, born 1690; died 1771: an excellent English botanist and gardener; his *Gardener's Dictionary* and *Calendar* sufficiently speak his eulogium, and are held in the highest estimation.

*John Milton*: this literary luminary was born in London, 1608; died 1674: he was the author of the epic poems, called *Paradise Lost*, and *Paradise Regained*, *Comus*, and many poems and political works; his character is best por-

trayed in Dryden's celebrated verses, written under Milton's picture, which we subjoin :

"Three poets in three distant ages born,  
Greece, Italy, and England did adorn :  
The first in loftiness of thought surpass'd,  
The next in majesty, in both the last ;  
The force of nature could no farther go,  
To make a third, she joined the former two."

*Lady Mary Wortley Montagu*, daughter of the Duke of Kingston, pupil of Bishop Burnet, born at Thoresby, Nottinghamshire, in 1690 ; died in 1762 : she possessed a perfect acquaintance with the ancient classics, translated Epictetus in a manner that established her proficiency in Greek, wrote many admirable poems, and is exceeded by few as a writer of letters : she was the intimate friend of Pope and Addison ; but while superior to many of the prejudices of mankind, she displayed a culpable weakness in abandoning her husband and her country ; and choosing the vicinity of Constantinople as her residence. Posterity, however, is indebted to her for the introduction of the practice of inoculation for the small-pox, which she encouraged her country to adopt, by giving an example in her own child. The idea of inoculation she had taken from the Turks.

*Doctor John Moore*, born in Scotland, 1730 ; died 1802 : he was educated as a physician, but is more celebrated as an author and tourist ; his talents were great, his moral character high : his works are, *Medical Sketches ; a View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany ; Journals of his travels through France ; and the novels of Zeluco, Edward, and Mordaunt*. General Sir John Moore, who fell at the battle of Corunna, was a son of Dr. Moore.

*General Sir John Moore*, born at Glasgow, in 1761 ; killed at the battle of Corunna, 1809 : entering the army in his youth, he had the advantage of studying the art of war under one of its greatest masters in that age, Sir Ralph Abercrombie : he was present at the taking of St. Lucia,



in the West Indies; assisted in suppressing the Irish rebellion in 1798; served in Sweden, Sicily, Egypt, and Holland. After the convention of Cintra, he was placed, by the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington, at the head of the British Peninsular army; and being pressed unkindly by the minister at home and the envoys in Spain, was obliged to retreat, in order to avoid the risk of losing part of the army: he had always borne a high military reputation, and lost no part of it at his glorious death in the battle of Corunna. His country raised a monument to his memory in the cathedral of St. Paul's, London.

*Sir Thomas More*, chancellor of England, born in London, 1480; died 1535. This great man was an able lawyer and an honest statesman: when the divorce between Henry VIII. and Catherine of Aragon was agitated, Sir Thomas resigned the high office which he had filled with such honour to himself and advantage to his country; and upon his refusal to take the oath of supremacy, he was committed to the Tower, and beheaded.

*Hannah More*, was one of five daughters of Jacob More, descended from a respectable family at Harleston, Norfolk: she was born in 1744, at Stapleton, in the county of Gloucester. In her early days she became a favourite in the first literary circles, and was much noticed by Bishop Lowth, Dr. Johnson, and other eminent persons; she was also exceedingly intimate in the family of Garrick. At a later period of life she became devoted to the cause of religion, and spent many years in a recluse residence near Bristol, where she employed her pen in writing a number of useful works, and exercised her benevolence in promoting the education and religious instruction of the poor. She died in 1833, having attained the advanced age of 89.

*Robert Morrison*, was born at Morpeth, Northumberland, January the 5th, 1782: he received elementary instruction at Newcastle, in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew; was further educated at Hoxton College, by the Independent



denomination, and then completed his studies with Dr. Bogue, of Gosport, under the patronage of the London Missionary Society. Having been destined to China, he made some progress in the language in London, under Yong-Sam-Tac, a Chinese; and also acquired some knowledge of medicine and surgery under Dr. Blair; and some insight into astronomy, under Dr. Hutton, of Woolwich. Being attached to presbyterian principles, as propagated in Scotland, he was ordained at the Scottish church, Swallow-street, London, and embarked for China. He arrived at Macao, September the 4th, 1807, whence he proceeded to Canton. He assumed for a while the Chinese costume, and studied, ate, and drank in a room underground with a Chinese teacher. In one year he completed a Chinese Grammar, and made great progress in a Dictionary, and a translation of the New Testament, leaving the whole, however, to be corrected when he should be more perfect in the language. Within two years he was the most expert Chinese scholar in the factory, and was appointed secretary and interpreter for the East India Company's supercargoes. In 1811 he printed, in Chinese, an edition of the Acts of the Apostles; and in 1813, the whole New Testament was printed. In 1815 his Grammar was issued from the press, and his Dictionary was then begun, and completed in 1823; the preparation of this work occupied 13 years. Before Dr. Morrison, the acquirement of the Chinese language had been found clogged with innumerable difficulties, insuperable to Europeans. His Dictionary was published at an expense of £12,000, which was defrayed by the East India Company. In 1817 he published a *View of China*, for philological purposes, and *Discourses of Jesus*; and in the same year was appointed Chinese interpreter to Lord Amherst's embassy, and wrote a memoir, which was afterwards published. The university of Glasgow also conferred upon him at this time the degree of D.D., in token of their approbation of his philological

labours. In 1818 he founded an Anglo-Chinese college at Malacca, towards which he gave £1,000, and £100 per annum for five years. Aided by Dr. Milne, another missionary, he completed a Chinese version of the Old Testament in 1819. After other honourable, useful, and indefatigable labours, he died at Canton, August the 1st, 1834, in his 53rd year, and was buried at Macao.

*William Murray*, Earl of Mansfield, born in Perthshire, 1705; died 1793: he long presided in the Court of King's Bench, and was an ornament to the profession he selected.

*Sir Hugh Myddleton*, born in Denbighshire, time uncertain; died 1636. He was a public benefactor to the citizens of London, by projecting and carrying into effect a scheme for supplying the metropolis with water, by bringing the New River up to Islington.

## N.

*Lord John Napier*, born in Scotland, 1550; died 1617. An able mathematician and theologian, the forerunner of Newton, and inventor of logarithms for the use of navigators.

*Robert Nelson*, born in London, 1656; died 1714. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and to the ease and elegance of the gentleman, added the more solid duties of the Christian: he left his whole fortune to charitable uses, and published the *Festivals and Fasts of the Church of England*, and the *Practice of True Devotion*.

*Horatio Nelson*, Viscount Nelson and Duke of Bronte in Sicily, born in Norfolk, 1758; died 1805. Bred to the sea, this hero early evinced that prompt decision of character and intrepidity of conduct by which he was so eminently distinguished. In 1779 he was appointed post-captain; at Toulon, Bastia, and Calvi, he displayed his courage and conduct. When rear-admiral of the Blue, and knight of the Bath, he lost his right arm while gallantly

signalising himself at the siege of Santa Cruz, in the isle of Teneriffe; but the successive victories of the Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar complete the climax of his professional glory. In the battle of the Nile, nine French ships of the line were taken and two burnt. Before Copenhagen, 18 Danish ships were destroyed, seven of which were of the line. In Lord Nelson's last and greatest achievement, the ever-memorable battle of Trafalgar, the combined fleets were defeated, and 20 ships of the line taken and destroyed; he fell towards the close of the engagement, in life victorious, in death triumphant; and his remains were interred in St. Paul's cathedral with unexampled funeral pomp, at the public expense. Many Nelsons may be found among our gallant countrymen, in courage and patriotism, but, considered as a NAVAL COMMANDER, he stands unrivalled.

*Richard Neville*, the brave and highly celebrated Earl of Warwick, called the king-maker: he fell at the battle of Barnet, 1471, during the civil wars.

*Sir Isaac Newton*, the prince of philosophers, born in Lincolnshire, 1642; died 1727. He made great discoveries in astronomy, optics, and the mathematics: his chief publications were, his *Principia*, *Optics*, and his *Algebraical Lectures*: it is to him we owe the discovery of the principle of gravity. Sir Isaac's private character was truly amiable. Modest and unassuming, he seemed ignorant that his genius raised him far beyond all the learned men who preceded him.

*Doctor Thomas Newton*, Bishop of Bristol, born in Staffordshire, 1704; died 1782. This learned prelate edited Milton's works, and wrote *Dissertations on the Prophecies*.

*Frederick North*, Earl of Guildford, born 1732; died 1792. Well known in England as prime minister in the early part of the reign of George III.: he was certainly a man of abilities, but his conduct as a statesman during the dispute with our American colonies, has subjected him to considerable odium.



## O.

*Sir John Oldcastle*, Baron of Cobham, born in the reign of Edward III., the time and place uncertain. As an author he was in great repute, but his labours were chiefly directed to transcribing and collecting the works of Wickliffe, which he dispersed among the people: this roused the indignation of the clergy: the charges of heresy, and a pretended conspiracy, were alleged against him, and he was sentenced to be burnt, or rather roasted alive, being hanged in chains, and a fire placed under the gallows, 1418.

*Thomas Otway*, a celebrated dramatic writer, born in Sussex, 1651; died 1685. He excelled in moving the passions.

## P.

*Henry William Paget*, Marquis of Anglesey, was the eldest son of the first Earl of Uxbridge, and was born in 1768. At an early age he showed a predilection for a military life, and in 1793 he raised on his father's estates a body of volunteers numbering 1,000, who were afterwards transferred into the regular army as the 80th regiment of foot, of which Lord Paget was made colonel. In 1797 he obtained the command of the 7th light dragoons. In 1799 he accompanied the Duke of York to Holland, and there performed some of those dashing exploits which have so endeared his name in the service. He was afterwards promoted to the rank of major-general and lieutenant-general. In 1808 he was sent to the Peninsula, where he had the command of two brigades of cavalry, and was engaged at Sahagun, Mayorga, and Benavente. In 1812, on the death of his father, he entered the House of Lords as the Earl of Uxbridge. In 1815 he had the command of



the cavalry at the battle of Waterloo, and headed that brilliant charge of heavy cavalry, which forced even from their enemies expressions of admiration. In this memorable engagement of the 18th June, the Earl of Uxbridge lost his leg. For his services on this occasion he was created Marquis of Anglesey. During the remainder of his life he filled various important offices of state, and died in 1852.

*Dr. Thomas Parnell*, born in Dublin, 1674: died 1717. The elegant poems of this amiable divine have been ever highly admired: he was the friend of Swift, Gay, Arbuthnot, and Pope.

*Dr. Samuel Parr*, born 1747; died 1825. He kept a classical school for some years; was presented to the living of Graffnan, in Huntingdon, and was appointed to a stall in St. Paul's cathedral, London. He gave his attention to politics, and became intimate with Burke, Fox, Lord North, and other statesmen, and by eulogising their views, offended those who had been disposed to promote him. He assisted in editing a republication of *Bellenden*, of *Warburton and a Warburtonian*, of White's *Bampton Lectures*; and his *Spital Sermon* made him publicly known. He possessed a retentive memory and conversational powers.

*Sir Robert Peel, Bart.*, the most distinguished English statesman of his age, was born in a cottage near the family residence of Chamber Hall, in the neighbourhood of Bury, in Lancashire, on the 5th of July, 1788. Destined for a political life from his infancy by his father, who had fostered the ambition that his son should be Pitt's successor, he was sent at a very early age to Harrow, where he soon became distinguished as the possessor of no ordinary abilities, and remarkable for his application and steady pursuit after knowledge. In 1804, Peel left Harrow, and entered Christ Church, Oxford, as a gentleman commoner. In 1809, Peel came of age; and that he might as early as

possible enter the arena of statesmanship, his father bought him the representation of Cashel. He came into the house, avowedly to work his way to the highest office in the state. On his entrance into parliament, circumstances favoured the young statesman: Canning and Castlereagh had fought their famous duel, and resigned their offices; the Duke of Portland had also resigned; Perceval became premier, and the Marquis of Wellesley, the Earl of Liverpool, and Lord Palmerston, took office with him; parliament was about to meet, and at its very opening there was the Walcheren disaster to be defended, so that the address might be got through. It was to Peel, but just entered the house, and not yet two-and-twenty, that was entrusted the seconding of this address. His speech, and it was his first, was spirited and effective, and led the way to an animated debate, and a large majority for the government. This was on the 10th of January, 1810. In 1811 he was appointed under secretary of state for the colonies. On the change of ministry consequent on the death of Mr. Perceval, Peel was appointed to the chief secretaryship for Ireland. He found the business of his new office in extreme disorder, which he forthwith corrected; and by his courtesy and attention to business, and his manifest desire to improve the trade of Ireland, he won the good opinion of all merchants and manufacturers who had interviews with him. In 1816, there was so deficient a harvest in Ireland, that the bitterest distress prevailed, and Peel did his utmost to mitigate the famine by the issue of a treasury order for the admission of American flour duty free. During Peel's continuance in the office of secretary for Ireland, the Catholic Emancipation Bill was frequently discussed and opposed by him. On the 3rd of February, 1819, Peel, who from his first coming into parliament had held the same views as his father on the subject of currency, and in 1811 had voted with Mr. Vansittart in favour of a paper resolution, was appointed on a committee to con-

sider the state of the Bank of England, with reference to the expediency of the resumption of cash payments. On the 24th of May he brought forward the report, which recommended a short extension of the period of restriction, a gradual resumption of cash payments, and the repeal of prohibitions against export and melting of coin, the resumption to be entire on May 1, 1823. On the 28th of February, 1821, Mr. Plunkett once more brought the catholic claims before parliament, in a speech of extraordinary power. Peel, in his reply to it, passed a high eulogium upon Grattan, and upon Plunkett as alone worthy to be the successor of so great a man. At the end of 1821, several changes were made in the ministry; and on the retirement of Lord Sidmouth, Peel took office under Lord Liverpool as secretary of state for the home department. On the 9th of March, 1826, Peel introduced important measures for the consolidation and improvement of the criminal law. On the 18th of February, 1827, Lord Liverpool died, and in April, Canning, having undertaken to form an administration, Peel refused to retain office with any one at the head of affairs favourable to catholic claims, and Lord Eldon and the Duke of Wellington also resigned upon the same grounds. The ministry was nevertheless formed; but on the 8th of August Canning died. The administration was patched up for a while under Lord Goderich, but broke up on the 8th of January, 1828, when the Duke of Wellington was sent for, and under him Peel again became secretary for the home department. In the session of 1829, Peel brought in a measure favourable to catholic emancipation. The change in his opinions on this important question having excited great dissatisfaction among his constituents, he resolved to give them an opportunity of recording their sentiments by resigning his seat; and at the contest for re-election, he was opposed and beaten by Sir Robert H. Inglis. He was not long, however, without a seat, being returned, on the



3rd of March, for Westbury; and on the last day of the same month he brought up the Catholic Relief Bill to the lords. In the following year Mr. Peel succeeded his father in the baronetage, and from the property bequeathed him became one of the richest commoners in England. He now, also, took his seat as member for Tamworth, which borough he thenceforth continued to represent till his death. Sir Robert Peel offered to the Reform Bill of the Grey administration, in 1830, a persevering and able, though not factious opposition; on the passing of that bill, however, he immediately accepted it as irrevocable. Peel, in 1834, became premier of England. The general election which ensued gave no majority to him; he was beaten on various questions, and was forced to resign. Peel, however, had, even in this short period, gained the high opinion of the house, and proved his ableness for the premiership. In 1839, Peel was again sent for, this time by Queen Victoria; but the ministry was not formed, and Lord Melbourne again returned to office. A general election on the question of free-trade took place in 1841. The new parliament met on the 19th of August, and on the 30th the Melbourne ministry resigned. Sir Robert was now again offered the premiership, and forthwith formed an administration, with the largest majority in parliament since that of the whigs on the election after the Reform Bill: there had been, however, a succession of bad harvests; trade was stagnant; and the bitterest distress, with but doubtful prospects of any alleviation, was spread over the manufacturing districts. On the 9th of February, 1842, Sir Robert brought forward his new corn-law, which lowered the sliding-scale, and introduced several other modifications. At the same time reductions were made in the duties upon seeds, timber, copper, oils, preserved and cured meats, lard, live cattle, and various manufactures; and the income-tax was proposed as a three years' measure, to supply the existing and any consequent increased deficit of revenue.



In the autumn of 1845, the famine which again threatened to sweep over the country roused an universal agitation, free from all party strife; and meetings were held in most of the large towns, praying for the immediate opening of the ports, to relieve the people from their sufferings. Shortly after the opening of the session of 1846, Sir Robert Peel formally announced his intention, not of modifying, but of entirely repealing the corn-laws, which were abolished in June, 1846, and free-trade was proclaimed as the commercial policy of the country. Simultaneously with the passing of this measure, Sir Robert Peel resigned, declaring that he had no wish to resume office. But though no longer in the ministry, he was not destitute of power; for never, perhaps, was his influence over the destinies of his country more felt than during the four years which followed his retirement. The last time this great man spoke in the house was on Friday, June 28th, 1850, on the discussion of the foreign policy of the government. On the afternoon of the following day, while riding up Constitution-hill, after having paid a visit to her majesty, his horse started and threw him over its head, falling heavily upon him. He was conveyed home, and medical attendance was instantly with him; but he gradually grew worse, and expired on the 2nd of July. Far and wide throughout the country there was a heartfelt sorrow at this great man's death. In both houses of parliament, men of all shades of politics vied with one another to pay a just tribute to the great worth of the departed senator: it was unanimously agreed in each assembly to adjourn the sitting—a mark of respect that has seldom been paid to the memory of any subject of the realm; and it was also decreed that a public funeral should be offered to his family. The queen, too, on intelligence of his decease, caused the expression of her deepest sympathies to be conveyed to Lady Peel; and shortly after, to mark her appreciation of the loss which the nation had sustained, her

majesty offered to confer on his family the honours of the peerage; but this, as well as the public funeral, they, in accordance with the wishes he had bequeathed, were compelled to decline; and the popular feeling was still further increased when it became known that the great statesman had interdicted his family from accepting honours for any services which he might be supposed to have rendered to his country.—Reviewing the life of Sir Robert Peel through his acts, the people found him to have been a man of power and progress, one who withstood the mere demand of agitators, but never the clearly-expressed public will. As regards foreign nations, his wish was abundantly gratified before he died. His was the name that represented alike the common-sense, the business tact, and the enlightened statesmanship of England. Europe rang with his fame; and nations who never heard of his rivals or his enemies, were familiar with his actions, and respected England in his person. But this, however gratifying, was not sufficient to an intellect and an ambition like his. A fair page in his country's history was the dearest object of his life; and undoubtedly the future historian, who shall write the full and impartial history of the first half of the nineteenth century in Great Britain, will find in civil life no purer or higher reputation to identify with it, than that of Sir Robert Peel. Turn we, in conclusion, to the private virtues of this great man, and we find them as pre-eminent as his public life. Unsullied in his morals, he was an exemplary citizen, adorned all the various domestic relations of life, and though apparently cold to those who did not know him, was possessed of a warm and affectionate heart. He was a kind friend, and a generous, though unostentatious, patron of merit, in whatever walk of intellectual eminence it was displayed. From the resources of his own wealth he munificently encouraged the exertions of all those engaged in the pursuits of literature and art; as the dispenser of public bounty he caused it to flow

liberally in their direction; and not a few of the families of men of genius were rescued from poverty by his prompt and judicious aid. His own literary attainments were extensive, and his taste in the fine arts was attested by the collection of one of the most magnificent galleries in Europe.

*The Right Hon. Edward Pellew*, Viscount Exmouth, was a member of a respectable Cornish family, and was born at Dover in 1757. When but 13 years of age he entered the navy as a midshipman. The first ship in which he served was the *Juno* frigate. He was afterwards in the *Blonde*, and during the American War of Independence, in the strife which then took place on the lakes, he was distinguished by his determined courage. Being sent home with despatches, he was strongly recommended to promotion, and when war broke out in 1793 his services were required as captain of the *Nymph*, a 36-gun frigate, in which he succeeded in taking the *Cleopatra*, of 40 guns, one of the best ships in the French navy, and the first captured in that eventful war. Besides gaining distinction as a bold commander, he proved himself entitled to the praise of humanity. During the Peninsular war he actively co-operated with the British land forces. His services were rewarded with a peerage, the title of Baron Exmouth being given to him, with a pension of £2,000. In 1816 he concluded a negotiation with the Barbary states, under which all Christian slaves there detained were to be liberated. It was found immediately after his return that they had violated the treaty, and he was then sent to Algiers with a force capable of compelling an observance of good faith. Arriving off Algiers he sent in a flag of truce, but no satisfactory answer being given, the place was bombarded, and, in the end, the Dey was forced to subscribe a treaty, under which Christian slavery was abolished for ever. His lordship was advanced to the rank of viscount. Died in 1833.



*William Penn*, a celebrated Quaker, born in London, 1644; died 1718. He colonised the province of Pennsylvania, built the town of Philadelphia, and was deservedly esteemed by the good of all persuasions: he wrote several pieces in defence of his own opinions.

*Thomas Pennant*, born at Downing, in Flintshire, 1726; died 1798. He was a great traveller, an eminent naturalist, published *Tours through England and Wales*, and wrote the *British Zoology*, a valuable work.

*Spencer Perceval*, born 1762, assassinated by one Bellingham, in the lobby of the House of Commons, in 1812. He was a sound lawyer, held the offices of solicitor and attorney-general in England, and, at the death of Charles James Fox, became chancellor of the exchequer. He was an advocate for what are called constitutional principles, but he was not sacrificed to any party feeling: his assassin was a decided lunatic, commercial embarrassments having deranged his mind.

*Dr. Thomas Percival*, born in Lancashire, 1740; died 1804. A physician and author: his *Father's Instructions* are in the hands of every well-informed parent; they are a valuable collection of moral precepts and reflections, interspersed with the graces of language and fancy: in the words of an anonymous writer, Dr. Percival was an author without vanity, a student without seclusion, a patriot without faction; the great object of his life was usefulness, the grand spring of his actions was religion.

*Harry Percy* (called Hotspur.) A brave Englishman, son of the Earl of Northumberland; who lived in the reign of Henry IV. and Richard II.: he fought against the Scotch, and defeated Earl Douglas; but afterwards, upon some misunderstanding with Henry, he took up arms against the king, and was killed at the battle of Shrewsbury, 1403.

*Sir William Petty*, born in Hampshire, 1623; died 1687. He distinguished himself by his application to philoso-



phical subjects, was appointed physician to the army in Ireland, and wrote several pieces on political arithmetic.

*John Philips*, born in Oxfordshire, 1676; died 1708. He was a good poet, and a most amiable man, wrote the *Splendid Shilling*, and a poem in honour of the Duke of Marlborough's victory at Blenheim.

*William Pitt*, Earl of Chatham, born in Wiltshire, 1708; died 1778. This illustrious statesman was, during a successful administration, the pride of Britain: his eloquence has been compared to a mighty torrent; he had a quick and penetrating genius; he looked into every department of the state; and his activity and energy pervaded all quarters.

*William Pitt*, second son of the illustrious Earl of Chatham, born in Kent, 1759; died 1806. This great statesman was appointed chancellor of the exchequer when only 23, and continued prime minister, with very little interruption, till his death, which happened at a critical period for England. During the arduous discharge of his public duty, he of course met with warm partisans and inveterate enemies: his perseverance in those measures which to him appeared just, has been termed obstinacy; his magnanimity in changing them, when the national welfare required it, inconsistency. But all parties concur in acknowledging that his great talents, integrity, disinterestedness, and love of his country, were eminently worthy of praise and imitation: that grateful country decreed him public funereal honours, and granted £40,000 for the payment of his debts.

*Robert Pollok*, a presbyterian minister, and writer of sacred poetry, was born in 1799, at Eaglesham, in Renfrewshire. Being intended for the church, he was sent to the university of Glasgow to study theology. His health had become so much impaired by close application, that he had scarcely entered on his ministry before he found it necessary to try the effect of change of climate. He left

Scotland for this purpose, in August, 1827, but on arriving at Southampton, his malady had increased to such a degree as precluded all hope of recovery, and he died there in the following month. His principal literary production is entitled, *The Course of Time*, a poem in ten books, which exhibits a great command of the English language, and a power of terse, rapid, and melodious diction. He also wrote *The Persecuted Family*, a narrative of the sufferings of the presbyterians in the reign of Charles II.; and *Ralph Gemmel*, a tale for youth.

*Alexander Pope*, a highly celebrated poet, born in London, 1688; died 1744. He discovered a genius for poetry at a very early period: his *Pastorals* were his first productions; he afterwards published *Windsor Forest*, the *Essay on Criticism*, the *Rape of the Lock*, the *Dunciad*, and the *Essay on Man*; he also translated the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*.

*Richard Porson*, born at East Ruston, Norfolk, in 1759; died in 1808. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and attained most extensive and accurate knowledge of the classics, Greek more particularly. He was chosen professor of Greek at Cambridge, and librarian to the London institution. Porson edited several of the Greek works read at the university, and was the author of a work which spread his literary fame over Europe: it was entitled *Letter to Mr. Archdeacon Travis, in Answer to his Defence of the Three Heavenly Witnesses*. His edition of the Greek plays is never likely to be excelled by subsequent annotators. Porson died poor, but his learning had obtained for him such a profound respect, that the university claimed his body, and removing it from London to Cambridge, caused it to be placed beside the remains of Bentley, whom he so much resembled.

*Anna Maria Porter*, born 1795; died in 1832. When only 13 years of age she wrote a work called *Artless Tales*, which displayed the most extraordinary precocity of genius.

She afterwards acquired the character of a graceful, correct, and agreeable writer, by her fictions of *The House of Braganza*, and *The Hungarian Brothers*.

*Dr. Beilby Porteus*, born at York in 1731; died in 1809. He was chaplain to the learned Secker, Archbishop of Canterbury; and subsequently filled the sees of Chester and London. He published a collection of valuable Sermons, which he delivered at St. James's church, and a work in which his claim to the gratitude of posterity chiefly rests, called *A Summary of the Christian Revelation*.

*Dr. John Potter*, Archbishop of Canterbury, born at Wakefield, 1674; died 1747. This learned divine published the *Antiquities of Greece*, and other works, chiefly theological; but he shone less in private than in public life; and while we grant him the praise of learning and indefatigable application, we must deny him that of amiable manners.

*Charles Pratt*, Earl Camden, born 1719; died 1794. He was chief justice of the Common Pleas, afterwards lord chancellor: as an upright and enlightened lawyer his name will be ever venerated; and he paid a most sacred regard to the rights and privileges of British subjects.

*Richard Price*, born in Glamorganshire, 1723; died 1791. He was a dissenting minister, and eminent as a political and theological writer: he published many excellent tracts on the theory of Assurances and Annuities, National Debt, and Civil Liberty. The Sinking Fund is established on his theory.

*Dr. Humphrey Prideaux*, born in Cornwall, 1648; died 1724. A learned divine who published several useful works; the most valuable is, *The Connection of the History of the Old and New Testament*.

*Dr. Priestley*, born in Yorkshire, 1733; died in North America, 1804. Celebrated as a natural and experimental philosopher, and member of many foreign literary societies: he was a zealous controversial writer in divinity, and a



strenuous defender of the Unitarian faith : owing to the bigotry of the populace at Birmingham, his house there was destroyed, and his valuable library and manuscripts burnt : though hostile to creeds, he argued the grand cause of *general* Christianity against unbelievers ably and successfully.

*Matthew Prior*, born in London, 1664 ; died 1721. His father was a joiner, and could ill afford to give Prior a liberal education ; but the Earl of Dorset patronised his rising merit, and his abilities at length raised him to the office of secretary of state, under Queen Anne ; he professed to cultivate an acquaintance with the Muses only in his leisure hours, but he was certainly by nature gifted with the qualities of a poet.

*Augustus Northmore Welby Pugin*, whose career forms a memorable era in the annals of British architecture, was born in 1811. At an early age he became the pupil of his father, with whom he travelled through England and Normandy, in search of materials for the publications of the elder Pugin. He made designs for the furniture for Windsor Castle, and working drawings for plate, in the style of the middle ages, for the most eminent goldsmiths. In 1835, Welby Pugin published his books on Gothic Furniture and Iron-work. These brought his talents prominently before the world, and formed the foundation of his fame. Pugin was equally zealous and successful in his cultivation of the arts subordinate to architecture. He devoted particular attention to painted glass and mediæval ornament ; and under his directing care Mr. Hardman, of Birmingham, established his beautiful *ateliers* in these two branches of art. Among the numerous courts of the Crystal Palace, in Hyde-park, few attracted more attention and gave more delight than Pugin's "Mediæval Court," rich in these departments. The lessons and examples of this great architect pointed out the true form and spirit of the Gothic school, and contributed largely to revive its graces and magnificence amongst us. Died 1852.



## Q.

*James Quin*, a celebrated actor, born in London, 1693; died 1766. He was intended for the bar, but a turn for gaiety and dissipation led him to disappoint the wishes of his friends, and he went upon the stage, where he was for some time the rival of Garrick: he was patronised by the Prince of Wales, father of George III., who employed Quin to instruct the young princes in the graces of elocution.

## R.

*Doctor John Radcliffe*, born at Wakefield, 1650; died 1714. This celebrated physician attended King William III. and Queen Anne; he knew little of learned theories, and his contemporaries called him the successful empiric; but his practice brought him great emolument, and his name is perpetuated by a fine library which he founded at Oxford.

*Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles*, the son of a West India captain, was born at sea, 1781, off the harbour of Port Morant, in the island of Jamaica: his early advantages of education were very limited, and at the age of 14 he was placed as an extra clerk in the India House. He had a great facility in acquiring languages, and employed his leisure in literary studies, while he was sedulously attentive to all his official duties. His steady conduct and evident talents soon procured him patronage: he was sent out as assistant-secretary in an establishment formed at Penang: he aided much in projecting the plan for conquering Java, of which he was afterwards made lieutenant-governor: he wrote a history of that country, and on presenting it to George IV., on his return home, received the honour of knighthood. He was next appointed lieutenant-governor of Bencoolen, 1818. In 1824 his health had greatly

declined, and he embarked for England, with his family, having a great and invaluable collection of scientific curiosities, and literary and scientific MSS., live animals, &c., when, in the evening of the day on which he sailed, the ship caught fire, and he narrowly escaped with his life. The loss sustained, not only by himself, but by the public, on this occasion, was irreparable. He reached land, and embarked in another vessel: after residing two more years in England, his shattered constitution, at all times delicate, yielded to a shock, and he breathed his last July 5th, 1826, aged 45. He was the projector and chairman of the Zoological Society, and, as a patron of natural history, is ranked with Sir Joseph Banks.

*Lord Raglan* was born in 1788, and was the eighth son of the fifth Duke of Beaufort, who died in 1803. Lord Raglan (then Lord Fitzroy Somerset) entered the army at the age of 16, as cornet in the 4th dragoons. He was rapidly promoted, and became attached to the staff of the late Duke of Wellington, whom, in 1807, he accompanied to Denmark. After the defeat of the Danes and the capture of their fleet, the expedition returned triumphantly to England. Lord Fitzroy Somerset afterwards accompanied the illustrious duke to the Peninsula, in the capacity of military secretary and aide-de-camp; and is said to have been honoured with much of the confidence of that great commander. He obtained distinction in the engagements at Fuentes d'Onor on the 3rd and 5th of May, 1811, and in the storming of Badajoz on the night of the 6th of April, 1812, when so many gallant British soldiers fell in front of the walls and in the breach before the victory was accomplished. In the memorable battle of Vittoria, Lord Fitzroy Somerset again distinguished himself by his activity and daring. He won additional honours at the victories of Nivelles, Orthes, and Toulouse, and on his return to England with the Duke of Wellington in 1814, he was rewarded for his services with a cross and five clasps. He

afterwards served with the famous duke in the memorable campaign of 1815, and was present both at Quatre-Bras and at Waterloo. On the latter field he was deprived of an arm. After the termination of the war he was made secretary to the embassy to the court of France, and was secretary to the master-general of the ordnance from 1819 to 1827. He was made colonel of the 53rd foot in 1830, and promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general in 1838. In 1847, he was made a knight grand-cross of the order of the Bath, and on the death of the Duke of Wellington he was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Raglan, made a privy councillor, and appointed master-general of the ordnance. On the breaking out of the war with Russia in 1854, Lord Raglan was dispatched in command of the English army in the East. He added greatly to his military fame by his conduct at the battle of the Alma and at Inkermann; sustained the brunt of the Crimean campaign; and died before Sebastopol on the 28th of June, 1855, a few days after the unsuccessful attack on the Malakhoff.

*Sir Walter Raleigh*, born in Devonshire, 1552; died 1618. He was a soldier, a scholar, and a gentleman; was favoured by Elizabeth; but in the reign of James I. he was accused of high treason, imprisoned in the Tower 12 years (where he wrote his *History of the World*), released, and afterwards beheaded (though his offence was never proved), at the instigation of the Spanish ambassador.

*Allan Ramsay*, born in Peeblesshire, 1696; died 1763: he was a Scotch poet, famed as the author of the *Gentle Shepherd*, which has been generally read.

*The Chevalier Ramsey*, born in Ayrshire, Scotland, 1686; died 1743: he was the friend of Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambray, who induced him to change his deistical opinions: Ramsey was afterwards entrusted with the education of the Pretender's children: his writings are all in the French language: the *Travels of Cyrus* is his chief work.

*John Ray*, a natural philosopher, born in Essex, 1628;



died 1705. His skill in botany, the languages, and polite literature, is universally allowed: he travelled through Europe to increase his stock of knowledge, and on his return published his observations on his travels; but his great work is entitled *The Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.



John Rennie.

*John Rennie*, a celebrated civil engineer and mechanist, was born at Phantassie, in Haddingtonshire, where his father was a farmer. He very early devoted his attention to the subjects of machinery and architecture, and he attended at Edinburgh the lectures given by Dr. Robinson and Dr. Black, on mechanical philosophy and che-

mistry. About 1783 he came to London, established himself as a mechanist, and soon obtained abundant employment. From this period he continued in the construction of the various kinds of machinery to which steam is applied as a first mover; and at the same time he was almost constantly engaged in designing or superintending those numerous public works which have so justly handed down his name to celebrity. Among his public works, may be mentioned Ramsgate Harbour; Waterloo and Southwark Bridges over the Thames at London; the Breakwater at Plymouth; the Crinan, Lancaster, Kennet and Avon, and other canals; and several docks and harbours, among which are the London Docks, the East and West India Docks at Blackwall, the docks at Hull and Sheerness, the Prince's Dock at Liverpool, and those of Dublin, Greenock, and Leith.

The harbours of Berwick, Newhaven, and other places, and the dockyards of Portsmouth, Plymouth, Pembroke, and Chatham were improved according to designs furnished by him; and he also built the pier at Holyhead. One of the greatest efforts of his genius was the Bell Rock Lighthouse, constructed on the same principle as that of the Eddystone. He likewise gave plans for the present London Bridge, the construction of which was, after his decease, confided to his second son, Sir John Rennie. Died in 1821, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral.

*Sir Joshua Reynolds*, born in Devonshire, 1723; died 1792: he was a celebrated portrait and historical painter, was Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and published discourses on painting, delivered before the academy of painting.

*Samuel Richardson*, born in Derbyshire, 1689; died 1761: he was educated in Christ's Church Hospital, London, and afterwards became a printer of great eminence; but he is chiefly distinguished as an author: he produced a new species of writing; his *Grandison* and *Clarissa* have been translated into most of the modern languages.

*Nicholas Ridley*, Bishop of London (the friend of Lati-mer), born in Northumberland, 1500; died 1555, being burnt at the stake: he was a learned prelate, and published several tracts.

*William Robertson*, an eminent historian and divine, born in Scotland, 1721; died 1793: his great works are, the *History of Charles V., emperor of Germany*, and the *History of America*; he wrote also a *History of Scotland*.

*George, Lord Rodney*, a gallant admiral, born in Wales about 1718; died 1792: he obtained a great victory over the French fleet, commanded by the Count de Grasse, April 12th, 1782, which was rewarded by the peerage, and a suitable annuity.

*Nicholas Rowe*, author of plays and poems, born in Bedfordshire, 1673; died 1718. He translated Lucan's

*Pharsalia* (which is an account of the wars between Cæsar and Pompey.)

*John Rushworth*, born in Northumberland, 1607; died 1690. He was famed as the author of an *Historical Collection of State Papers*, which is very valuable.

*Thomas Rymer*, born in Yorkshire; died 1713. He was an indefatigable collector, and well informed: his useful work, called the *Fœdera*, is in 17 volumes folio; with Sanderson's addition it makes 20.

## S.

*Dr. Nicholas Saunderson*, born in Yorkshire, 1682; died 1739. Saunderson was blind from his childhood, but notwithstanding this misfortune, his mind was so vigorous, his memory so retentive, that he acquired a perfect acquaintance with the dead languages, and by hearing Euclid and Archimedes frequently read to him in Greek, he became one of the most celebrated mathematicians. What may not genius and perseverance effect! He published *Elements of Algebra*.

*Sir Walter Scott, Bart.*, one of the most celebrated and most popular of English novelists, was born in Edinburgh, August 15th, 1771. He completed the usual course of legal education, and was called to the bar in July, 1792. His *début* as an original writer and author by profession, may be said to have been in his *Specimens of Ancient Scottish Poetry*, which had great success; and in 1805, his production of the *Lay of the Last Minstrel* established him as one of the most popular poets of the day. This poem was followed, in 1808, by *Marmion*; in 1809, by *The Lady of the Lake*; in 1811, by *Don Roderick*; in 1813, by *Rokeby*; and in 1814, by *The Lord of the Isles*. To these may be added, *The Bridal of Triermain*, and *Harold the Dauntless*, published anonymously, the former in 1814, the latter in 1816. In 1814 *Waverley* was published, also anonymously. This



book made its way noiselessly and rapidly to a high place in public estimation. In the course of a few years it was followed by *Tales of my Landlord*; *The Monastery*; *The Abbot*; *Quentin Durward*; *Peveril of the Peak*; *Woodstock*; *Rob Roy*; the *Heart of Mid Lothian*; *Chronicles of the Canongate*; *Ivanhoe*, &c. Scott's novels and poems, however, occupied by no means the whole of his time. He contributed to the *Edinburgh Review* at its commencement; and when differences of political opinion induced him to break off from that publication, he took a warm interest in the establishment of the *Quarterly*. From 1796 till 1826 Scott's life was busy and happy, and seemingly prosperous. Independent of his other resources, he had acquired by his literary productions great affluence and numerous admiring friends. In 1821 he was made a baronet by George IV., after the coronation; in giving effect to the splendid and antiquarian costumes of which, it appears, his taste and erudition had been consulted. Soon after the commencement of his career as an author he had entered into partnership with Mr. Ballantyne, a printer; and this connexion in time associated him with the publishing house of Constable and Co. These gentleman eventually became bankrupts for £140,000, and Scott, as a partner, became liable for the debts of the firm. The estate of Abbotsford had been settled on Sir Walter's eldest son on his marriage; but to the honour of Scott, he did not flinch from the terrible responsibility he had incurred. "Gentlemen," he said, at the meeting of his creditors, "Time and I against any two. Let me take this good ally into my company, and I believe I shall be able to pay you every farthing." By new works and the republication of the former novels in a cheap form, with new notes and prefaces, he had in a few years paid, in part of his liabilities, £54,000; and his creditors presented to him, personally, the library, manuscripts, curiosities, and plate, which had once been his own, as a token of their gratified

feelings. But over-exertion in the evening of his life, and under circumstances too well calculated to weaken the elasticity of his spirits, and to destroy the pleasure which he used to feel in composition, broke his constitution, and brought on premature old age. Early in 1831 symptoms of paralysis began to manifest themselves, and in the autumn of that year his physicians recommended him to visit Italy, as the only means of delaying that illness which too obviously approached. He died at Abbotsford on the 22nd of September, 1832. Scott's works, in the last uniform edition, fill 88 closely printed duodecimo volumes. Of these, his poems occupy 12, the novels 48, and the miscellaneous prose works 28. His debts, materially diminished before his death, have since been entirely liquidated by the profits of the edition of his collected works.

*Dr. Thomas Secker*, Archbishop of Canterbury, born in Nottinghamshire, 1693; died 1768: he was particularly eminent as a plain, pathetic, practical preacher; and his Sermons are still generally read and admired.

*John Selden*, born in Sussex, 1584; died 1654. He was a celebrated English antiquary, and eminently skilled in the Hebrew and Oriental languages.

*William Shakespeare*, born in Warwickshire, 1564; died 1616. The poet of nature, "fancy's child:" his plays have been edited by Rowe, Pope, Theobald, Sir Thomas Hammer, Dr. Warburton, Capell, Malone, Steevens, Dr. Johnson, Hallowell, Staunton, and others: Johnson thus admirably describes the genius of Shakespeare:—

"When learning's triumph o'er her barb'rous foes  
First rear'd the stage, immortal *Shakespeare* rose!  
Each change of many-colour'd life he drew,  
Exhausted worlds, and then imagin'd new:  
Existence saw him spurn her bounded reign,  
And panting Time toil'd after him in vain;  
His powerful strokes presiding Truth confess'd,  
And unresisting passion stormed the breast."

*William Shenstone*, born in Shropshire, 1714; died 1763.

His taste for simplicity and elegant rural pleasures, appeared in his poems, and on his paternal estate, the Leasowes, which he greatly embellished: he shone in pastoral and elegiac compositions.

*Richard Brinsley Butler Sheridan*, distinguished as a statesman, wit, and dramatist, was born at Dublin, in 1751. He was educated at Harrow school, where he failed to distinguish himself, and became a student of the Middle Temple; but was not called to the bar. His first dramatic attempt was *The Rivals*, which was acted at Covent Garden in 1775, with moderate success; but the *Duenna*, a musical entertainment which followed, was received with general admiration; and his *School for Scandal* gained him the highest reputation as a comic writer. On the retirement of Garrick from Drury Lane Theatre, Sheridan purchased a share in that property, which qualified him for a seat in parliament; and, in 1780, he was chosen member for the borough of Stafford. Although lacking the perseverance necessary to become a statesman, he attained distinguished celebrity as an orator, and made the grandest display of eloquence during the progress of the impeachment of Warren Hastings. During the Rockingham administration, he held the post of treasurer of the navy, and was made a privy counsellor; but, on the death of Fox, Sheridan was deprived of his office. At the general election in 1806, he obtained a seat for Westminster; and he was afterwards nominated for the borough of Ilchester, which he continued to represent during the remainder of his parliamentary career. Sheridan's inexhaustible animal spirits and convivial powers, coupled with his naturally improvident habits, involved him in the greatest pecuniary difficulties, from which neither the assistance of friends nor his own ingenious shifts could relieve him; mental anxiety completed what intemperance had so fatally begun, and this highly talented individual died, amidst a complication of anxieties, fears, and sorrows, in 1816. Besides the pieces



already noticed, he was the author of part of *A Translation of Aristænetus*; the farces of *The Critic*, *A Trip to Scarborough*, and *St. Patrick's Day*; a *Letter to Henry Dundas*; *Pizarro*, a drama, altered from Kotzebue; and poems. Mr. Sheridan was twice married; first to Miss Linley, a celebrated singer; and the second time to Miss Ogle, daughter of the dean of Westminster, who survived him.

*Dr. Thomas Sherlock*, Bishop of London, born in London, 1678; died 1761. He distinguished himself by his theological writings, particularly in the Bangorian controversy; a dispute which took its name from Hoadley, Bishop of Bangor, who having asserted in a sermon preached from this text, "My kingdom is not of this world," that the clergy had no pretensions to any temporal jurisdiction, was violently opposed by them: Sherlock was made upon this occasion dean of Chichester: he published also *Sermons*, and six *Discourses on Prophecy*.

*Sir Cloudesley Shovel*, born 1650; died 1705. This gallant naval officer went out as a cabin-boy, and rose progressively to be admiral of the White, and commander-in-chief of the English fleet: he distinguished himself at the battle of Bantry Bay, in the service of King William III., who knighted him; and after a life of actual services to his country, his ship, together with several others, in returning from the expedition against Toulon, struck upon the rocks of Scilly, and the admiral, with all on board, unfortunately perished.

*Sir Philip Sidney*, born in Kent, 1554; died 1586: a gentleman whose wit, learning, politeness, and courage, were alike distinguished; he was general of the horse under Queen Elizabeth, and died of a wound he received at the battle of Zutphen, universally mourned: he wrote the *Arcadia*, a classical romance.

*Sir Hans Sloane*, born in Down, Ireland, 1660; died 1752. He was an eminent physician, naturalist, and botanist; he published the *Natural History of Jamaica*,

and at his death left his valuable library, and large collection of shells, fossils, and curiosities to the public, on condition that parliament should pay to his heirs £20,000, which was considerably under the real value.

*Sir William Sidney Smith, K.C.B.*, a renowned British admiral, was born at Midgham, Sussex, in 1764. He served with Lord Hood in the evacuation of Toulon; and in the *Diamond* frigate, of 38 guns, performed several hazardous and gallant exploits against the French; but in a daring attempt to cut out a ship at Havre-de-Grace he was taken prisoner, and confined for two years in the prison of the Temple at Paris. By the assistance of a French officer and two other friends, and also, it is said, of a large bribe from the British government, he effected his escape from prison, and, after much difficulty, reached the coast, put to sea in an open boat, and was picked up by the *Argo* frigate, which landed him safely at Portsmouth. In 1798 he commanded the *Tigre*, 80 guns, and the following year proceeded to St. Jean d'Acre, where he captured a French flotilla. During the investment of Acre by Buona-parte, the gallantry and intrepidity of Sir Sidney were particularly conspicuous; and the French, after vainly attempting to carry the place by storm, retired. In 1801, he co-operated with General Abercrombie and the army sent to Egypt, and was wounded in the battle which proved fatal to his gallant comrade. For a long period the very name of Sir Sidney Smith, like that of Nelson, struck terror into our enemies; and his constitutional activity kept him constantly on the alert to take advantage of every opportunity to harass and annoy them. In 1802 he was returned to parliament as member for Rochester. Passing over his many highly important services in the Mediterranean, the Dardanelles, and South America, we find him, in 1810, a vice-admiral; in 1814 a knight commander of the Bath; in 1821 a full admiral; and in 1830, on the accession of William IV., he became lieutenant-

general of marines. He died in 1840. A more chivalric character than Sir Sidney Smith is not to be found among the heroes of modern times.

*Rev. Sidney Smith*, a distinguished political and social writer, was born in 1768, and educated at Winchester and Oxford; but it was not until he was 30 years of age that he displayed any remarkable literary endowments. He became acquainted with Brougham and Jeffrey at Edinburgh, where he resided for nearly five years, and there originated the idea of the *Edinburgh Review*, to the first few numbers of which he acted as editor, and for a long period continued one of its most active and valued contributors. In 1804—'6, he delivered a series of lectures on moral philosophy, which are still very popular; in 1806 he published his celebrated *Letters of Peter Plymley*, the logical force and sparkling humour of which are said to have contributed largely to the accomplishment of the Catholic Emancipation Act. He was appointed a canon of Bristol cathedral in 1827, and of St. Paul's in 1831, besides holding the rectory of Combe Florey, in Somerset. He was a vigorous assailant of the game-laws; the advocate of the wretched chimney-sweepers, whose miseries were much alleviated by his instrumentality; and the irresistible powers of his pen induced many other social and political reforms. His wit was spontaneous and inexhaustible, and his conversational talents made him an ever-welcome guest. He passed the remaining years of his existence alternately between his rectory and London; and died in 1845, at an advanced age, after an eminently useful life.

*Tobias Smollett*, a writer of varied talents and considerable note, was born in the village of Renton, Dumbartonshire, in 1721. He was educated to the medical profession, and became surgeon's mate in a man-of-war; but quitted the service in 1746, and, settling in London, commenced his career as an author. The tragedy of *The Regicide*, the *Tears of Scotland*, a spirited poem, and *Advice and Reproof*



(two satires published anonymously), were his first productions. In 1748 his novel of *Roderick Random* appeared, which at once rendered him popular; and it was followed, at intervals, by *Peregrine Pickle*, *Count Fathom*, a translation of *Don Quixote*, *Sir Launcelot Greaves*, the *Adventures of an Atom*, *Humphrey Clinker*, a *Continuation of Hume's History of England*, and *Travels through France and Italy*. He died at Leghorn, in 1771.

*Robert Southey* was born at Bristol, in 1774. He was educated at Westminster school and at Oxford, and was first intended for the church. After travelling in Spain and Portugal, and residing in Ireland as secretary to a private gentleman, he having for some time been married, at length settled at Keswick, and commenced an almost unexampled career of industry on literary composition of every description. His biographies are admirable, and that of the great Nelson is generally admitted to be one of the most perfect in our language. He continued to delight and instruct the reading world by his genius and industry, until 1840, when the intense labours of a long life at length overpowered even his fine mind, and he remained in a state of mental darkness to the day of his death, March 21st, 1843.

*Sir Henry Spelman*, born in Norfolk, 1561; died 1643. He was an antiquary, and made a collection of such books or MSS. as contained either foreign or domestic antiquities: his works are numerous, all relating to ancient laws and customs.

*Edmund Spenser*, born in London, 1553; died 1598. This celebrated poet was patronised by Sir Philip Sidney; but though Elizabeth herself acknowledged his merit, the lord-treasurer Burleigh intercepted her bounty, from an idea that it was ill directed, and Spenser was left to make interest elsewhere; he was, however, much esteemed by the great men of her court, and was appointed secretary, in Ireland, to Lord Grey de Wilton: his chief work is the

*Fairy Queen*, which is imperfect, six books being lost on his return to England, by his servant.

*Philip Dormer Stanhope*, Earl of Chesterfield, born 1694; died 1773. This celebrated character had a kind of universal knowledge; as a statesman, wit, and finished courtier, he was particularly distinguished: his letters to his son have been highly admired, and severely censured; but Dr. Gregory favoured the world with an abridgment of them, in which was expunged all that was thought reprehensible, and only what was truly valuable selected.

*Sir Richard Steele*, born in Dublin, 1676; died 1729. A distinguished moral and political writer, the friend of Addison; he was the editor and partly the author of the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, *Guardian*, and *Englishman*; he wrote also several plays, and an excellent little tract, called the *Christian Hero*; but his prudence by no means kept pace with his abilities, being frequently involved in the greatest pecuniary distress.

*Laurence Sterne*, born in Tipperary, Ireland, 1713, died 1768. He was a lively, witty writer, and author of humorous works, Sermons, Letters, &c.

*Henry St. John*, Lord Bolingbroke, born in Surrey, 1672; died 1751. A philosopher, statesman, and political writer, a man of great abilities, and extensive knowledge: he took an active part in the politics of the day in Anne's reign; but on the accession of George I., he was disgraced, and retired into France, to avoid worse consequences: the king at length granted him a free pardon, and he returned: his letters on the study and use of history are admirably written, and it is to be wished that all his publications had equally promoted the interests of virtue and religion.

*John Stow*, born in London, 1525; died 1605. He was an eminent antiquary, and published a survey of London, which has been frequently reprinted, and is considered a useful and valuable work.

*James Stuart*, a famed antiquary and architect, born in London, 1713; died 1788. He was generally called Athenian Stuart, from the circumstance of going to Athens with a friend, to view the remains of ancient architecture, and take drawings of them: he was frequently employed as an architect on his return, and then published the *Antiquities of Athens*.

*William Stukely*, born in Lincolnshire, 1687; died 1765: a celebrated antiquary, and one of the revivers of the Antiquarian Society; he first practised as a physician, but afterwards took orders: he was skilled in heathen mythology; published an account of Stonehenge, Sermons under the title of the *Vegetable Creation*, and many other valuable works.

*Thomas Sutton*, the founder of the Charter-house, born in Lincolnshire, 1532; died 1611. He was intended for the law, but, disgusted with this study, he travelled for some time, and afterwards became secretary to the Earl of Warwick: he purchased some valuable estates, and the coal mines in them were sources of great emolument to him: married a widow with a considerable fortune, and turning merchant, riches flowed in on every side. It is said James I. offered him a peerage, on condition that he would make his son (afterwards Charles I.) his heir; but Sutton resisted the temptation, and resolved to bequeath his wealth to some charitable purposes; he therefore purchased the Charter-house for £13,000, and founded an hospital for the relief of indigent men and children.

*Dr. Jonathan Swift*, born in Dublin, 1667; died 1745. He was a celebrated wit, and his works have been universally read; but while his genius and imagination delight, his strong propensity to indiscriminate satire, and his moroseness, are intolerable. Three years before his death he experienced that most dreadful of all human calamities, insanity: he appeared to have a presentiment of the change he was destined to undergo, and left all his fortune (some



legacies excepted) towards building an hospital for idiots and lunatics.

*Dr. Thomas Sydenham*, born in Dorsetshire, 1624; died 1689. An eminent physician, styled "the father of modern medicine;" his practice was uncommonly successful.

*Algernon Sydney*, born 1622; died 1683. This patriot had much of the old Roman in his composition, and during the civil wars in the time of Charles I. he sided with the parliament. He had studied the polity of his own country deeply, and wrote some discourses on government. When Cromwell assumed the reins, Sydney opposed his measures with great violence, as his wishes were for a republican form of government: on the restoration of Charles II., his friends wished to intercede for a pardon, but he refused it, and remained 17 years in exile; he was at length accused of high treason, beheaded on bare suspicion of a pretended plot, and suffered with that serenity and fortitude which innocence alone can give.

## T.

*John Talbot*, Earl of Shrewsbury, a celebrated English general, whose valour made him proverbially hateful to the French: he flourished under Henry V. and Henry VI., and was killed at the siege of Castillon, in a skirmish with the French troops, 1453.

*Charles Talbot*, Lord Talbot, born 1686; died 1737. He was an eminent lawyer, his integrity unimpeachable, and was lord high chancellor of Great Britain, in the reign of George II.

*Thomas Talfourd*, an eminent English judge and literary character, was born at Reading, on the 26th of May, 1795, where his father was a brewer; he received his early education in Reading grammar-school, under Dr. Valpy, and afterwards matriculated at Oxford. Evincing a disposition towards the legal profession, he became a pupil of

the celebrated special pleader, Thomas Chitty, and was called to the bar in 1821; and, although most assiduous in the study and practice of his profession, he found time to cultivate his literary and dramatic genius, and at different intervals published the tragedies of the *Athenian Captive*, and *Ion*, the latter of which ranks amongst the best productions in English literature. He gradually gained distinction in his profession, and in 1833 he was created a serjeant-at-law. He was elevated to the bench on the death of Mr. Justice Coltman, in 1849. Died 1854.



Thomas Telford.

*Thomas Telford*, a celebrated architect and civil engineer, was born of humble parents in Eskdale, Dumfriesshire, in 1757. At the age of 14 he was apprenticed to a stonemason; in 1780 he went to Edinburgh, where he devoted much time to the study of architecture and drawing; he then went to London, where he was

engaged by Sir William Chambers in the erection of Somerset House, and afterwards built the iron bridge over the Severn, and numerous other bridges in the same county. Telford's attention being now turned to civil engineering, he commenced a series of stupendous and remarkable works, among which may be mentioned the Ellesmere, the Caledonian, and many other canals; and the Menai suspension-bridge, especially, is a noble example of his boldness in design and practical skill. He likewise executed some important harbour works, the most striking of which is the St. Katharine's Docks. His literary talents

were also considerable ; he acquired a knowledge of several languages by self-application. Died 2nd September, 1834, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

*Sir William Temple*, an eminent statesman, born in London, 1628 ; died 1700. He spent twenty years in the service of the state, and then retired for the enjoyment of learned leisure : he wrote on politics, and polite literature, and his works are *Memoirs*, *Miscellanies*, *Letters*, and *Observations on the United Provinces*.

*James Thomson*, born in Roxburghshire, 1700 ; died 1748. A poet whose works are in the highest esteem, his fame still increasing (Robert Bloomfield, a writer of pastoral poetry, has made near approaches to Thomson's style of excellence, in his *Farmer's Boy*.) Thomson's works are, *The Seasons*, *Tragedies*, the *Castle of Indolence*, *Liberty*, and various other miscellaneous productions.

*Sir James Thornhill*, born in Dorsetshire, 1676 : died 1734 : he was a painter of eminence, and nephew to Dr. Sydenham, who assisted his wishes for improvement in his art, by placing him with a painter, and afterwards defraying his travelling expenses while on the continent : on his return, his reputation increased daily ; he made a large fortune, was appointed state painter to Queen Anne, and knighted by George I. ; he painted the dome of St. Paul's, the hall at Greenwich Hospital, and the palace of Hampton Court.

*Dr. John Tillotson*, born in Yorkshire, 1630 ; died 1694. From a curate at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, he rose to the dignified station of Archbishop of Canterbury : he was highly esteemed by King William III., who treated him as a friend ; and as he studied the Scriptures with unwearied attention, his numerous works form the most solid body of practical divinity which the church can boast of.

*William Tyndale*, born in Wales, 1500 ; died 1536. He embraced the doctrines of Luther at an early period, and was the first who gave us an English translation of the



Bible, which drew upon him the implacable hatred of the popish clergy: he fled to Germany to avoid their persecutions, thence to Antwerp, where they had the address to cause his apprehension; and for his noble firmness in religious opinions, he was strangled, and then burnt.

## U.

*James Usher*, Archbishop of Armagh, born in Dublin, 1580; died 1656. He was eminent for his virtues and learning at an early period; and a remarkable exception was made to the canonical rule in his favour, by ordaining him both deacon and priest, when under the age required. During the rebellion in Ireland, in the reign of Charles I., he suffered severely, being plundered of all he possessed, except his library: he then came into England, and though surrounded by difficulties, contrived to publish many valuable works. He died in England, and was interred in Westminster Abbey: his chief work is, *Sacred Chronology, or Annals of the Old and New Testament, from the beginning of the World, to the Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus Vespasian*, A.D. 70: this work, as far as it goes, is the chief chronological authority of the learned.

## V.

*Sir John Vanburgh*, born in Cheshire; died 1726. He was eminent both in poetry and architecture, was the cotemporary and friend of Congreve, and wrote several dramatic works: as an architect, his skill was displayed in the erection of Blenheim House, and Claremont, near Esher.

*Edward Vernon*, born in Westminster, 1684; died 1757. He was a brave and successful English admiral, and in the reign of George II., signalised himself by his bombardment of Carthage, in South America, and took Porto Bello with only six ships.

*George Villiers*, Duke of Buckingham, born in 1592: the celebrated favourite of James I., and afterwards of Charles I. In 1628, when about to sail from Portsmouth in the command of an expedition against France, he was assassinated by a fanatic named Felton.

## W.

*Gilbert Wakefield*, born in Nottinghamshire, 1756; died 1801. One of the best and most profound scholars of the age he lived in: his criticisms, translations, and learned works of various kinds, will hand down his name to posterity: in sacred criticism he particularly distinguished himself, but his controversial writings are penned in a style of too much warmth. Why cannot men *agree* to differ?

*Priscilla Wakefield*, born in 1750; died in 1832. Well known for the ingenious works she has written for the instruction of youth; and as the original promoter of banks for the savings of the poor, which have subsequently become so general. Her works are numerous and valuable.

*Joseph Wall*, born in Dublin, 1737; died 1802. While governor of Goree, upon his own responsibility he ordered 800 lashes to be inflicted upon Sergeant Armstrong. The sufferer died directly after, upon which the governor escaped to France. In 1802, he revisited England, surrendered himself to justice, and being brought to trial, was condemned and executed, 20 years after the commission of the offence.

*Sir William Wallace*, a brave Scottish general, who nobly defended his country, and attempted to rescue it from the English yoke, in the reign of Edward I., but he was defeated by the English forces, taken prisoner, and, though not amenable to the laws of England, was tried by them upon a charge of treason, and barbarously executed, 1305.

*Edmund Waller*, born in Warwickshire, 1605; died 1687.

He was the nephew of Hampden; a poet, and one of the greatest refiners of the English language.

*Sir Robert Walpole*, born in Norfolk, 1676; died 1745. A distinguished statesman under George I. and II., and chancellor of the exchequer to the latter monarch: his abilities have never been questioned, his integrity often: he was created Earl of Orford.

*Horace Walpole*, third son of Sir Robert Walpole, born 1718; died 1797. As a man of wit and taste, Mr. Walpole will long be distinguished; the elegance of his style, and his playfulness of manner, are striking characteristics; he succeeded to the title of Orford, at the age of 74, by the death of his nephew; and on his own death the title became extinct; his *Letters*, the *Mysterious Mother*, and his *Anecdotes of Painting*, are among his best productions, nor is his poetry undeserving of notice.

*Sir Francis Walsingham*, born in Kent, 1536; died 1590. He was a celebrated statesman, and secretary to Queen Elizabeth: his integrity was so great, that he died extremely poor. Britons owe much to Walsingham as the zealous supporter of the protestant religion, the encourager of navigation, arts, and sciences: one of his favourite maxims should be deeply impressed upon the minds of youth—"Knowledge is never too dear."

*William Warburton*, Bishop of Gloucester, born in Nottinghamshire, 1698; died 1779. He was a theological and critical writer of extraordinary abilities: his most celebrated work is called the *Divine Legation of Moses*; his writings have been collected and published by Bishop Hurd: Warburton wrote as a scholar, but he is defective in that candour which should ever accompany theological disquisitions.

*Thomas Warton*, born 1728; died 1790. He was poet-laureate and professor of poetry at Oxford; he published *Pastoral Eclogues*, some beautiful poems, and the *History of English Poetry*.





James Watt.

*James Watt*, an eminent civil engineer, particularly celebrated for the great perfection to which he brought the steam-engine, which previous to his improvements was of the most rude and inefficient description. The natural bent of his mind led him, from an early age, to apply himself zealously to study, and he evinced a par-

ticular predilection for machinery, medicine, surgery, and natural philosophy. It was in the winter of 1763 that occurred the event which may be said to have led to Watt's invaluable discoveries, and the foundation of his subsequent good fortunes. Having been requested to examine and repair a small model of Newcomen's steam-engine, which could never be made to work satisfactorily, his sagacity led him not only to remove the defects of this model, but also to discover the imperfections of the machine itself, and he at once set himself arduously to investigate the properties of steam in connection with its impulsive powers. He subsequently adopted the profession of a civil engineer; and in 1769, by the assistance of Dr. John Roebuck, he was enabled to set up an engine, for which he obtained a patent. He afterwards accepted an invitation to settle in England from the celebrated Matthew Boulton, the founder of Soho, to whom Dr. Roebuck had transferred his interest in Watt's patent. No man in the kingdom, perhaps, was more eminently qualified to comprehend the valuable improvements made in the steam-engine by Watt, and to bring them into profitable operation, than Matthew

Boulton; and some idea may be formed of the spirited manner in which he conducted the mercantile department of the great adventure into which he had entered, from the fact, that upwards of £45,000 were expended before the partners began to receive any return. Watt's connection with Boulton commenced early in 1774, and they remained in partnership until 1800, when Watt resigned his share of the business to his two sons, and retired into private life. He had realised great wealth, and passed the remainder of his life at an estate called Heathfield, near Soho, which he had purchased in 1790; and here he died August 25th, 1819, in his 83rd year. A statue to his memory by Chantrey has been placed in Westminster Abbey, and others erected in St. George's-square, Glasgow, and in the university of Glasgow.

*Dr. Isaac Watts*, born in Hampshire, 1674; died at Abney-park, Stoke Newington, 1748. A celebrated divine, whose life was one continued scene of useful labours: he published many devotional pieces, a treatise on Logic, and one on the Improvement of the Mind.

*Arthur Wellesley*, Duke of Wellington, the fourth son of the Earl of Mornington, was born May 1st, 1769, died 14th September, 1852. One of the most celebrated generals and statesmen of ancient or modern times. A narrative of the principal events in the life of this great man has already been given in this work:\* we shall therefore only give here a brief summary of his character, drawn by an eloquent biographer of the "great duke." "In every relation of life the guiding principle of the Duke of Wellington was an energetic and unhesitating obedience to the call of duty. Amidst the glory of a thousand victories, and the opulence of honours reaped as a harvest grown on the very heights of civilised Europe, perhaps his most lasting distinction will be that he grew with time, and that a nature plastic enough to be moulded

\* See page 18.

by the pressure of successive events adapted itself to the last, to a condition of things the most opposite to that which surrounded him in his youth. With native aristocratic tendencies, which, no less than his constitutional temperament, led him towards absolutism, he accepted the Reform Bill, emancipated the catholics, and liberated the commerce of his country. A Spartan in his native manners, he was the dignified Athenian of polished society; a soldier almost from his birth, he was the head of one of the most celebrated universities in the world; while, as if to complete the circle of his glory, his immortal *Despatches* have gained for him a literary reputation which even few professed writers are destined to obtain."

*Thomas Wentworth*, Earl of Strafford, born in London, 1593; died 1641. This celebrated character was, at his entrance into life, ranked among the oppositionists to the measures of the ministry of Charles I.; but Charles, sensible of his value, endeavoured to draw him over, and so well succeeded, that he soon became one of the most faithful adherents the king ever possessed: the party Strafford had left watched him narrowly, and pretended to find grounds for accusation; a bill of attainder was passed against him; he was tried, condemned, and beheaded, to the infinite regret of the king, but the people were very differently affected.

*John Wesley*, born in Lincolnshire, 1703; died 1791. This celebrated divine is the acknowledged founder of the Methodist society in 1735: with active, indefatigable zeal, he preached the gospel three years in America, to the native Indians; and by his labours, in the course of a long life, this society continued to increase in numbers: they looked up to him as their venerable father, and followed him with the greatest avidity: his works are numerous. Let the enemies of Methodism, those who stamp its tenets with hypocrisy, consider the life and actions of Wesley, and then judge of the motives which actuated him.



*William Whiston*, born in Leicestershire, 1667; died 1752. A divine, and famous mathematician: having lived in habits of intimacy with Sir Isaac Newton, he explained and increased the popularity of the Newtonian system: he was expelled the university of Cambridge, for his zeal in the propagation of Arianism, and afterwards subsisted by reading lectures on astronomy and philosophy.

*John Wickliffe*, born in Yorkshire, 1324; died 1384. He was the first who opposed the authority of the pope, and the jurisdiction of the bishops in England: he publicly preached against the tyrannical usurpations of the Romish church, and exposed its doctrines, while he propagated the reformed opinions in the reign of Richard II. Wickliffe's followers, known by the name of Lollards, incurred the persecuting hatred of the catholic clergy at that period.

*George Whitefield*, the founder of the Calvinistic Methodists, was born at Gloucester, 1714, and educated at Pembroke College, Oxford. He was a most extraordinary man for zeal and eloquence, and laboured indefatigably both in England and America: he died at Newberry in New England in 1770.

*Sir Richard Whittington*, a wealthy citizen of London, who lived in the reigns of Richard II., Henry IV., and Henry V.: he was knighted when sheriff, and was three times lord mayor of London: many a youthful heart has beat when reading the fictitious anecdotes related of him; but it is certain that he was a public benefactor to the city of London: he built Newgate, part of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and the east end of Guildhall: the time of his death is uncertain, but his last mayoralty was in 1419.

*Sir David Wilkie*, a celebrated painter, was the son of a minister of the Scotch church, and was born at the manse of the parish of Culter, in Fifeshire, 1785. He came to London in 1805, and soon obtained a considerable amount of patronage and success. In 1830, he succeeded Sir Thomas Lawrence as painter in ordinary to George IV.,

and was knighted by William IV. in 1836. Queen Victoria honoured him with sittings for his picture of her majesty's "First Council." He was taken ill on his voyage home from a tour in the East, and died off Gibraltar, in June, 1841. Among his principal pictures are, "The Chelsea Pensioners," "The Village Festival," "The Rent-day," "Distraining for Rent," and the "Reading of the Will."

*Francis Willoughby*, born 1635; died 1672. He was an eminent naturalist, and made the tour of the continent with his friend Mr. Ray, who afterwards revised and translated several of his works.

*Dr. Thomas Wilson*, Bishop of Sodor and Man, born in Cheshire, 1663; died 1755. None have more sedulously endeavoured to diffuse the plain practical truths of Christianity than Dr. Wilson: out of a small income he contrived to save something yearly for the relief of the poor; and his character was held in such high estimation throughout Christendom, that Cardinal Fleury, when his court was at war with England, gave positive orders to the navy to spare the Isle of Man in their cruises, on the bishop's account; his Sermons are calculated for the apprehension of the meanest capacity, and he published also, in Manks, the *Principles and Duties of Christianity*.

*John Wilson*, an eminent poet, prose writer, and critic, was the son of a manufacturer at Paisley, where he was born in 1785. He studied at Glasgow and at Oxford, and at the latter carried off the Newdegate prize for English verse. Upon leaving the university, he took up his residence at Windermere, and subsequently became associated with Wordsworth, Coleridge, and other *literati*, who then resided in that district. He was called to the Scottish bar in 1815, but never practised. In 1820, upon the death of Dr. Thomas Brown, professor of moral philosophy in Edinburgh university, Wilson was elected to the vacant chair, a post which he honourably filled until 1851, when he

resigned it in consequence of failing health. The crown then granted him a pension of £300 a-year. Professor Wilson was the author of many poetical and prose compositions, of which the best known are *The Isle of Palms*, *The City of the Plague*, *Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life*, *The Trials of Margaret Lindsay*, and the *Foresters*; but it was under the *nom de plume* of Christopher North, in *Blackwood's Magazine* (of which he became editor soon after its establishment), that he earned his chief celebrity. He died in 1854.

*General James Wolfe*, born in Kent, 1726; died 1759. A few, but strikingly glorious incidents, form the short life of this gallant youth: he fought with honour in Austrian Flanders when only 20 years of age, and afterwards, being appointed by the Earl of Chatham brigadier-general, under General Amherst, he distinguished himself at the siege of Louisburg, in Cape Breton, which surrendered to the British arms: in 1759, Major-general Wolfe headed the expedition against Quebec: the humanity of the hero was here conspicuous; he published a manifesto to the Canadians, informing them, that Britons scorned to make reprisals for the cruelties exercised by the French upon British subjects in America, and offering every protection to the inhabitants of Quebec, provided they would remain neuter: from July to September the English were employed in concerting measures for the siege of Quebec; and on the 12th of the latter month, having gained some steep ascents, called the Heights of Abraham, a battle ensued with the French forces. Wolfe was shot by a marksman in the midst of victory; and when in the interval of fainting-fits, which preceded the agonies of death, he heard the cry, "They run!" being told it was the French, "then," said he, "thank God, I die contented."

*William Hyde Wollaston*, born 1766; died 1828. He was skilled in medicine, chemistry, mathematics, and natural philosophy generally. He invented the Camera Lucida,



formed a scale of chemical equivalents, and showed how to ascertain the properties of very minute quantities of matter.

*Thomas Wolsey*, a cardinal, and Archbishop of York, born in Suffolk, 1471; died 1530. This extraordinary man, from a very inferior station, attained, under Henry VIII., such a height of dignity and power, as was never reached by any subject before: he was long the chancellor, the minister, and the prime favourite of that monarch; but his insatiable pride, his exactions, and his opposition to Henry's divorce from Catherine of Aragon, rendered him obnoxious to the king and people; he was therefore impeached, but his spirits being broken by the recent indignities he had suffered, he died of a broken heart at Leicester, while under arrest. Wolsey's vices were numerous; but, be it also remembered, that he was the encourager of learning and the arts, and the liberal friend of the poor.

The *Marquis of Worcester*, flourished in the seventeenth century. He may be esteemed the inventor of the steam-engine, the first notice of which he published in 1663, entitled, *A Century of the Names and Scantlings of the Marquis of Worcester's Inventions*.—Savary improved on this discovery; and by the genius of Watt, the steam-engine, hitherto used only for raising, became a propelling power.

*William Wordsworth*, a celebrated poet, was born at Cockermouth, in Cumberland, in 1770. He was educated at Hawkshead grammar-school, and graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1787. Upon leaving college he made a continental tour with Coleridge, and subsequently through him became acquainted with Southey. In 1803, he married his cousin Mary Hutchinson, and took up his residence among his native hills. About 1814, Wordsworth obtained, by the intervention of the Earl of Lonsdale, the post of distributor of stamps for Cumberland and Westmoreland, an office which he held for 28 years,

until his superannuation in 1842, with a retiring pension of £300 per annum. His friends Coleridge and Southey having gone to reside near Wordsworth's beautifully situated cottage at Rydal Mount, the three poets enjoyed the closest intimacy; to which, and not to the similarity of their productions, is to be attributed the designation bestowed upon them of "the Lake poets." In 1843, Wordsworth, at the death of Southey, was appointed poet-laureate. His principal poems are *The Excursion*, *Peter Bell*, *The White Doe of Rylstone*, and *Lyrical Ballads*, the latter of which were the joint production of himself and Coleridge. He died in April, 1850.

*Sir Christopher Wren*, born in Wiltshire, 1632; died 1723. The greatest architect of the age, and a good mathematician and astronomer: his philosophical works were approved by the Royal Society, and printed in their *Transactions*: he twice served his country in parliament; and the magnificent fabric, St. Paul's cathedral, the Monument, St. Stephen's, Walbrook, and the theatre at Oxford, are proofs of his eminence in architecture.

*Joseph Wright*, a highly esteemed painter, born at Derby, 1734; died 1797. His landscapes and historical pictures are excellent; and Wright added to native genius the advantages of travel, and the study of the best Italian masters.

*William of Wykeham*, or Wickham, Bishop of Winchester, born at Wickham, in Hampshire, 1324; died 1404. This distinguished prelate held his bishopric under Edward III., Richard II., and Henry IV., and was for some time lord high chancellor of England: he was ever an encourager of learning and virtue, enforcing by his own example the principles he inculcated; the strictest discipline prevailed in his diocese; and his acts of generosity, and splendid munificence, are numerous: Edward III. built Windsor Castle by his advice, and the bishop was the founder of New College, Oxford, and also of Winchester school.

## Y.

*Thomas Yeates*, a celebrated Oriental scholar, born 1768. He was the author of grammars of the Hebrew and Syriac languages, and a laborious editor and translator of portions of the Scripture. In early life he mixed himself up in political affairs ; but he latterly devoted his time entirely to literary and critical studies. Died 1839.



George Canning.

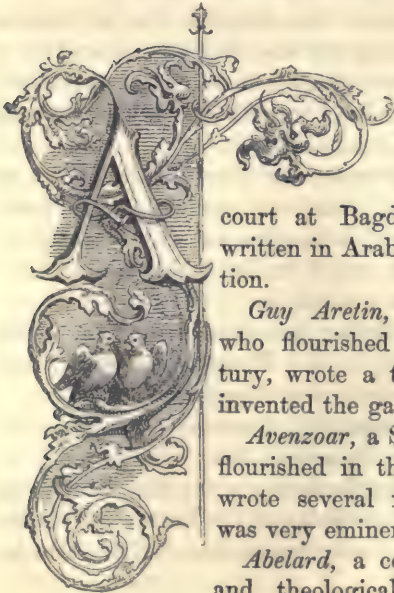


# A SKETCH OF GENERAL MODERN BIOGRAPHY.

[ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE DATE OF THE DEATH OF EACH CHARACTER.]

“But not alike to every mortal eye  
Is this great scene unveiled; for since the claims  
Of social life to different labours urge  
The active powers of man, with wise intent  
The hand of nature on peculiar minds  
Imprints a different bias, and to each  
Decrees its province in the common toil.  
To some she taught the fabric of the sphere,  
The changeful moon, the circuit of the stars,  
The golden zones of heaven: to some she gave  
To weigh the moment of eternal things,  
Of time and space, and fate’s unbroken chain,  
And will’s quick impulse: others by the hand  
She led o’er vales and mountains.”

AKENSIDE.



VICENNA, an Arabian physician, born 980; died 1036. He attended the caliph’s court at Bagdad; and his works, written in Arabic, are in high estimation.

*Guy Aretin*, an Italian musician, who flourished in the eleventh century, wrote a treatise on music, and invented the gamut.

*Avenzoar*, a Spanish physician, who flourished in the twelfth century: he wrote several medical treatises, and was very eminent in his profession.

*Abelard*, a celebrated divine, poet, and theological writer, born 1079;

died 1142. In early life, love was his ruling pas-



sion, and his attachment to Eloisa is well known: he was a Frenchman, and became a monk in the abbey of St. Denis; he afterwards erected an oratory, called the Paraclete, in Champagne; and his learning, with the holiness of his life, drew many followers: he quitted this retreat, and bestowed it upon Eloisa and a society of nuns.

*St. Thomas Aquinas*, an Italian of royal descent, born 1224; died 1274. He became a monk much against the inclinations of his friends, and attended the lectures of Albertus Magnus: his fame for knowledge, and sanctity of manners, increased daily: after his death he was canonized, and his theological works have been always highly esteemed by the members of the Romish church.

*Albertus Magnus*, a German and Dominican friar, born at the beginning of the thirteenth century; died 1280. His knowledge of natural philosophy was so great, that, in the superstitious age in which he lived, this learned man was frequently taken for a magician.

*Leonard Aretin*, an Italian historian, born 1370; died 1443. He was secretary to the Florentine republic, and his writings are correct as to chronology and facts.

*Albuquerque*, a distinguished Portuguese commander, who was employed by Emanuel, king of Portugal, to make discoveries and plant colonies in the East Indies: he was appointed governor or viceroy of the Portuguese settlements in those parts, and took Ormus, Goa, and Malacca by assault: he died in 1515.

*Ariosto*, an Italian poet, born at Reggio, 1474; died 1533. Charles V. of Germany distinguished him highly, and honoured him with the laurel: his celebrated poem, *Orlando Furioso*, has been elegantly translated by Mr. Hoole.

*Michael Angelo* (Buonarotti), a celebrated Italian painter and statuary, born in Tuscany, 1474; died 1564. This eminent artist was patronised by Lorenzo de Medici, and his works are models of taste and expression.

*Vespuccius Americ*, or *Amerigo*, born at Florence, 1451; died at Seville in 1516. He became acquainted with Christopher Columbus in 1490, when that navigator was setting out on his second voyage, and sailing for America in 1499, he had the honour of giving name to the New World, although Columbus had previously discovered it.

*The Duke of Alva*, a Spanish general, born 1508; died 1582. He was long in the service of Charles V., emperor of Germany, and his successor Philip II. By the latter monarch Alva was appointed to reduce the Low Countries to obedience. He exercised the greatest cruelties upon the natives, yet failed in his endeavours; for the malcontents, exasperated by such treatment, formally renounced their allegiance to the Spanish crown, and erected an independent state. Alva afterwards served his prince more effectually in an expedition against Portugal, dethroning its king, and seizing his dominions.

*Albano*, an Italian painter, born at Bologna, 1578; died 1660. He was the pupil of the Carracci, and excelled in the delineation of female beauty: his loves and graces are inimitable.

*Cardinal Alberoni*, prime minister to the king of Spain, born in Italy, at Placentia, 1664; died 1752. He was the son of a gardener, but following the Duke de Vendome into Spain (who early discerned his merit and sagacity), he gradually rose to such a degree of eminence and power, as enabled him to effect the greatest changes in the political state of Europe.



*Count Algarotti*, an Italian, born in Venice, 1712; died 1764: celebrated as a man of wit and taste. His works are miscellaneous; his treatise on Light and Colours has been particularly admired.

*D'Alembert*, a Frenchman, born at Paris, 1717; died 1783. This celebrated philosopher and mathematician assisted in compiling the *French Cyclopædia*, published the *Elements of Philosophy*, and various miscellaneous works, memoirs, &c.; he withstood the advantageous offers made him by two crowned heads, preferring poverty with independence, and the enjoyment of his favourite studies.

*Father Amiot*, born in Toulon, 1718; died in China, 1794: he was a Christian missionary; understood the Manchu-Tartar language, and wrote a history and description of China. He was one of the few Europeans who have been guests at the court of China.

## B.

*Boccace*, or *Boccaccio*, an Italian poet, cotemporary with Petrarch, born 1313; died 1375. He left some historical works behind him, but his *Decameron* (or Collection of Tales) is the most esteemed of his writings, which certainly owe much of their reputation to the taste of the times, being ill suited to the chasteness of a modern ear.

*Aruc*, or *Huroc Barbarossa*, born in the island of Lesbos, 1474; killed in battle, 1518: he was the son of a Sicilian renegado, and having procured a small brigantine, carried on the trade of pirate in the Mediterranean. At length he became so renowned for courage, that Eutemi, king of Algiers, sought his aid to reduce a fort which the Spaniards had erected too close to his capital. Accepting the invitation, he went to the aid of Eutemi with 5,000 men, and was received by the Algerines as their deliverer, in 1516. Intoxicated by success, he put Eutemi to death, ascended his throne, besieged Tunis, and added it to his dominions.

Continuing his depredations along the coasts of Italy and Spain, an army was sent against him by Charles V., and being shut up in the citadel of Tremecen, which he defended resolutely, he at last attempted to escape, but was pursued, overtaken, and slain in the 44th year of his age, A.D. 1518.

*The Chevalier Bayard*, a French warrior, born in Dauphiné; died 1524: distinguished equally by his active humanity and his heroic bravery; after many signal proofs of courage and conduct, he fell in Italy, in an action with the imperialists.

*Biron*, marshal of France, a celebrated Frenchman, and general under Henry III. and Henry the Great of France: his military conduct and uncommon valour have immortalised his name: he was born 1533, died 1592, falling by a cannon-ball at the siege of Epernay.

*Tycho Brahé*, a celebrated Danish astronomer, born at Knudstorp, 1546; died 1601. He adopted (or rather invented) a system of astronomy, which has been found erroneous: it was opposed to that of Copernicus, now universally acknowledged to be the only true system of the universe. Tycho Brahé was accustomed to read lectures on astronomy and chemistry, and his astronomical observations were very correct.

*Bayer*, a German astronomer, who flourished in the seventeenth century. He published a celestial atlas, and was the inventor of that method now in common use, of representing the stars upon the globe by Greek letters, according to their different degrees of magnitude.

*Bonarelli*, an Italian, and pastoral poet, born at Urbino, 1553; died 1608. His poems have been thought to resemble the style of Tasso and Guarini.

*Cardinal Bentivoglio*, an Italian, born 1579; died 1644. He was a good historian, and cultivated the *belles lettres* successfully: his works are *Letters*, *Memoirs*, an *Account of Flanders*, and *History of the Civil Wars in Flanders*.

There was another Bentivoglio, an Italian poet of tolerable fame.

*Andrew* and *John Both*, celebrated Dutch painters. John was born at Utrecht, 1610; died 1650. Andrew died in the same year: he excelled in landscapes and portrait painting; John copied the manner of Claude Lorraine very successfully.

*Balzac*, a French writer, born at Angoulême, 1594; died 1654. His knowledge of polite literature was extensive, and his Letters have been famed for excellent sentiments; he published other works, and shared the patronage of Cardinal Richelieu.

*Borelli*, a Neapolitan mathematician, born 1608; died 1679. He was professor of philosophy and the mathematics at Florence and Pisa, and at length fixed his abode at Rome, where he published many valuable works.

*Bernini*, an eminent Italian sculptor, born at Naples, 1598; died 1680. At 10 years of age he succeeded admirably in carving a marble head, and at 17 Rome was enriched by many of his works; he was also a good painter and architect.

*Le Brun*, a French painter, born 1619; died 1690. He was first painter to Louis XIV. of France, and painted the principal events of his royal master's reign in allegorical figures, uniting fable with history, in the gallery at Versailles: he adorned the Louvre with Alexander's battles. The church of Nôtre-Dame, at Paris, is embellished with two of Le Brun's best paintings.

*Bossuet*, Bishop of Meaux, an eminent Frenchman, born 1627; died 1704. He was an excellent preacher and good historian; his theological and controversial works have been much read, and he published a *Discourse upon Universal History*.

*Bernoulli*, a Swiss mathematician and geometrician, born 1654; died 1705. He resided some time in England, and on his return to his native town (Basle), he read lectures



on natural and experimental philosophy, mechanics, &c. He had a brother (John Bernoulli), and a nephew (Daniel Bernoulli), who equalled, if they did not surpass, him in mathematical knowledge.

*Bayle*, a Frenchman, born at Carla, 1647; died 1706. Author of a celebrated biographical and critical dictionary.

*Boileau*, a French poet and eminent wit, born at Paris, 1636; died 1711. He was honoured with the patronage of Louis XIV., who distinguished his merit by many solid acts of kindness: he was originally intended for the bar, but the bent of his genius led him to prefer the society of the muses: Boileau's *Satires*, and his *Art of Poetry*, have been universally admired.

*Boerhaave*, born in Holland, at Voorhoot, 1668; died 1738. The most celebrated physician of modern times, and his botanical and chemical knowledge was proportionate to his other acquirements: the greatest respect was paid to his opinions, and the highest reliance placed upon his professional skill throughout Europe.

*Beccaria*, an Italian monk, professor of philosophy and the mathematics at Rome; died 1781. He was celebrated for his electrical experiments and discoveries: he wrote on philosophical, astronomical, and electrical subjects.

*Bergmann*, a Swede, born at Catherineberg, 1735; died 1784. This eminent chemist and naturalist was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Upsal, and the friend of Linnæus: in the leisure he enjoyed from professional engagements, he assiduously cultivated the sciences, was one of those who accurately observed the first transit of Venus over the sun, and discovered the properties of the different earths, and true nature of fixed air.

*Count de Buffon*, a French naturalist and philosopher, born at Dijon, 1707; died 1788. This great man early displayed his love of literature and the polite arts; and made the tour of Italy to improve his taste: the count published his *Natural History*, a work of considerable labour.

*Bougainville*, a French navigator, killed in a tumult at Paris, 1792. His voyages and discoveries have much advanced the interests of science and navigation.

*Bailly*, a celebrated French astronomer, born 1736; died 1793. A man of universal talent: he published several historical disquisitions, but his great work is called the *History of Astronomy*: at the beginning of the French Revolution, quitting the pursuits in which he had so successfully engaged, Bailly plunged into the whirlpool of politics, and became mayor of Paris in the year 1789; but he soon lost his popularity, and was afterwards condemned to suffer under the guillotine.

*The Abbé Barthelemy*, a Frenchman, born at Cassis, 1716; died 1795. This learned man was perfectly versed in the dead and Oriental languages, and was celebrated as an antiquary: his judgment was sound, his memory uncommonly retentive; he travelled through Italy (visiting the antiquities of Herculaneum), and was a member of all the distinguished scientific societies; his great production, the *Travels of Anacharsis in Greece*, is a most elegant and instructive work.

*Paul Joseph Barthez*, born at Montpellier, 1734; died 1806. He was admired as a precocious child; attained eminence as a physician at Paris, by his cure of Count Perigord; wrote several works upon elegant literature and philosophy; became physician to the royal family; founder of a medical college; member of all the learned societies in Europe. After the Revolution, his merit obtained for him the friendship of Napoleon. He was the associate of D'Alembert, Caylus, Mairan, Henault, and Barthelemy; and in France his name is remembered with the same respect as those of Boerhaave, Hoffmann, Sydenham, Cullen, and Brown.

*Pomepeio Battoni*, born at Lucca, in 1708; died 1787. He studied the works of Raphael with great attention, and became eminent as a designer and colourist: he executed a

greater number of works for the churches on the continent than any other artist. A "Holy Family," by him, was purchased for a large sum by the Grand-duke of Russia. He afterwards attained great eminence in portrait painting; and the imperial families of Austria and Russia employed his services.

## C.

*James Cœur*, a French merchant, who flourished in the fifteenth century; died 1456: he was the greatest commercial character of his time (the Gresham of France): his industry and liberality of spirit went hand in hand; to Charles VII. of France, when in great distress, he generously lent large sums of money, refusing to accept any acknowledgment for them; but having powerful enemies, he was, not long after, accused of treasonable practices, and obliged to quit France for Italy, where the pope took him under his protection, and Cœur died in his service.

*Columbus, of Genoa*, born about 1435 or 1436; died 1506: a navigator, the discoverer of a new world—a memorable epoch in the history of man: to him, science, geography, and the arts are greatly indebted: many have enriched their country, but Columbus was the benefactor of the world! This truly great man experienced, through a long life, the most trying disappointments; ridiculed by those who had not sense to comprehend his schemes, or to fathom his intentions, he surmounted every obstacle, and under the auspices of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, added America to their dominions.

*Philip de Comines*, born in Flanders, 1446; died 1509. He was an upright statesman, an excellent and impartial historian; was resident at the court of France in the reign of Louis XI., and in high esteem with that prince; but upon his death, Comines was disgraced and imprisoned: his writings were, the *History of France*, and the general



affairs of Europe, from the fifteenth to the beginning of the sixteenth century.

*Correggio*, a celebrated Italian painter, born at Modena, 1494; died 1534. He excelled in the disposition of light and shade, and his pieces are in high estimation.

*Copernicus*, a Prussian, born at Thorne, 1473; died 1543. This celebrated astronomer and mathematician established the true system of the universe, in opposition to that of Ptolemy, which had till his time been generally received: the great work of Copernicus is entitled, *The Revolutions of the Celestial Orbs*; he had a taste for general literature, and was a proficient in painting.

*Cortez*, a celebrated Spaniard; the time of his birth is uncertain, but it was at Medellin in Estremadura; died 1554: in 1518 he sailed for the conquest of Mexico, encouraged by the recent discoveries of Columbus: in this enterprise he succeeded to his utmost wishes; he served under Charles V., king of Spain and emperor of Germany; the courage and perseverance of Cortez have been much admired; but he was destitute of humanity, the brightest gem which adorns the hero's sword.

*Charles V.*, king of Spain and emperor of Germany; sovereign also of Holland, the Netherlands, Mexico, and Peru; born at Ghent, 1500; died 1558. A monarch whose power and abilities were at that period unequalled. During a long war, Charles was the rival and opponent of Francis I., king of France, and he was finally victorious: after bearing the toils of government 38 years, Charles, disgusted with the parade of royalty, took the singular resolution of resigning his crown; and in a solemn assembly of the states, gave to his brother Ferdinand the empire of Germany, and to Philip his son, his Spanish dominions; he then retired to a monastery, and survived this act about two years.

*John Calvin*, born in Picardy, 1509; died 1564. The celebrated reformer of the Romish church; he resigned

his benefice upon his change of opinions, and, persecuted by the catholic party, was obliged to retire into Switzerland, where he published his *Institutes of the Christian Religion*: Calvin was afterwards chosen one of the ministers of the reformed church of Geneva; there he exercised the most unbounded authority: the church of Scotland regulates her faith by his opinions.

*Coligni*, a French admiral, born at Chatillon, 1516; died 1572. He was chief of the protestant party during the civil wars in France, and was eminently brave and humane: Coligni fell in the atrocious massacre of Saint Bartholomew's-day.

*Camoens*, a Portuguese poet, born at Lisbon, 1520; died 1579. This excellent author wrote the *Lusiad* (well translated by Mr. Mickle into English): he shone as a scholar and a soldier, and served his country bravely against the Moors.

*Cesalpinus*, an Italian physician, born in the sixteenth century; died 1603. He introduced botanical knowledge into Europe, and is supposed to have had some idea of the circulation of the blood, since fully proved by the English physician, Harvey.

*Casaubon*, born at Geneva, 1559; died in England, 1614. He was a learned commentator upon, and editor of, the Latin and Greek authors; he published also an edition of Polybius, and one of the Greek Testament. James I., of England, patronised Casaubon, and gave him some ecclesiastical preferment.

*Marquise du Chastelet*, born in Picardy, 1706; died 1749. She resided in the ancient castle of Ciney, possessed extensive learning, and was the friend of Bernouilli, Maupertuis, and Voltaire: published an analysis of Leibnitz' *Metaphysics*, an algebraic commentary on the *Principia* of Newton, and obtained several prizes from the Institute at Paris, for treatises on scientific subjects.

*De Crillon*, a knight of Malta, and famous French general, born 1541; died 1616. He was much esteemed

by Henry the Great, of France (who knew how to distinguish merit), and possessed the true characteristics of a hero—courage, generosity, and modesty.

*Cervantes*, a Spaniard, born at Madrid, 1547; died 1616: a celebrated writer; renowned also for his valour, which he displayed against the Moors: he wrote for the stage, but his admirable romance, *Don Quixote*, has immortalised his name.

*The Carracci*, Italians, all celebrated painters, born at Bologna; Lewis, Augustine, and Hannibal: they flourished in the early part of the seventeenth century; none of them survived the year 1619. Cardinal Farnese employed Hannibal in painting the Farnese gallery at Rome; Augustine resided at the Duke of Parma's court; and Lewis remained at Bologna. Lewis and Hannibal were brothers: Augustine was their cousin.

*John Peterson Coen*, was a Dutch merchant, who went to India, became governor of the settlements made by the government of the Netherlands in that quarter, and founded the city of Batavia, which he bravely defended, in 1627, when besieged by the emperor of Java. The slaughter at this siege was very great, and the number of dead bodies caused a pestilence, of which Coen, with many others, died, in 1629.

*Correggio* (or Allegri), an Italian composer, resident at Rome, in the beginning of the seventeenth century; he composed several excellent pieces of sacred music, particularly the well-known "Miserere," always chanted in the pope's chapel on Good Friday.

*Des Cartes*, a French philosopher and mathematician, born at La Haye, 1596; died 1650. Des Cartes' system of philosophy, though ingenious, was not solid; and it was completely overturned by the demonstrations of Sir Isaac Newton: Queen Christina, of Sweden, settled upon him a pension and an estate: he published several works on geometry and meteoric appearances.



*Claude, of Lorraine*, an eminent landscape painter, born 1600 ; died 1682. He painted in oils, and his pieces have a peculiar richness of tint.

*Colbert*, a celebrated French statesman, born at Paris, 1619 ; died 1683. He was long in the service of Cardinal Mazarin, who, in his last moments, recommended him to Louis XIV.: that monarch made Colbert prime minister, and never were honours more properly bestowed : this great man had the happiness to be beloved both by the prince and the people ; he was the patron of the fine arts ; the navy, commerce, and manufactures were equally indebted to him ; he built arsenals in the best French seaports ; regulated the courts of justice, and improved the finances of the kingdom : the king created him a marquis.

*Corneille*, an eminent French poet : his dramatic works are in general excellent ; he was born at Rouen, 1606 ; died 1684.

*Louis, Prince of Condé*, an illustrious French general, born 1621 ; died 1686. He entered the army when a boy, and was soon distinguished by his valour and conduct : he gained the battle of Rocroy against the Spanish forces, and added to his laurels in Germany. By the intrigues of Cardinal Mazarin and the ministry, Condé was disgraced and imprisoned ; but he afterwards obtained his pardon, and again served his country.

*Cassini*, an Italian astronomer, born 1635 ; died 1712. His astronomical pursuits and discoveries have eminently benefited society : he was greatly esteemed both by the court of Rome and France, discovered four of Saturn's satellites, and having obtained the pope's permission to remain some years in France, became the first inmate of the Royal Observatory, built under the direction of the celebrated Colbert : he settled the meridian line, and published many valuable works. Cassini had a son and grandson, both eminent mathematicians, who succeeded him as professors in the Royal Observatory at Paris.

*Corelli*, an Italian musician, born at Fusignano, 1653; died 1713. He resided at Rome, was highly esteemed by the lovers of the science in which he excelled, and is said to have been the best player on the violin in the world.

*Charles XII.*, king of Sweden, born 1682; died 1718. This monarch's passion for war and conquest gave him a title to the appellation of the Modern Alexander: by some he has been termed the military madman. At the early age of 15 he gave proofs of that bold and decisive character which afterwards distinguished him. Russia, Denmark, and Poland confederated against him: he defeated the Danish king, dethroned the Polish monarch, and gained a signal victory at Narva over Peter the Great, who headed the Russian forces; but Peter, at the battle of Pultowa, amply retaliated upon Charles, who was obliged to seek refuge in the Turkish dominions, where he continued to reside, contrary to the desire of the sultan: upon leaving Bender, he raised an army and entered Norway, where, at the siege of Fredericshall, a cannon-ball put an end to his turbulent life.

*Le Clerc*, born at Geneva, 1657; died 1736. He was professor of philosophy, Hebrew, and the *belles lettres*, at Amsterdam; and, for some years, Bishop Burnet, Lord Shaftesbury, and Le Clerc formed in private society a learned triumvirate: he translated the New Testament, and commented upon the Old, wrote the *History of Cardinal Richelieu*, and *Annals of the First Centuries of the Church*, with many other learned works: he also published a *History of the United Provinces*: by intense study and application Le Clerc's spirits were first exhausted; a total deprivation of memory followed some years before his death; and a witty author has well observed, that Le Clerc died of his books.

*Calmet*, a Frenchman and Benedictine monk, born 1672; died 1757. He was an indefatigable writer, and a man of worth: his principal publications were, a *Commentary upon*

*the Books of the Old and New Testament ; the History of the Old and New Testament ; Universal History, Sacred and Profane ; and an Historical, Critical, and Chronological Dictionary of the Bible.*

*Crebillon the Elder*, a Frenchman and tragic poet, born 1674 ; died 1762. His plays have been much admired : the son of Crebillon was also a writer, but not of such celebrity.

*Antonio Canaletto*, born 1697 ; died 1768. He has never been equalled as a painter of city views, and no painter ever introduced aërial tints with more ability or effect : his views of Venice are well known, and his view of the interior of King's College, Cambridge, fully sustains his character.

*Antonio Canova*, born 1757 ; died 1822. He possessed a noble taste in painting and sculpture, but preferred the latter. At the recommendation of Sir Walter Hamilton he went to Rome, studied the antique, designed the celebrated monument to Pope Clement XIV., and having executed works of transcendent genius, amongst which his "Graces" is probably the most celebrated, he was ennobled in his own country by the title of Marquis of Ischia.

*George Leopold Cuvier*, born 1769. He was a peer of France, and a distinguished naturalist. To his care and skill the French nation are indebted for one of the finest museums of natural history in the whole world : he died in 1838.

## D.

*Dante*, a celebrated Italian poet, born at Florence, 1265 ; died 1321. Dante's ambitious spirit led him to quit Parnassian retreats, and join a factious party, then prevailing in Florence ; but the power of his party decreasing, he was banished, and in his exile wrote many of his best poems.

*Albert Durer*, a celebrated engraver and painter, born in



Germany, at Nuremberg, 1471 ; died 1528. His engravings are numerous and excellent ; his pictures are extremely scarce : he was patronised by Maximilian, emperor of Germany, who granted Durer letters of nobility : he was the first who engraved upon wood.

*Andrew Doria*, born in Genoa, 1468 ; died 1560. The greatest naval commander of the age he lived in, and the deliverer of Genoa from French oppression ; the sovereignty of his country was offered him, but he nobly refused to deprive the Genoese of their independence : his grateful countrymen, however, raised a palace for Doria, and erected a statue in honour of their hero.

*Domenichino*, an Italian painter, born at Bologna, 1581 ; died 1641. He was a pupil of the Carracci : his paintings are in high estimation, and his architectural designs have been much admired.

*Dow*, a Dutch painter, the scholar of Rembrandt, born in Leyden, 1613 ; died 1674. His pieces are marked by strong expression and exquisite finish ; many of them came into the possession of the Emperor Napoleon at Paris.

*Sir Nicholas Dorigny*, born at Paris, 1657 ; died 1746. He followed alternately the arts of painting and engraving, but is better known for his excellence in the latter. In 1711 he was invited to England, to engrave the Cartoons of Raphael, and apartments were assigned him at Hampton Court, by order of George I., who conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. Dorigny's father and brother were also celebrated engravers.

*The two Daciers*, Andrew and Anne, a celebrated French pair. Andrew was born 1651 ; died 1722 : Anne, 1651 ; died 1720. She translated the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, Anacreon, and Sappho, the comedies of Terence, and the works of Plautus : he translated Horace, Plato's works, Plutarch's *Lives*, and Epictetus.

*Dillenius*, a German botanist, born 1687 ; died 1747. He came over to England and settled in Oxford, being ap-

pointed a botanical professor there : he printed a new edition of Ray's *Sinopsis Stirpium Britannicarum*, a *History of Mosses*, and other botanical works.

*Diderot*, a French writer, born 1713 ; died 1784. Memorable as the principal author of the famous *French Encyclopædia* : his other works scarcely deserve notice.

## E.

*Erasmus*, a celebrated Dutchman, born at Rotterdam, 1467 ; died 1536. He was the most elegant of the modern Latin authors, and the great restorer of learning in Europe : to the writings of Erasmus we may attribute the dawning of the Reformation, since he first introduced the taste for literature, and consequently promoted the spirit of inquiry : it is still doubtful what were his religious opinions, as he occasionally temporised with both parties ; he travelled into Italy, Switzerland, France, and England, and was courted by the great men of those countries with the most sedulous attention.

*Egnatius*, a learned Venetian, born 1473 ; died 1553 : he was the pupil of Politian (the celebrated historical and political author), and was himself famed as a biographer and historian : the Venetians sent their young nobles to study under him, conferred upon him high marks of distinction, and exempted him from the payment of all taxes and tributes.

*The Elzevirs*, celebrated printers at Amsterdam and Leyden : they flourished between the years 1595 and 1680, and their types were uncommonly beautiful : there were five Elzevirs ; Lewis, Bonaventura, Abraham, and Daniel, were the most noted.

*Saint Evremont*, a polite French author, born 1613 ; died 1703. He was originally designed for the law, but soon entered the army, where he distinguished himself : falling under the displeasure of Cardinal Mazarin, he went to

England, and there passed the remainder of his life, enjoying the favour and protection of Charles II., who admired his wit and genius. Saint Evremont's works are miscellaneous.

*Prince Eugene*, born in France, 1663; died 1736. This brave general at first served under Louis XIV.; but that monarch refusing to advance his interests, Eugene quitted France, and entered the Austrian service as a volunteer; his valour soon procured him a company, and he defeated the Turks some time after at Peterwaradin: the emperor sent him against the French, and he became one of the most formidable enemies France ever knew; he joined the Duke of Marlborough; the laurels reaped by the allied army were innumerable, and Eugene's share of them was very considerable.

*Euler*, a great Swiss mathematician, born at Basil, 1707; died 1783. In the reign of Catherine I. he was invited to Russia, and appointed professor of natural philosophy at St. Petersburg; he then accepted an offer made him by Frederic the Great, of Prussia, and assisted in the establishment of the Academy at Berlin: he published a treatise on algebra, *Observations on the Planets and Comets*, the *Theory of Magnetism*, &c.

## F.

*Ferdousi*, a celebrated Persian poet; died 1020. His *Epic Poems* contain the annals of the Persian kings; they engaged him for nearly 30 years, and have been highly spoken of by Sir William Jones, whose critical knowledge of Persic enabled him to judge with accuracy of their beauties.

*John Froissart*, born at Valenciennes, 1337; died 1420. He was secretary to Philippa, queen of Edward III., accompanied the Black Prince to Gascony, and visited several courts of Europe in quest of historic information.



He wrote poetry and romances: but his *Chronicles* have been the means of perpetuating his fame as a contributor to learning and literature.

*Cardinal Farnese*, an Italian, born 1520; died 1589. Eminent for the sanctity of his life, his public spirit, and unbounded charities.

*Faria*, a Portuguese noble, who died 1650. He was an excellent historian; wrote the *History of Portugal*, a *History of the Portuguese Dominions*, and *Commentaries on the Lusiad of Camoens*.

*Du Fresnoy*, a French painter and poet, born in Paris, 1611; died 1665. His poem on the art of painting has been translated by Dryden and Mason. Du Fresnoy was also a good architect and mathematician, and well acquainted with the learned languages.

*Fontaine*, a French writer, born 1621; died 1695. His tales and fables are highly celebrated, and his miscellaneous works possess the merit of originality at least.

*Le Fort*, born in Geneva, 1656; died 1699. The favourite and friend of Peter the Great, czar of Muscovy, who made Le Fort his minister of state, and commander-in-chief of his forces. No man so well knew the art of working upon Peter's mind, and Le Fort could succeed in persuading him to that from which he was most averse; many of Peter's public plans for the benefit of Russia, are supposed to have originated with this brave officer.

*Flechier*, Bishop of Nîmes, a celebrated French divine and pulpit orator, born 1632; died 1710. He was particularly famed for his delivery of funeral orations: the bishop's charities were not limited to sect or party, but extensive and universal; his works consist of Sermons, Letters, the *Life of Cardinal Ximenes*, &c.

*Fenelon*, Archbishop of Cambray, a Frenchman, the ornament of his country, born 1651; died 1715. He was an excellent preacher and an elegant writer, tutor to the Dukes of Anjou, Berri, and Burgundy: for the instruction

of the latter prince, he wrote his celebrated *Telemachus*. Bossuet, Bishop of Meaux, was the enemy of Fenelon, and had sufficient interest at court to procure the disgrace of the archbishop; the alleged cause was a little book called *The Maxims of the Saints*, supposed to contain many mystical notions; this book was censured by the pope, and Fenelon submitted with the greatest resignation to his decision; Fenelon wrote *Dialogues of the Dead*, *Dialogues on Eloquence*, and some other tracts.

*Fahrenheit*, an experimental philosopher, born in Polish Prussia, 1686; died 1736. He was the great improver of the thermometer, and made an entirely new scale for that useful instrument, which has been generally adopted by the English.

*Cardinal Fleury*, a celebrated French statesman, and prime minister to Louis XV., born 1653; died 1743. He was one of the most able negotiators then in Europe, and for some time conducted affairs with the most brilliant success: but a change taking place in the political state of Christendom, the cardinal felt the degradation of his public importance so keenly, that he is said to have died of grief.

*Fontenelle*, an excellent French writer, who lived to complete a century, being born at Rouen, 1657; died 1757. His *Dialogues of the Dead*, *Plurality of Worlds*, *Moral Discourses*, and *History of the French Theatre*, are among the best of his works.

*Farinelli*, an Italian singer, never yet excelled, born at Naples, 1705; died 1782. He sang on the London and Italian theatres, from thence went to Spain, where he obtained the friendship of Philip V., and by his successor Ferdinand, Farinelli was made a knight of Calatrava.

*Frederic the Great*, King of Prussia, a celebrated character, born 1712; died 1786. The former part of his reign was spent in war and tumult; the latter dedicated to the extension of commerce, the improvement of the arts, the reformation of the police and laws. Frederic's brow

was adorned with the laurel and the bay—poet as well as warrior. In his retirement at Sans Souci he enjoyed the society of the learned, and laying aside the monarch, felt only as the man : his chief works are *Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg*, the *History of his Own Times*, Poems, and other miscellaneous pieces.

*Franklin*, a name ever dear to the lovers of science, benevolence, and uprightness of heart : an American, born at Boston, 1706 ; died 1790. He was apprenticed to a printer ; but his superior talents soon appeared : his discoveries and experiments in natural philosophy recommended him to the notice of the learned ; his abilities became generally known, and he was elected a member of the general assembly at Philadelphia. After the breaking out of hostilities between England and America, Franklin laboured without effect to heal the wound : he then turned his attention to America alone, assisted in the formation of her new constitution, was appointed unanimously her ambassador to France, his fame being as great in politics as in science : on his return his countrymen vied in showing every mark of distinguished regard and respectful attention to him.

## G.

*Gratian*, a compiler of the canon law, and Benedictine monk, who flourished in the twelfth century ; he was twenty-four years engaged in collecting and commenting upon the decrees of the popes and general councils : died 1151.

*Giotto*, an Italian, born at Florence, 1276 ; died 1336. Famed as a painter, architect, and sculptor, he was originally a shepherd's boy, and amused himself with painting the flock under his care ; he painted portraits, but excelled in landscapes, cattle, and mosaic work.

*Du Guesclin*, a constable of France, born 1311 ; died 1380.



A renowned French commander, who checked the conquests of Edward III., after the defeat and imprisonment of John, king of France.

*Theodore Gaza*, born in Greece, 1398; died 1478. A very learned man, who, when the Turks invaded Greece, left his native country, visited Italy, and became the restorer of literature. Nicholas V., then pope, patronised him, and, in conjunction with others, he translated the Greek authors into Latin, having perfected his knowledge of that language.

*Gama*, a Portuguese navigator, who died 1525; in 1497 he was sent by Emanuel, king of Portugal, to double the Cape of Good Hope, and is memorable as the discoverer of that passage to the East Indies; John III. appointed him viceroy to the Indies.

*Guicciardini*, the historian of Italy, born at Florence, 1482; died 1540. He served Pope Leo X., Adrian VI., and Clement VII.; his nephew, Louis Guicciardini, was also an excellent historian, and wrote a description of the Low Countries.

*Gustavus Vasa*, a Swede, born 1490; died 1560. Gustavus was the gallant deliverer of his country from the tyrannical oppressions of Christiern, king of Denmark: the Swedes, in gratitude for this signal service, elected him their king; and Gustavus had afterwards sufficient influence in the senate to render the monarchy hereditary: he reigned gloriously, and established the reformed religion in Sweden.

*Guarini*, an Italian poet, born at Ferrara, 1537; died 1612. He was the author of the *Pastor Fido*.

*The Guises*, from 1540 to 1640. Five illustrious heads of that noble house—Claude, Francis, Henry, Charles, and Louis: *Claude* was the founder of the house of Guise, and son of the Duke of Lorraine; he married a princess of the house of Bourbon, and distinguished himself at the battle of Marignan: he died 1550. *Francis*, in whose time began

the factions between the Guises and the house of Condé: he enjoyed the highest power, headed the catholic party, and was killed by a pistol-shot, 1563. *Henry* was son of Francis, head of the league, an association formed against Henry III. of France: he was assassinated by that monarch. *Charles*, who, after his father Henry's death, suffered a long imprisonment, but at length came to an accommodation with the king, and died 1640. *Louis*, the cardinal, was the son of the assassinated Henry, and a loyal subject to Louis XIII. of France.

*Guido*, a celebrated Italian painter, born at Bologna, 1575; died 1642. He studied in the school of Louis Carracci, and was particularly happy in representing the expression of the eye; Guido's finest painting is, "St. Peter in Prison."

*Galileo*, an Italian astronomer, born at Florence, 1564; died 1642. For maintaining that the earth goes round the sun, the fathers of the Inquisition imprisoned him for a year, and compelled a renunciation of his heretical opinions: he was then released; but having published some of his new discoveries, he was confined two years longer. He greatly improved the telescope; and by incessant application to study, and the use of his glasses, Galileo became blind.

*Grotius*, born in Holland, at Delft, 1583; died 1645. He was eminent as a civilian, philosopher, mathematician, political writer, and poet: his best works are, *Commentaries on the Scripture*, and a treatise on the truth of the Christian religion.

*Gassendi*, a French philosopher, born 1592; died 1655. He was professor of philosophy at Aix, and dedicated his life to intense study, astronomical pursuits, and observations; his manuscripts were published at Leyden, after his death.

*Gronovius*, born in Germany, 1611; died 1671. A lawyer, historian, and able critic: his son, James Grono-

vius, born in the United Provinces, was also still more celebrated for his various attainments: he was professor of the *belles lettres* at Leyden, and editor of the Greek and Latin authors: he died 1716; his chief work is upon the Grecian antiquities.

*Geminiani*, an Italian, and celebrated musical composer, born at Lucca, 1680; died 1762. He excelled on the violin, and enjoyed the patronage of the English court, in the reign of George I.

*Gesner*, a poet, born in Switzerland at Zurich, 1730; died 1788: author of several beautiful poems, particularly *The Death of Abel*. Gesner was also a painter of landscapes.

*Gustavus Adolphus IV.*, ex-king of Sweden, and second cousin to George IV. and William IV., kings of England. He was born November, 1778, and became king of Sweden on the assassination of his father, March 29, 1792, being then only 14 years of age. He visited St. Petersburg to marry the favourite daughter of the empress of Russia, but changing his mind, gave great offence at the Russian court. He then resisted the progress of Buonaparte; but failing with the other powers, while they made friends with him, he refused any compromise, and suffered greatly in the curtailment of his dominions. By this and other circumstances he displeased his uncle, the Duke of Sudermania, who procured his deposition, and seized his throne; and the French general Bernadotte having ultimately been appointed to the succession, was raised to the dignity of king, and his grandson now occupies the throne (1860.) Gustavus, after being confined in a fortress, was released, and wandered for years over different parts of Europe. Alexander of Russia, who had married the sister of Gustavus's queen, would have allowed him an income, but he refused it; and in 1818 he became a citizen of Bâle in Switzerland, bearing the name of Gustavson, *i.e.*, the son of Gustavus. Here he lived for some time on a pittance of £96 per annum, and afterwards in a state of abject poverty.



His son, the Prince Gustavus Vasa, a general in the Austrian service, would have aided him, but he resisted his help; the prince, however, paid two persons to watch secretly over him, that he might not perish from want, and did all that filial affection could do for his comfort. He died February 7, 1837, at St. Gall, Switzerland, aged 59.

*Dr. Charles Gutzlaff*, a celebrated Chinese scholar, and missionary, was a native of Stettin, in Prussia. He, at an early age, exhibited an ardent love of learning and a desire to travel in foreign countries. Having formed an acquaintance with Dr. Morrison, who had returned to Britain after a long absence in China, his mind obtained a strong bias towards that country as the ultimate field of his labour. In 1823 he proceeded to Singapore, and speedily acquired a knowledge of the Chinese and other Eastern languages. In 1831 he became naturalised as a subject of the Chinese empire, by adoption into a particular family. He then assumed a Chinese name, and wore the Chinese dress, and thus enjoyed many opportunities of acquiring a knowledge of the manners and habits of that extraordinary people. In 1834 he published a journal of three voyages along the coast of China in 1831, 1832, and 1833. He subsequently published a *History of China*, and other works on the same subject. He was appointed secretary to the government of Hong-Kong, and superintendent of trade in China, by the British government, which offices he held at the period of his death. Died in 1851.

## H.

*Huss*, a German martyr, born at Hussenitz, 1376; died 1415. He was one of the earliest reformers, the defender of Wickliffe, and the firm opposer of transubstantiation: his followers were called Hussites; the pope issued a bull against heretics, but Huss found protection with the king of Bohemia for a time, still promoting the reformed doc-

trines: at the council of Constance he was cited to make his appearance, and a safe-conduct granted him, but was treacherously thrown into prison, and sentenced to be burnt.

*Holbein*, a German painter, born near Augsburg, 1498; died 1554. He was famed for his portraits and historical pieces; and came over into England, where Sir Thomas More patronised him; he was afterwards appointed painter to Henry VIII.

*Heinsius*, born in Austrian Flanders, at Ghent, 1580; died 1666: professor of Greek, at Leyden, when not more than 18 years of age; he illustrated the Greek and Latin classics. Nicholas Heinsius, his son, born in Holland, was still more eminent: he published editions of the best Latin authors with notes, was an excellent Latin poet, and acute critic.

*Hevelius*, an astronomer and mathematician, born in Polish Prussia, 1611; died 1687. He built an observatory at Dantzic, and made the most accurate observations upon the heavenly bodies.

*Hermann*, a German botanist, died 1695. He was physician to the Dutch settlements at Ceylon, and afterwards chosen botanical professor at Leyden: he published many useful works on botany and medicine.

*Huygens*, born in Holland at the Hague, 1629; died 1695: was a mathematician and astronomer, an improver of the telescope and clock pendulums: the celebrated Colbert granted him a pension in France, and he was chosen Fellow of the Royal Society in England.

*Homberg*, a chemist, born in the isle of Java, 1652; died 1715. He tried the army, the law, and at last attached himself to botany, chemistry, and medicine: after spending some years in travel, he at length fixed in France, and was appointed chemist and first physician to the Duke of Orleans: he made many discoveries in his favourite science.

*Frederic Hoffman*, an eminent German physician, born

1663 ; died 1742. He wrote on medical subjects. Maurice Hoffman, and John Maurice Hoffman, of the same family, were prior to Frederic, and celebrated for their skill in medicine and botany.

*Hasselquist*, a Swede, born 1722 ; died 1752. He was a good botanist, the friend of Linnæus, and travelled through Asia Minor and Palestine in pursuit of natural curiosities and plants.

*Handel*, the greatest musician and composer of his time, born in Germany, at Halle, 1684 ; died 1759. He was intended for the law, but music being his prevailing taste, he was allowed to cultivate it : he went early to the Prussian court, and composed an opera, when only 14, at Hamburg : afterwards he made the tour of Italy, and engaged himself in the service of the Elector of Hanover ; but in 1712 he settled in England. Queen Anne granted him a pension, which George I. increased. He was in the highest reputation as a player on the organ and harpsichord : his works were collected and published by Dr. Arnold.

*Henault*, born in France, at Paris, 1685 ; died 1770. An historian and politician ; he published a *Chronological Abstract of the History of France*, which met with the greatest success ; author also of some comedies.

*Haller*, a Swiss physician, born at Berne, 1708 ; died 1777. He was professor of medicine at Göttingen, and wrote many beautiful moral and poetical pieces.

*Sir William Herschell*, *L.L.D.*, was born at Hanover, November 15th, 1738. His father destined him for his own profession, that of a musician : he came to England, was appointed organist at Halifax, and afterwards removed to Bath ; here he devoted his leisure hours to astronomical pursuits, and in 1781 discovered the Georgium Sidus. This procured him royal patronage, and he settled as an astronomer at Datchet, near Windsor. He made many other astronomical discoveries, and died 1822.



## J.

*Jerome of Prague*, born in Bohemia; died 1416. He was the disciple of Huss, and sedulously spread his religious opinions in 1408: the council of Constance cited him to answer for his heretical faith, and he was condemned to be burnt. Jerome was a man of considerable talents and learning.

*Joan of Arc*, the Maid of Orleans, born at Domremi, 1402. Memorable for her heroic courage, and noble defence of her country in the time of Henry VI., and Charles VII.: after many proofs of military skill and valour, she was at last taken by the English, and, in all our histories, is said to have been burnt as a witch. Recent discoveries, however, prove that she died in her bed, at a good old age.

*Julio Romano*, an Italian painter, the scholar of Raphael, born at Rome, 1492; died 1546. He was no bad architect, and was patronised by Pope Clement VII.; but he finally settled at Mantua, where he painted his best pieces.

*Jovius*, an Italian historian, born 1483; died 1552. He was Bishop of Nocera, but more famed for his learning than his moral conduct, which is said to have been very reprehensible; Francis I., the great encourager of letters, allowed him a pension: he wrote the history of his own times, and other excellent works.

*Jansenius*, Bishop of Ypres, born in Holland, at Leerdam, 1585; died 1638. Founder of the sect of Jansenists, who differed from the catholics in some points of faith, and were denounced as heretics by Urban VIII.

*Jonas (Anagrimus)*, a native of Iceland, born 1545; died 1640. He was a learned divine, well skilled in astronomy, and a good historian.

*Jordaens*, a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp, 1594; died 1678. The pupil of Rubens, and admired for his brilliant colouring.

*John III. (Sobieski)*, king of Poland, elected 1674; died 1696. Famed as a warrior: the victories he gained over the Turks and Tartars procured his election to the Polish throne: he was the patron of the learned, and a liberal encourager of the arts.

*Jurieu*, an eminent French protestant divine, born 1637; died 1713. Noted for his controversial writings, his *Commentary on the Revelation*, and his *History of Calvinism*.

## K.

*Thomas à Kempis*, born in Germany, at Cologne, 1380; died 1471. An Augustine monk, famous for a treatise called *The Imitation of Christ*, and other devotional pieces.

*Kepler*, a German astronomer, born 1571; died 1630. He was the friend of Tycho Brahé, whose tables he completed: he published many astronomical works, assisted in reforming the calendar, and was author of several astronomical discoveries.

*Kunckell*, a German chemist, born at Husum, 1630; died 1703. He improved the art of making glass, and published his chemical observations.

*Sir Godfrey Kneller*, an eminent portrait painter, born in Germany, at Lübeck, 1648; died 1723. He was long a resident in England, and enjoyed the favour of William III., Anne, and George I.: King William knighted him, and George I. created him a baronet: he studied under Rembrandt, and his portraits were the most spirited likenesses.

*Kirch*, a German astronomer, born 1680; died 1740. His astronomical works are in high estimation, and his observations very accurate.

*Keysler*, a German antiquary, born 1689; died 1743. He published *Travels through Italy, Lorraine, Germany, Hungary, Bohemia, and Switzerland*; and some dissertations on antiquarian subjects.

## L.

*Lannoy*, a celebrated German commander, died 1527. He served in the army of Charles V.; and at the memorable battle of Pavia, Francis I., king of France, surrendered to him, and was treated by the victor with the respect due to his rank.

*Luther*, a celebrated German reformer, born at Isleben, 1483; died 1546. The day-star of truth: Luther was originally intended for the law, but a companion of his being struck dead by lightning, he turned his attention from secular concerns, and became an Augustine monk: in this retreat he studied the Scriptures, and found they widely differed from the tenets of the Roman church. When Leo X. published his general indulgences or pardons for all sins which the purchaser of them either had committed, or might be led to commit, Luther inveighed against them with all the warmth of honest indignation: his tenets were opposed by the pope's agents; but the veil was now removed; the people clearly saw the shameful perversion of the Word of God; and comparing the profligate lives of the Roman clergy with the sanctity of manners and conclusive reasonings of this undaunted champion, the Reformation gained ground daily; and Luther, before his death, had the satisfaction to see great part of Germany espouse his opinions.

*Ignatius Loyola*, born in Spain, 1491; died 1556. The celebrated founder of the society of Jesus (or Jesuits): being severely wounded at the siege of Pampeluna, in Navarre, Loyola had time for reflection, and determined to quit the military for the religious life: on his recovery, he made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and, returning to Spain, devoted himself entirely to the study of divinity; he then went to Paris, and laid the foundation of the new order, which, after some opposition, received the approbation of



Pope Paul III.; Loyola wrote for his society, *Spiritual Exercises*, and the Rules of his Order. The power and influence of the Jesuits continued from the beginning of the sixteenth to the beginning of the eighteenth century; but it is remarkable, that soon after the institution of this society, the doctors of the Sorbonne at Paris issued a decree which condemned it, as inimical to the cause of religion and virtue.

*Lesdiguires*, a famous French general, born 1542; died 1626. He was one of the chiefs of the protestant party in the reign of Charles IX., and afterwards served Henry the Great with distinguished bravery.

*Longomontanus*, a Danish astronomer, born 1562; died 1647. He was taken from the plough to receive an education suitable to the strength of his genius, and admitted as a pupil of Tycho Brahé: he was an excellent geometrician, and professor of mathematics at Copenhagen.

*Lanfranco*, an Italian painter, born at Parma, 1581; died 1647. He studied under Augustine Carracci, and particularly excelled in painting domes and ceilings in fresco.

*Sir Peter Lely*, a German painter, born 1617; died 1680. He first practised his art at the Hague, but receiving great encouragement in England, settled there under Charles I. and II.: he painted historical subjects and landscapes, but his portraits were admirable.

*Leibnitz*, a celebrated German philosopher, born at Leipsic, 1646; died 1716. He studied in the university of Leipsic, and afterwards made the law his profession, was patronised by the elector of Hanover and the king of Prussia, who made him perpetual president of the royal academy at Berlin. Peter the Great also granted Leibnitz a pension: he published many works.

*Lewenhoek*, a Dutch physician, born at Delft, 1632; died 1723. Celebrated as the improver of the microscope: his experiments and discoveries are numerous.

*Lutti*, an Italian painter, born 1665; died 1724. He

was famed for historical pieces, and was highly esteemed by the emperor of Germany, who knighted him.

*Lisle*, a French astronomer, born at Paris, 1688; died 1763. He was the cotemporary and friend of Newton and Halley; published some good works on geography, and *Memoirs of the History of Astronomy*.

*Linnaeus*, born in Sweden, 1707; died 1778. A physician and botanist: celebrated for his discoveries in the science of medicine and botany. Cæsalpinus revived the taste for botany; Alpini, an Italian, discovered the sexual difference of plants; and it remained for Linnaeus to class them accurately: the botanical works of this great man are numerous: he traversed Lapland for the purpose of enlarging his scientific discoveries, and published an account of his tour.

*Lavoisier*, an eminent French chemist, born at Paris, 1743; died 1794, by the guillotine. He published *Elements of Chemistry*, and opposed Dr. Priestley's chemical opinions, advancing a new theory, which prevails throughout Germany.

## M.

*Cosmo de Medici*, a Florentine merchant, born 1389; died 1464. He expended vast sums in advancing learning, was styled the father of his country, the reviver of the arts; and collected an excellent library: from this great man a race descended distinguished for genius, taste, ambition, and love of the fine arts; while some of them were equally noted for profligacy and want of principle: the females of this illustrious house have been justly celebrated for their mental and personal charms, their strength of mind, and noble alliances.

*Lorenzo de Medici*, called the Magnificent, grandson of Cosmo, born 1448; died 1492. He was the father of Leo X., and the generous patron of literature, being himself a good writer of Italian poetry.

*Magellan*, or *Magalhaens*, a Portuguese navigator, who entered the service of the emperor Charles V. In 1519 he discovered the straits between Patagonia and Terra del Fuego, and in 1521 was killed in one of the islands in the South Sea.

*Machiavel*, an Italian, born at Florence, 1469; died 1527. Famed as a politician: he wrote *The Prince*, a treatise which exposes the arts of tyrannical governors. Machiavel's intentions as to this work have never been fully known: some suppose he meant to hold it up as a beacon to wicked rulers; others, that a crooked policy subdued every better principle; and they maintain that the maxims contained in this celebrated production were the result of his own convictions: he was also author of some comedies.

*Mazzuoli*, an Italian painter, born 1503; died 1540. His figures were famed for their elegance and grace; and he is generally supposed to be the inventor of the art of etching with aqua-fortis.

*Marot*, a French poet, born 1495; died 1544. He lived in the reign of Francis I., who encouraged learning as much as he loved it: Marot's works were at that time highly esteemed.

*Melancthon*, a German reformer, born at Bretten, 1497; died 1560. He was the intimate friend of Martin Luther, whose fiery temper was softened by the moderation of Melancthon in controversy; his fame for learning was so extensive, that Henry VIII. and Francis I. each pressed him to attend their courts, but he refused the splendid offers: his theological works are numerous.

*Montmorenci*, constable of France, born 1493; died 1567. This celebrated general was taken prisoner with Francis I. at the unfortunate battle of Pavia: he was killed at the battle of St. Denis, in the civil war against the Huguenots.

*Mariana*, a Spanish historian, born 1536; died 1624: a

Jesuit, and noted only for his *History of Spain*; his political works have been much condemned.

*Malherbe*, a French poet, born at Caen, 1555; died 1628. Famed as the first who gave to French poetry any degree of refinement, purity, or elegance, he furnished future bards with the best rules for fine writing, and extricated his native language from Gothic barbarism.

*Cardinal Mazarin*, an Italian, born at Piscina, 1602; died 1661. He was prime minister of France during the minority of Louis XIV.; but the people being dissatisfied with the conduct of this able politician, and accusing him as the cause of the civil war with the faction of Condé, the cardinal was compelled to quit the kingdom: on the king's majority he again ventured to appear, and gained such an ascendancy over the monarch, that he enjoyed almost unlimited power till his death.

*Molière*, a Frenchman, born at Paris, 1622; died 1673. Memorable as an excellent comic author; he was patronised by Cardinal Richelieu, who himself aimed at the character of a wit: Molière acquired also some celebrity as an actor.

*Mezerai*, a French historian, born 1610; died 1683. He was bred a soldier, but quitted his profession, and subsisted by writing anti-ministerial papers: he then wrote his *History of France*, and afterwards abridged the same work.

*Malpighi*, an Italian anatomist, born 1628; died 1694. He was educated in the university of Bologna, and took his degrees there; was some time resident at Pisa, but spent the last three years of his life at Rome, under the protection of Pope Innocent XII.: he wrote on anatomical and medical subjects.

*Carlo Maratti*, a famous Italian painter, born at Camerino, 1625; died 1713. He excelled in painting Madonnas, and female figures, and was a good engraver: Clement XI. and Louis XIV. both distinguished him with marks of their favour.



*Massillon*, a Frenchman and celebrated divine, born at Hières, 1663; died 1742. Louis XIV. made him Bishop of Clermont, in Auvergne, and delighted to hear his sermons, which, contrary to the usual style of court flattery, displayed the horrors of vice, while they allured to the bright paths of virtue.

*Montesquieu*, a celebrated French writer, born at Bordeaux, 1689; died 1755. He was counsellor of the parliament at Bordeaux, wrote the *Persian Letters*, an *Essay on the Causes of the Grandeur and Declension of the Romans*, and *The Spirit of Laws*; D'Alembert honoured him with an elegant eulogium, which justly displays the character of this great man, one of the chief lights of science.

*Maupertuis*, a Frenchman, and eminent philosopher, born at St. Malo, 1698; died 1759. He was one of those learned men sent in 1736 to determine the figure of the earth, and was afterwards chosen president of the Royal Academy at Berlin: his chief works are, *Elements of Geography*, *Elements of Astronomy*, and *The Shape of the Earth determined*.

*Mayer*, a German astronomer, born at Maspach, 1723; died 1762. He was self-taught, and solely by his own assiduity acquired a competent share of general knowledge: he was appointed professor of mathematics at Göttingen; published a *Table of Refractions*, a *Theory of the Moon*, and some excellent astronomical tables.

*Metastasio*, an excellent Italian poet, born at Rome, 1698; died 1782. A priest and poet-laureate to Charles VI. of Germany: Metastasio composed operas, oratorios, and wrote some exquisitely beautiful sonnets.

*Michaelis*, a learned German, born 1717; died 1791. An excellent biblical critic; and his *Introduction to the New Testament* is generally known and admired: great talents, well directed, must ever secure the approbation and esteem of the discerning.

*Mozart*, a famous German musician, born at Salzburg,

1756; died 1791. He was a good composer, and enjoyed the favour of the emperor Joseph II.: Mozart settled at Vienna, where he died loaded with honours, but unencumbered with the gifts of fortune.

*Cardinal Joseph Mezzofanti*, a celebrated linguist, born at Bologna, 1774. He became professor of Greek and Oriental languages in the university of that town, and was made a cardinal in 1838. There was scarcely any European dialect with which he was not familiar. It has been said of him that he could pass with equal fluency from the dialects of the extreme West to those of the extreme East—from Irish (which he spoke with ease) to Chinese, of which he was particularly fond. Died 1849.

*Marshal Marmont*, the last of Napoleon's marshals, was born at Chatillon-sur-Seine, in 1774. While very young he entered the army, and, in 1789, was a sub-lieutenant in a regiment of infantry. Buonaparte quickly perceived the evidence of military genius in young Marmont, and, on the completion of the Italian campaign, Napoleon deputed him to present to the Directory the thirty flags which had been taken from the enemy. He afterwards accompanied Napoleon to Egypt, and was present with him at all his principal battles, and he particularly distinguished himself at the battle of Marengo. He shared the dangers and the honours of his imperial master at Wagram, Lutzen, Bautzen, Wurtzen, and Dresden. Although the most faithful of Napoleon's generals, and the last who deserted him, when he perceived that the Bourbon dynasty must be established, he swore allegiance to Louis XVIII., and, much to his credit, on the return of Napoleon from Elba, he remained true to the oath which he had sworn to Louis. Marmont was for some time commander of the French army in Spain, and was opposed to the Duke of Wellington at the battle of Salamanca. Died 1852.

*Thomas Moore*, a celebrated poet, the most musical of song writers, and the most sparkling of political epigramma-

tists, was born in Aungier-street, Dublin, May 28th, 1780. In his 20th year he proceeded to London to study law, and to publish his translation of the poems of Anacreon. The latter was dedicated to the prince-regent, by the favour of Earl Moira; and with its appearance began the cosmopolite existence of Moore. He commenced in 1807, and continued till as late as 1834, the publication of those *Irish Melodies* which will know no decrease in their popularity until the very taste for harmony and song shall itself fade away. In Italy, in France, in Russia, in Persia, wherever harmony has its devotees, there will you hear these Irish melodies, either translated or in their original language. In 1817 another brilliant work of Moore's appeared. Messrs. Longman, the publishers, had agreed to give three thousand guineas for an Eastern poem. Moore retired to the banks of the Dove, in Derbyshire, imbued himself with Oriental reading, and in three years produced *Lallah Rookh*. Its success was splendid. After the literary triumph of *Lallah Rookh*, Moore went twice abroad. Returning from Rome, he took up his abode in Paris, and resided there till 1822. Moore produced at this time *The Loves of the Angels* and the *Fables of the Holy Alliance*. Soon after his coming back to England, he settled in graceful retirement at a cottage called Sloperton, in the immediate vicinity of the beautiful demesne of Bowood, the seat of his ever-constant friend the Marquis of Lansdowne. Here he passed the greater portion of the rest of his life, in the midst of his friends, the charm and delight of them all. In 1825 Moore appeared as a prose writer. The *Life of Sheridan* was his first biography. That of Byron, infinitely superior to the other, came out in 1830; and the following year he published the *Memoirs of Lord Edward Fitzgerald*. Besides these biographical efforts, Moore wrote more than one controversial and historical work; and in 1827 he produced *The Epicurean*, a prose story, intended to have been verse; in many respects



the most elevated work of his pen. In later days Moore occasionally contributed squibs to the newspapers, with much of the old sparkle, on passing events of the day. It is also known that he had made considerable progress in a diary of his life, when, unhappily, darkness came down upon that brain so long and so brightly lit by the fires of wit and fancy. His existence during the last years of his life was but physical. He died February 25th, 1852, aged 72. His remains were interred in the churchyard of Bromham, a village four miles from Devizes.

*General Count Montholon*, one of Napoleon's generals, who was distinguished for his long and devoted fidelity to Buonaparte, in every phase of his fortune. Montholon first attracted the notice of the great general, from the courage and ability which he exhibited on the celebrated 18th Brumaire. When Napoleon was sent to St. Helena, Montholon shared the exile of his master, and remained there till the death of the emperor. Died in 1853.

*Mary Russell Mitford*, an authoress celebrated for the exquisite manner in which she has depicted English rural life, was born at Alresford, in Hampshire, 1789. She was a contributor to the *Annals*, and the *Ladies' Magazine*, and, in 1832, published a volume of her collected pieces. She also wrote several tragedies, one of which, *Rienzi*, has proved eminently successful on the stage. Died 1855.

## N.

*Nani*, a Venetian senator, born 1616; died 1678. He served his country most effectually when ambassador to Germany, and published the *History of Venice*.

*Nantueil*, a French painter, born at Rheims, 1630; died 1678. His miniature paintings and engravings were highly esteemed; and Louis XIV. appointed him engraver to his cabinet.

*Nicaise*, a French antiquary, born at Dijon, 1623; died



1701. He resided at Rome, and published several learned dissertations.

*Niceron*, a French biographer, born at Paris, 1685; died 1738. He was a Jesuit, and famed as a preacher: his great biographical work is called *Memoirs of Men illustrious in the Republic of Letters*; which by some recent additions is now printed in 42 volumes.

*Norden*, a Dane, and celebrated traveller, born 1708; died 1742. He was a captain in the Danish navy, an excellent shipwright and navigator, a good designer and mathematician; the Danish king sent him to Egypt, to take drawings of the ruins of Thebes, and other antiquities: he visited Italy and England, where he was held in high estimation.

*Nicholas*, the late emperor of Russia, was born on the 6th of July, 1796; and succeeded his brother Alexander, as emperor, on the 1st of December, 1825. His coronation took place at Moscow, in 1826; and during the subsequent year he was also crowned as king of Poland. Constantine, an elder brother, was appointed viceroy of Poland, and by his tyranny and repeated infractions of its constitution, provoked a general insurrection of the people. It has since been governed as a conquered country.—Nicholas was indefatigable in his attention to business: he controlled and inspected every department of the state affairs himself, and frequently travelled from place to place with so much rapidity, and made his appearance at different government offices at times when he was so little expected, that, to his astonished officials, he seemed almost to possess the power of ubiquity. The absolute despotism pervading every branch of his government, depended almost entirely on his personal activity and intellectual energy. Nicholas was sometimes very affable and condescending, especially towards foreigners of ability. It went far towards creating him a good name in Europe—a point on which he was very susceptible. He was, however, harsh and cruel, and frequently presided

in person at military executions. He died soon after midnight of the 1st of March, 1855, after a few days' illness. The cause of his death was an attack of pulmonic apoplexy.

## O.

*Cardinal D'Ossat*, a French statesman in the reign of Henry IV. of France, born 1526; died 1604. A political writer, and of considerable abilities: his letters were published some years after his death.

*Odazzi*, an Italian painter and engraver, born in Rome, 1663; died 1731. He was chiefly employed in the decoration of churches and altars, and was famed for the brilliancy of his tints.

*Oudenarde*, an excellent painter, born in Austrian Flanders, 1663; died 1743. He was the pupil of Carlo Maratti, and excelled also in engraving; he embellished most of the churches and great houses at Ghent with specimens of his art.

## P.

*Peter the Hermit*, a Frenchman, born at Amiens, who, from a soldier, became a pilgrim to the Holy Land in the year 1093, and on his return gave such an interesting account to Pope Urban II., of the miseries suffered by the Christians in that part of Asia, that he obtained leave to preach the crusades; this he did with such energy, that all ranks caught the enthusiastic folly; and Peter, at the head of an undisciplined multitude, proceeded again to Palestine. On his return to his native country, he founded the abbey of Noirmoutier, and died in 1115.

*Petrarch*, a highly celebrated Italian poet, born at Arezzo, 1304; died 1374. He delighted in literary pursuits. When we consider the disadvantages learning then laboured under, from the few books to be procured, and

these only manuscripts, we shall appreciate Petrarch's works accordingly: he excelled in rhetoric, history, and moral philosophy, but his *Sonnets to Laura* are truly beautiful: we are indebted to the elegant pen of Mrs. Dobson (an Englishwoman) for a *Life of Petrarch*, which includes the most celebrated characters and events of the fourteenth century.

*Poggio*, an Italian, born at Florence, 1380; died 1459. He was eminently skilled in the learned languages, secretary to several of the popes, one of the principal restorers of a classical taste in Europe, and a miscellaneous author; to him we owe the discovery of Quintilian's works, and a *History of Florence*; the *Life of Poggio* has been admirably written by the Rev. William Shepherd.

*Pulci*, an Italian poet, born at Florence, 1431; died 1487: celebrated for a poem written on a tournament at Florence, in which Lorenzo de Medici was victorious.

*Paracelsus*, a chemist, born at Einsidlin, in Switzerland, 1493; died 1540. He was an excellent metallurgist, and highly esteemed in his professional capacity.

*Pizarro*, the famed discoverer and conqueror of Peru, born in the latter part of the fifteenth century, in Spain, at Truxillo; died 1541. His military conduct and courage were above all praise; but his cruelties make us shudder: had Pizarro been properly educated, his abilities drawn forth, and his virtues cultivated, he might have shone a star of the first magnitude, *good* and great.

*Peruzzi*, an Italian painter and architect, born 1481; died 1556. Alexander VI., Julius II., and Leo X. all encouraged his abilities; he thoroughly understood the principles of perspective, and was eminent in painting architectural subjects.

*Palladio*, an Italian architect, born at Vicenza, 1518; died 1580. His fame was extended throughout Europe he gave the models of many celebrated Italian palaces erected the theatre at Vicenza, and wrote a treatise on



Architecture, which has been frequently reprinted and translated.

*Paul of Venice*, born 1552; died 1622: known by the name of Father Paul; he was eminently skilled in the civil and canon law, medicine, &c.; wrote the *History of the Council of Trent*, and some anatomical and political tracts.

*Pascal*, a Frenchman, born at Clermont, 1623; died 1662: an excellent geometrician and mathematician: his abilities have astonished the learned world, and his *Provincial Letters*, in favour of the Jansenists, are esteemed models of eloquence and purity of style, and have been translated into most of the European languages.

*Poussin*, a Frenchman and famous painter, born at Andely, 1594; died 1665. He excelled in landscapes and historical pieces: the "Deluge," placed by the French king in the Luxembourg gallery, is one of his best paintings; Louis XIII. settled a pension upon Poussin, but the malice of his enemies obliged him to quit France for Rome: previous to his departure he allegorically appealed to posterity, by painting, in the king's cabinet, a ceiling, which represented Time delivering Truth from the oppression of Envy.

*Perrault*, a celebrated French architect, born 1613; died 1688. He designed the grand entrance into the Louvre, translated Vitruvius into French, wrote *Medical Essays*, and *Memoirs of the Natural History of Animals*.

*Petitot*, born at Geneva, 1607; died 1691. Memorable as the inventor of painting in enamel: he was a good chemist, and a man of general knowledge: Charles I. and II., of England, greatly esteemed him.

*Puffendorf*, a celebrated German civilian professor, born in Upper Saxony, 1631; died 1694. He studied the law at Leipsic, and soon became eminent in his profession: Charles XI., of Sweden, placed him in the university of Lunden, and created him a baron: his great work is, *The Elements of Universal Jurisprudence*.

*Peter the Great*, emperor of Russia, born 1672; died

1725. A monarch who proved one of the greatest benefactors to his country: he built St. Petersburg, improved the marine, taught the Russians the art of ship-building, encouraged learning, promoted commerce, and extended the power and political influence of Muscovy: Voltaire has given us an entertaining and instructive life of this hero.

*Le Pluche*, a Frenchman, born 1688; died 1761. He was a man of general literature, and author of some useful and valuable works, viz., *Nature Displayed, or Spectacle de la Nature*; a *Geographical Concordance*, &c.

*Pigalle*, an eminent French sculptor, born 1714; died 1785. His genius and taste were universally acknowledged: he finished some excellent works for the king of Prussia, and a fine statue of Voltaire.

*Perouse*, a celebrated navigator, born in France, 1741; died, as is supposed, 1788. He served his country effectually, during her war with England, by destroying the English settlements at Hudson's Bay; and in 1785, was appointed to command a small squadron fitted out for a voyage of discovery round the world: his ships were never seen after leaving Botany Bay, January, 1788, and he, no doubt, unfortunately perished: the voyage of Perouse has since been published.

## Q.

*Quevedo*, an excellent Spanish writer, born 1570; died 1645. His reputation is high in his native country, and some of his works are translated into foreign languages.

*Du Quesnoy*, *Francis* and *Jerome*, brothers, Flemings, and celebrated sculptors; died between 1644 and 1654: their works are at Brussels and Ghent.

*Quirini*, a Venetian cardinal, born 1684; died 1755. An antiquarian, historian, and miscellaneous writer: he made the tour of Europe, was intimately acquainted with the most celebrated Englishmen of his times, and was long

resident in London: he possessed a very extensive and highly valuable library, which, at his death, he bequeathed to the Vatican (or pope's library) at Rome.

*Quadrio*, a learned Jesuit, born in the Valteline, 1695; died 1756. He wrote *Dissertations upon the Valteline*, a *History of Italian Poetry*, and other treatises.

## R.

*Rienzi*, a Roman citizen, born at the commencement of the fourteenth century; died 1354. Without any claims to illustrious descent, he acquired such an ascendancy over the minds of his countrymen, that when the popes resided at Avignon, he raised himself to sovereign power at Rome, by the title of Tribune; he could not, however, retain his authority long: the nobles conspired against him; he was imprisoned by Pope Clement, released by his successor, Innocent VI., and, aiming at the restoration of his former power, was at length murdered.

*Regiomontanus*, a celebrated Prussian astronomer, born at Königsberg, 1436; died 1476. He was the introducer of almanacks, calculated the eclipses of the sun and moon, the motions of the planets, and invented some excellent mathematical instruments.

*Raphael*, the prince of painters, born in Italy, at Urbino, 1483; died 1520. The exquisite grace of his figures, and the excellence of his genius in designing, are the admiration of all connoisseurs in the art: Francis I. of France, the popes Julius II. and Leo X., honoured him with invitations to reside in their capitals: for Francis he painted the "Transfiguration:" his "Jonas" is said to be a masterpiece of statuary. Leo X., upon the death of this sublime artist, ordered his body to lie three days in state, in the hall of the Vatican, under his figure of the "Transfiguration;" and when his funeral rites were performed, this celebrated piece preceded his remains.



*Rabelais*, a Frenchman, born at Chinon, 1483; died 1553. A satirist and priest: his humour and wit were his chief recommendations; but they were greatly deficient in that delicacy, without which genius may sparkle for the moment, but cannot shine with permanent lustre.

*Rizzio*, an Italian musician, who about the year 1563 came in the suite of the Piedmontese ambassador to Scotland, and became a distinguished favourite of Mary queen of Scots; he was barbarously murdered by the jealous Darnley's orders in 1566.

*Ramus*, a celebrated French professor, born at Cuth, 1515; died 1572. In philosophy, rhetoric, and the mathematics, he had few equals: he incurred the hatred of the doctors of the Sorbonne, for refuting some of Aristotle's propositions, but steadily retained his own opinions, and, after a long persecution for his philosophical and religious sentiments, he was included in the massacre of St. Bartholomew's-day.

*Henry, Duke of Rohan*, a gallant French officer, born 1579; died 1638. The friend of Henry the Great, and chief of the Huguenots in the reign of Louis XIII.: he bravely fought for them in the civil wars; his political tracts were at that time in high request.

*Rubens*, born in Germany, at Cologne, 1577; died 1640. A most celebrated painter; to all the requisites for his art, he joined extensive knowledge; he understood seven languages, and wrote in Latin on the rules of painting, and the costume of the ancients; he painted the Luxembourg galleries, and the Banqueting House at Whitehall. Rubens imbibed the principles of his art from Titian; and Vandyke was the pupil of Rubens.

*Cardinal Richelieu*, prime minister of France in the reign of Louis XIII., born at Paris 1585; died 1642. A man of great capacity and unbounded ambition; he was Bishop of Luçon, and lieutenant-general of the army: he wrote several theological works, and in the early part of his life obtained great celebrity as a preacher.



*Riccioli*, an Italian astronomer, born at Ferrara, 1598 ; died 1671. He settled at Bologna, and made many accurate observations there.

*Ruyter*, a gallant Dutch admiral, born at Flushing, 1607 ; died 1676. After many acts of bravery in the service of his country, he was mortally wounded in an engagement with a French fleet in the Mediterranean.

*Francis, Duke of Rochefoucault*, a Frenchman, born 1613 ; died 1680. His reputation in the literary republic is established by his *Maxims and Reflections*, and *Memoirs of the Regency of Anne of Austria*.

*Rembrandt*, a Dutch painter, born near Leyden, 1606 ; died 1688. His works have the closest resemblance to nature, and his portraits and etchings bear a very high price.

*Racine*, a French poet, born 1639 ; died 1699. His tragedies are universally admired, and have been translated into most of the modern languages.

*Ramazzini*, an Italian physician, born 1633 ; died 1714. He was very eminent in his profession, and his medical works are numerous.

*Rapin*, a Frenchman, and excellent writer of the English history, born at Castres, 1661 ; died 1725. He was a refugee upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and came over to England, where he entered the army under William III., and distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne : not meeting with the encouragement he expected, he retired to Germany, and there wrote his *History of England, down to the Revolution* ; Tindall continued it to the accession of George III., and translated it into English.

*Ruysch*, a celebrated Dutch anatomist, born at the Hague, 1688 ; died 1731. Professor of anatomy at Amsterdam ; Peter the Great visited him when in Holland, and purchased his collection of natural curiosities ; Ruysch was a good botanist, and had a choice selection of plants.

*Rollin*, a French professor, eminent critic, and historian, born at Paris, 1661; died 1741. The private and public character of this excellent man was truly meritorious; he wrote a treatise upon the Belles Lettres, the *Ancient History of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, and Babylonians*, and a *Roman History*, which Crevier brought down to the reign of Constantine the Great.

*Riccoboni*, an Italian, born 1674; died 1753. He was famed as an author of dramatic poetry; wrote some good comedies, and published *Historical and Critical Reflections upon the Theatres in Europe*.

*Reaumur*, an excellent natural historian, born in France, 1683; died 1757. He published a *History of Insects*, improved the thermometer, and is said to have taught his countrymen the art of making steel, which they were accustomed to import from other nations.

*Louis Racine*, a Frenchman, youngest son of the Racine before mentioned, born 1692; died 1763. He inherited his father's genius, translated Milton, and wrote chiefly on sacred subjects.

*Rousseau*, born at Geneva, 1712; died 1778: a most singular character, who experienced many vicissitudes in life, chiefly owing to his want of steadiness; he was the son of a watchmaker, apprenticed to an engraver, then footman to a lady of fashion, afterwards a copier, composer, and teacher of music: at length the clouds of adversity for a time disappeared, his genius expanded, and he was known on the world's great theatre by a thesis, in which he asserted that the arts and sciences had not contributed to purify morals: he then published his *Heloise*, and his *Emilie*.

*The Abbé Raynal*, a Frenchman, born 1713, died 1796: educated as a Jesuit, he at first subscribed to the opinions of this order, but soon threw off these trammels, and thought for himself: he was highly respected by the learned of all countries, as a man of science, true patriotism, and hu-

manity : the abbé's celebrated work, is the *History of the European Settlements in the East and West Indies*, the publication of which obliged him to leave France till the storm against him had subsided.

*Rittenhouse*, an American, born 1732; died 1796: an excellent astronomer, electrician and philosopher: he succeeded Dr. Franklin as president of the American Philosophical Society: he also filled several public offices in the United States.

*Nathan Meyer Rothschild*, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, 1774. He was the most wealthy man of the age; accumulating his wealth by mercantile and banking transactions, and negotiating his loans with monarchs. He originally studied for a priest of the Jewish persuasion, displayed much taste and science, and made superior acquirements in archæology; but his father thought proper to place him in a counting-house in Hanover. He was liberal and charitable: he died at Frankfort in July, 1836, and was brought to England to be buried; 36 mourning coaches and 41 private carriages followed the hearse with his remains. Among the latter carriages were those of nearly all the continental ambassadors.

## S.

*Saladin*, an Egyptian sultan, and highly celebrated warrior, born 1133; died 1193. He was engaged with the Christian powers in the crusades, and defended himself against their united forces, but was at length defeated by them, in his attempt to take Jerusalem, with considerable loss: he renewed his exertions, obtained a signal victory over the crusaders, and his troops entered Jerusalem and Acre in triumph.

*Schwartz*, a monk of the order of St. Francis, born at Cologne, in Germany, at the close of the thirteenth century; said to be the inventor of gunpowder, which he accidentally

discovered while making some chemical experiments with sulphur and nitre.

*Servetus*, a Spanish physician, born 1509 ; died 1553. He neglected the study of medicine, and attached himself to that of divinity, writing some theological tracts against Calvin : Servetus was an Arian ; Calvin, who had strenuously asserted his own right to dissent from the Roman Catholic persuasion, now openly accused Servetus of heresy, and, to the disgrace of that reformer, he declaimed against him before the magistrates of Geneva, whither he had retired : the unfortunate Servetus was condemned, and cruelly burnt alive.

*Scaliger the Elder*, an Italian, born near Verona, 1484 ; died 1558. His early years were spent in the army : he afterwards studied physic, and took his degrees ; but was particularly eminent for his prodigious learning, his Latin poems, and critical writings : he was perfect master of the ancient and modern languages, and acquired an extensive reputation in the sciences and polite literature.

*Robert Stephens*, a Frenchman, born 1503 ; died 1559. He was the most eminent printer of his time, the son of Henry Stephens, who had acquired much celebrity in his art ; and was honoured with the patronage of Francis I. ; but, offending the university at Paris by publishing a large Latin Bible, he was no longer safe there upon the death of his patron, and retired to Geneva, where he printed the works of Calvin and other learned men : Stephens had an intimate knowledge of the dead languages, and was so extremely accurate in all his publications, that he hung up his proof-sheets, offering a reward to any one who should discover a fault in them.

*Strozzi*, the walking philosopher, born in Italy, at Florence, 1504 ; died 1565. He travelled through the greatest part of Europe, Asia, and Africa, on foot, pursuing his studies on the road ; he taught Greek and philosophy at Pisa, Florence, and Bologna.



*Pope Sixtus V., or Felix Peretti*, an Italian, born 1521; died 1590. This extraordinary man was the son of a gardener: Felix discovered an early veneration for learning, and when about 10 years old, Father Selleri came to the village where he resided, and inquired the road to the next town; Felix was then taking care of some hogs; the monk, struck with his appearance and solicitations, took him under his protection; he took the habit of the order, and rose at length to be inquisitor-general at Venice, thence the gradation to a cardinal's hat was easy: on the death of Gregory XIII., the conclave chose him pope, supposing he could not long survive; but a sudden change appeared; Sixtus displayed his real character, reformed abuses, administered justice most impartially, and was the generous patron of learning and the arts.

*Henry Stephens*, son of Robert the celebrated printer, born in France, 1528; died 1598. Equally eminent in his profession, and more deeply learned than his father, he published most elegant and correct transcripts of the Greek authors: his brother and son followed the same employment; and for more than three generations the labours of this family enlightened Europe.

*Faustus Socinus*, an Italian, nephew of Lælius Socinus, born at Sienna, 1539; died 1604. Famous in polemics, and leader of the sect of Socinians in Poland: his uncle Lælius had renounced the doctrine of the Trinity, and propagated his own opinions with great earnestness. Faustus Socinus adopted and improved upon this theory, and wrote several books in defence of Socinianism, a faith which contains the leading principles of the modern Unitarians.

*Joseph Scaliger*, an Italian, born 1540; died 1609. The colossus of literature, a critic, historian, and chronologist; but his merit is shaded by excessive vanity: he resided some time at Leyden, where he died.

*The Duke de Sully*, a celebrated French statesman, born

at Rosny, 1560 ; died 1641. He was the confidential friend and prime minister of Henry the Great, his companion in adversity, the sharer and promoter of his master's glory ; Sully's character was severely just : he examined every department of government, reformed former abuses, and, under his auspices, France, as a phoenix, rose from the desolation of a civil war, to the heights of prosperity and happiness : his *Memoirs* (a most interesting work) strongly depict the ability, the integrity of this great man, and contain a series of events from the latter part of the reign of Charles IX., to the assassination of his royal patron and lamented friend.

*Strada*, an Italian Jesuit, and excellent rhetorician, born at Rome, 1572 ; died 1649. Author of the *History of the War of the Low Countries*, which, however, is far from being impartial.

*Scarron*, a French comic poet, born at Paris, 1610 ; died 1660. Famous for his humour and pleasantry of manners : the celebrated Madame de Maintenon was his wife, and upon his decease caught the affections of Louis XIV., who privately married her ; Scarron's works are numerous : he had a great soul in a little deformed body.

*Sanson*, a Frenchman, born at Abbeville, 1600 ; died 1667. Memorable as an excellent geographer : he published an Atlas, in two volumes folio, was appointed geographer-royal to Louis XIV., and patronised by the cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin.

*Salvator Rosa*, an eminent Italian painter, born at Naples, 1615 ; died 1673. His landscapes are excellent and very scarce, and his engravings and etchings equally valuable.

"Different minds"

Incline to different objects : one pursues  
The vast alone, the wonderful, the wild."

AKENSIDE.

*Spinosa*, a Dutchman, born at Amsterdam, 1633 ; died

1677. The son of a Portuguese Jew; he embraced Christianity, and his own tribe attempted to assassinate him for it; he at last was noted in the world by his atheistical opinions and writings.

*Savary*, a Frenchman, born 1622; died 1680. In trade and commerce no man was better informed: he was the author of a Dictionary upon these subjects, which has been well received by the public, and translated, improved, and enlarged by Postlethwaite, an English commercial writer.

*Swammerdam*, a Dutch anatomist and natural philosopher, born at Amsterdam, 1637; died 1680. He studied physic and anatomy at Leyden; had a fine collection of insects at Amsterdam, and was in the highest repute there: his works have been translated into English, but his *History of Insects*, and *Treatise upon Animal Respiration*, deserve to be particularly mentioned.

*Steno*, an eminent Danish anatomist, born 1638; died 1686. He travelled through Europe, was favoured with the protection of the Grand-duke of Tuscany, and made some useful anatomical discoveries.

*The Duke of Schomberg*, a German, but created an English peer, born 1608; died 1690. This celebrated general at first served the Prince of Orange, then entered the service of Louis XIV.; was appointed marshal of France; but on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, Schomberg being a protestant, quitted the French dominions, and at the Revolution attended William III. to England; he was chosen commander-in-chief of that king's forces in Ireland, and at the battle of the Boyne was shot, while crossing the river, by some refugees in his own army, who mistook his person.

*Saurin*, a Frenchman, and highly celebrated divine, born at Nîmes, 1677; died 1730. He early in life entered a regiment in Flanders, and was educated at Geneva; he afterwards became chaplain to the nobility at the Hague; and, though Saurin declaimed against the vices of the great,



yet his sermons were constantly heard with the most profound attention: Queen Caroline of England had a great esteem for this excellent man: he published several volumes of Sermons, and *Moral, Historical, and Critical Discourses upon the Bible*, which was his chief work.

*Stahl*, a German chemist, born 1660; died 1734. He was a professor of medicine in the University of Halle, and was some time afterwards appointed chief physician and state-counsellor to Frederic William II., king of Prussia: he published the *Elements of Chemistry*, and other works.

*Le Sage*, a French dramatist and novelist, born at Ruys, 1668; died 1747. He wrote comedies, *The Bachelor of Salamanca*, *The Devil upon Two Sticks*, and *Gil Blas*.

*Count Saxe*, a German, and natural son of Augustus II., king of Poland, born at Dresden, 1696; died 1750. One of the greatest soldiers which the eighteenth century produced; he served under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, in the Netherlands; he then went to France, and was appointed general of her armies by Louis XV.: he took Prague, fought the battle of Fontenoy, and gallantly distinguished himself in many other engagements.

*Swedenborg*, a Swedish philosopher, born at Stockholm, 1688; died 1772. Memorable as the founder of a sect of Christians called the New Jerusalem Church: he compiled a strange system of theology, and either pretended or believed that he was gifted with some peculiar revelations of the Divine will: his followers are now numerous, both in London and elsewhere.

*Sulzer*, a Swiss, born 1720; died 1779. He was a good mathematician and natural philosopher; published numerous works, of which the most interesting are, *A Journey in the Alps*, and the *Universal Theory of the Fine Arts*.

*Dr. Solander*, a native of Sweden, and eminent naturalist, born 1736; died 1782. He was the pupil of Linnæus, and, on the accession of George III., visited England; he then accompanied Captain Cook in his voyage



round the world, and enriched the account of that voyage by his *Botanical and Philosophical Journal*.

*Savary*, a famous French traveller, born at Vitre, 1750; died 1788. He made a voyage to Egypt, 1776, and remained three years in that country: he visited the Archipelago Islands, examined the antiquities of the different places he surveyed, and published *Letters on Egypt, Letters on Greece, &c.*; he also translated the Koran of Mahomet.

*Saussure*, a Genevese naturalist, born 1740; died 1799. He studied botany, was professor of philosophy at Geneva, and, to facilitate his progress in botanical studies and the knowledge of nature, he travelled in the Alps, and published an account of his various excursions thither, and his perilous ascent of Mont Blanc.

## T.

*Taffi*, an Italian, born at Florence, 1213; died 1294. This artist and Cimabue are said to have introduced the taste for mosaic work into Italy: Taffi learned the art himself from a Grecian who superintended the decorations of St. Mark's church, at Venice.

*William Tell*, born in the canton of Uri; died in 1354. He engaged in the conspiracy against the Austrian tyranny in 1307, and Gesler, the bailiff, suspecting a plot, employed the following artifice to discover the conspirators. Having caused a pole to be set up, he placed his hat on the top of it, and commanded that all who passed should make an obeisance to it: Tell was the first who refused, upon which the bailiff ordered him to shoot, with an arrow, at an apple placed on the head of his son. Tell cleft the apple in two; but the tyrant perceiving that he had a second arrow concealed under his garment, demanded the object; to which he replied, "To have shot you to the heart, had I killed my son." Gesler ordered him to be seized, bound, and

placed on board a boat, and immediately sailed with him over the Lake Lucerne, in order to imprison him in a distant canton; but a storm arising, and the tyrant becoming alarmed, he struck off the prisoner's fetters, and committed the helm to his care, Tell being known as a skilful pilot. Taking advantage of the opportunity, the bold patriot ran the boat upon a rock. Gesler was thrown into the waves, but, reaching the shore, was shot by Tell; after which all the Austrian bailiffs were driven out of Switzerland. His grateful countrymen have built a chapel to his memory on the spot where he resided, and another on the rock where the tyrant was wrecked.

*Trissino*, an Italian poet, born 1478; died 1558. Leo X. was the patron of this ingenious author, who is supposed to have introduced blank verse among the moderns.

*Titian*, an Italian painter of high celebrity, born at Venice, 1477; died 1576. He painted portraits, history, and landscapes in a superior style: his colouring is uncommonly brilliant: his best pieces are, "Bacchus and Ariadne," the "Twelve Cæsars," painted for the grand saloon of the ducal palace at Mantua, a "Last Supper," in the king of Spain's palace, and a "Christ crowned with Thorns."

*Tintoretto*, an Italian painter, the pupil of Titian, born 1512; died 1594. He imitated his master's style of colouring; but his paintings are sketched in the boldest manner, and he bestowed very little time in finishing his works.

*Tasso*, an Italian poet, born at Sorrento, 1544; died 1595. This celebrated character experienced various changes of fortune: he was imprisoned for killing his adversary in a duel at Naples, and had nearly fallen the victim of want and misery: many other romantic adventures are related of him. *Jerusalem Delivered*, an epic poem, is his chief work, but his other poems are by no means unworthy of notice.

*De Thou*, or *Thuanus*, a Frenchman, and excellent his-

torian, born at Paris, 1553; died 1617. He served the state faithfully as a magistrate, and published a *History of the Affairs of Europe from the latter part of the Reign of Francis I. to the conclusion of the Reign of Henry the Great.*

*Torricelli*, an Italian mathematician and philosophical writer, born at Faenza, 1608; died 1647. He improved the microscope and telescope, and invented the barometer.

*Teniers*, a famous Flemish painter, born 1582; died 1649. The pupil of Rubens: he excelled in representing rural fairs, merry-makings, &c.

*Admiral Van Tromp*, a Dutchman, and most gallant officer, born at the Brill; died 1653. He defeated the Spaniards in two engagements, and ruined their naval power; he engaged the English admiral, Blake, when both sides claimed the victory; but was, in a third battle with the English fleet, killed, and the Dutch defeated: a noble monument of him was erected in one of the churches at Delft.

*Turenne*, Marshal of France, born at Sedan, 1611; died 1675. He was a renowned general under Louis XIV.: many pleasing anecdotes are related of his generous, liberal spirit, and his sacred regard for truth; but, on the other hand, in compliance with the orders he received, he desolated the most fruitful parts of Germany, and carried fire and sword into the Palatinate: Turenne was killed by a cannon-ball while making preparations for a battle.

*Tyssens*, an eminent Flemish painter, born 1625; died 1692. His portraits and historical pieces are highly esteemed by judges of the art.

*Tournefort*, a French botanist, born at Aix, 1656; died 1708. At an early age he evinced the future bent of his genius by making little collections of such plants and flowers as particularly attracted his eye: he studied botany and physic, and acquired a knowledge of anatomy at Montpellier: while prosecuting the study of nature, he travelled over the Pyrenees, and on his return arranged the various plants he had collected; Louis appointed him professor of



botany to the royal garden, and by that monarch's command he visited Greece and Asia, to make botanical and geographical observations: he published *Elements of Botany*, and other works.

*Tozzetti*, an Italian botanist, born at Florence, 1712; died 1783. He was keeper of the botanical garden at Florence, and was eminent in medicine and botany: he published several tracts upon his favourite studies.

*Tissot*, an eminent physician, born in Switzerland; died 1797. He was one of the most strenuous promoters of inoculation, and published his *Advice to the People concerning their Health*, a most interesting book, written in the true spirit of humanity.

*Tippoo Sultan*, Rajah of Mysore, born 1751; slain in 1799. Long accustomed to the exercise of despotism, he contracted a hatred of all liberal institutions, and became, in consequence, an uncompromising enemy of the British in India. To oppose this power, he affected a devotion to the creed of Mahomet, as opposed to Christianity, and he formed a secret alliance with the French, for the sole purpose of eradicating the English. His capital, Seringapatam, being besieged by order of Lord Cornwallis, the sultan submitted, and formed a treaty of friendship, which he never meant to have observed, and, on the discovery of his treachery, being a second time attacked in his capital, he was slain in the conflict, and his kingdom restored to the family from which he had usurped it. Colonel Wellesley, better known in history as the Duke of Wellington, assumed the government of Seringapatam after the death of Tippoo, and acted as commissioner in restoring the exiled family to the throne.

*Torrijos*, a patriot general, born 1789; shot in 1831. Having frequently attempted to release Spain from the arbitrary rule of Ferdinand, he at last rashly accepted the invitation of the garrison of Malaga, whose object was to betray him, and, landing there with about fifty followers—



one named Boyd, a young Englishman of family and great promise—he was seized, tried by court-martial, and the whole party shot in the market-place. Torrijos had received much encouragement from the Cortes, who, in 1820, appointed him to the rank of a field-marshal.

*Talleyrand, Prince of Benevento*, a distinguished statesman. Charles Maurice de Talleyrand Perigord was born in Paris in 1754. Descended from one of the oldest and most illustrious houses in France, he was brought up as an ecclesiastic, and in 1788 was consecrated Bishop of Autun. He took a distinguished part in all the affairs of the French revolution, and was long the leading counsellor of Napoleon, of whose empire he was grand chamberlain. Under Louis XVIII. he was appointed president of the council and minister of foreign affairs, and on the election of Louis-Philippe to the crown he was sent ambassador to London till the year 1835. This wonderfully talented statesman was invested with nearly every order in Europe. He left his memoirs behind him, with orders that they should not be published till thirty years after his death, probably with a design to prevent any survivors from contradicting statements which he may have made to cover some of the blemishes of his public and private life. He died in Paris, in his 84th year, May 17th, 1838. The Duke of Wellington has ably defended his character.

## V.

*Valla*, an eminent Italian critic, born 1415; died 1465. He restored the Latin tongue to its original purity, and wrote several critical and miscellaneous Latin works.

*Verrochio*, a learned and most ingenious Italian, born at Florence, 1432; died 1488. He was a good mathematician, had a taste for music, painting, sculpture, and architecture, and discovered the art of moulding figures in plaster of paris (or gypsum.)

*Venetiano*, an Italian painter, who flourished in the fifteenth century. He introduced painting in oil colours into Italy, a secret which was communicated to him by Van Eyk, a Flemish painter; but Venetiano was treacherously assassinated by another painter, to whom he had shown the method of mixing the colours.

*Leonardo da Vinci*, an excellent Italian painter, born near Florence, 1452; died 1520. He was the pupil of Verrochio, but infinitely surpassed his master: he constructed the aqueduct at Milan, which conveys the river Adda to the city walls, and practised his art with the most distinguished reputation at Florence, protected by the house of Medici: when more than 70 years old, he was prevailed upon by Francis I. of France to visit his dominions: he died in the arms of that monarch at Fontainebleau.

*Vida*, an Italian and modern Latin poet, born at Cremona, 1490; died 1566. His talents, wit, and learning procured him the friendship of Pope Leo X., and Clement VII. gave him the bishopric of Alba.

*Vignola*, an Italian architect, born 1507; died 1573. He wrote a treatise on the five orders of architecture, and erected many of the Italian structures.

*Paul Veronese*, or *Cagliari*, an Italian painter, born 1532; died 1588. His force of imagination and resources of genius were inexhaustible: "Holofernes and Judith," and the "Marriage of Cana," rank as his best pieces.

*Veneroni*, a Frenchman, flourished in the seventeenth century. He studied Italian, taught it with the greatest precision, and published a Grammar and Dictionary of the Italian language, which have obtained the highest reputation among the learned.

*Lopez de Vega*, a famous Spanish dramatist, born 1562; died 1635. He was secretary to the Duke of Alva, at Madrid; Pope Urban VII. made him a knight of Malta, and conferred a post in his treasury on him: he had the

most brilliant genius and lively imagination ; could compose a comedy in a day ; and left behind him 70 volumes of dramatic and miscellaneous poetry.

*Vandyke*, a celebrated Flemish painter, born at Antwerp, 1599 ; died 1641. He was the pupil of Rubens, and copied Titian's manner of colouring so closely, that he nearly equalled it ; Vandyke chiefly excelled in portraits, and resided some time in England, honoured by the patronage and liberality of Charles I., who was a great encourager of the fine arts.

*Voiture*, an eminent French writer, born 1592 ; died 1648. His poetry and miscellaneous works have been much admired, and he introduced that reformation of the French language which Vaugelas, his cotemporary, farther promoted.

*Vossius*, a German, born 1577 ; died 1649. He was professor of history at Amsterdam, of eloquence and chronology at Leyden : his historical works are highly prized as correct references.

*Vaugelas*, a Frenchman, born 1585 ; died 1655. He wrote critical remarks upon his native tongue, and greatly contributed to regulate and purify the French language : he also translated the *Life and Actions of Alexander the Great*, from the Latin of Quintus Curtius.

*Viviani*, an Italian, born 1621 ; died 1703. First mathematician to the Grand-duke of Tuscany, and an excellent geometrician.

*Vaillant*, an antiquary and medallist, born 1632 ; died 1706. He travelled through Greece, Italy, and Egypt, to collect medals for the cabinet of Louis XIV.

*Vauban*, a celebrated French engineer, born at Verdun, 1633 ; died 1707. He was made a marshal of France, and commissary-general of the French fortifications ; wrote a treatise on fortification ; and, by his directions, Lisle and Bergen-op-Zoom were put in a complete state of defence : they were then thought the best-fortified places in Europe.



*Vandale*, a learned Dutchman, born 1638; died 1708. He practised physic with the greatest success at Haarlem, and wrote a treatise on the *Origin and Progress of Idolatry*; with some other works.

*Verelst*, a native of Flanders, and good painter, died 1710. His designs are chiefly confined to fruit and flowers, in which he excelled, and he settled in England in Anne's reign.

*The Duke de Vendôme*, grandson of that Duke de Vendôme who was natural son of Henry the Great of France, died 1712. He was a French general, and defeated by the Duke of Marlborough at Oudenarde, but regained the laurels he lost there, by a splendid victory over the English in Spain.

*Valsalva*, an Italian physician, born 1666; died 1723. He was an excellent anatomist, and professed anatomy at Bologna: he published some medical works, and a treatise upon the human ear.

*Marshal Villars*, a peer of France, born 1653; died 1734. A distinguished French general under Louis XIV., and the opponent of the Duke of Marlborough, who defeated him at the battle of Malplaquet.

*Vertot*, a French historian, born 1655; died 1735. He published several useful and well-written works; those most deserving notice are, his *Revolutions of Portugal*, of *Sweden*, and of *Rome*, and his *History of the Order of Malta*.

*Volkoff*, a comedian, born in Muscovy, 1729; died 1763. The Russian Garrick; he was patronised by the empress Elizabeth, and performed with the greatest applause. Russian dramatic literature, still in its infancy, was greatly improved by the laudable exertions of Volkof, who was at last ennobled, and had a considerable estate bestowed upon him by Catherine II.

*Carlo Vanloo*, born in Italy, at Nice, 1705; died 1765. A good historical painter, and excellent designer: he

settled at Paris, and was appointed first painter to the king of France.

*Voltaire*, a highly celebrated French writer, born at Paris, 1694; died 1778. He was intimate with all the great men of his time, and honoured with the friendship of the king of Prussia; his tragedies have been much admired; also his *Henriade*, which was printed in England while he resided there. As a dramatist, wit, poet, satirist, and historian, his fame is great; the publication of his *Philosophical Letters* gave great offence in France, and obliged him a second time to leave the kingdom: they contained the most bitter sarcasms against the Roman Catholic faith; indeed, Voltaire was hostile to the interests of religion in any shape, and infidelity claims him as her mightiest champion: his *Age of Louis XIV.*, *History of Peter the Great* and *Charles XII. of Sweden*, are interesting productions. His *Henriade* is the only epic poem of which the French can boast.

## W.

*Waldo*, a French merchant, who flourished in the latter part of the twelfth century, and publicly renounced the Romish superstitions; many followed him, and being driven by the French government from Lyons, they spread over the southern provinces of France; a crusade was raised against them, which, as is generally the case, only increased their numbers: they assumed the name of Waldenses, in honour of their leader.

*De Witt, Cornelius* and *John*, two eminent Dutch statesmen: John was born 1625; they both died 1672. John was grand-pensionary of Holland, and executed the business of the state with the greatest apparent ease, by doing one thing at a time, and that one, *well*. The States were informed falsely that Cornelius de Witt intended to assassinate the Prince of Orange; he was therefore com-

mitted to prison, notwithstanding his long and faithful services: the popular fury rose against him, and John having visited his brother in prison, the mob, urged by the surgeon who had accused Cornelius, surrounded the doors, and, upon their appearance, barbarously murdered them.

*Wicquefort*, a Dutch statesman, born 1598; died 1682. He was secretary of foreign intelligence in Holland; and having made an improper use of some papers sent him to copy and translate, he was thrown into prison, but he was allowed his books, and there wrote his treatise on Ambassadors: he escaped from prison; and then published his *History of the United Provinces*; but the States fearing lest resentment might influence his pen, forbade its being printed till it had been inspected and revised by them.

*Wetstein*, a divine, born in Switzerland, at Basil, 1693; died 1754. He was well acquainted with the learned languages, and printed the New Testament in Greek and Latin, with various readings and criticisms. Upon the death of Le Clerc, Wetstein succeeded him as professor of philosophy at Amsterdam.

*Winslow*, a Danish anatomist, born 1669; died 1760. He settled at Paris, under the patronage of Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, and published several excellent works on anatomy and medicine.

*Winckelman*, a learned German abbé, born at Stendall, 1718; died 1768. He was the son of a shoemaker, but by his learning and great talents, became the admiration of princes; from one gradation to another, he was appointed president of antiquities in the Vatican: the king of Prussia, and the empress-queen of Germany, paid him the most distinguished attention; the latter presented him with some valuable gold medals; and on his return towards Rome, stopping at Trieste, a traveller obtained Winckelman's permission to see them, but no sooner had them in view, than he endeavoured to strangle Winckelman, and



stabbed him mortally with a knife: the ruffian was soon after apprehended, and broken upon the wheel. The abbé published an *Account of Herculanæum*, and a *History of Art*: his letters have been collected, and printed at Amsterdam.

*Benjamin West*, born in America, 1738; died in London, 1820. Having manifested an early talent for the fine arts, he found a generous patron in Mr. Pennington, at whose expense he was placed under the tuition of Williams, a respectable artist in Philadelphia. Having studied with him for some time, he visited the galleries of Germany, France, and Italy, and finally settled in London. He met with the most liberal encouragement and the highest esteem. His historic paintings obtained universal applause; and on the death of Reynolds he was chosen president of the Royal Academy. "Christ Healing the Sick," "Death on the Pale Horse," "Lord Cornwallis receiving a Deputation from the Rajah of Mysore," and the "Death of General Wolfe," are amongst the most admired of his numerous works.

*William Wilberforce*, born at Hull, 1759; died in 1833. He was distinguished by his manly eloquence in the British parliament for many years, but will be longer remembered as the untiring advocate for the abolition of the slave-trade: when that subject was treated with indifference by almost every other member of the senate, this philanthropist employed his best energies in causing the voice of humanity to be heard. Having grown old in the noble cause in which he served, his meritorious objects were at length accomplished through the assistance of Lord Stanley.

*George Washington*, an American, born at Washington, in Virginia, 1732; died 1799. One of the best men whom history records, and president of the American congress; to him America, in a great measure, owes her strength, her independence, her national importance: he headed her

army in the contest with England, and by his prudence, sagacity, and military skill, turned the scale in her favour : to inflexible justice, he joined the purest benevolence, and like the modest violet—

“ Which must be *sought*, nor with obtrusive air  
Demand those honours nature bade it share.”

He retired from public business early, satisfied with having promoted the happiness of his country, and totally uninfluenced by selfish or ambitious designs.

## X.

*Cardinal Ximenes*, a Spaniard, born in Castile, 1437; died 1517 : a statesman, warrior, and patron of learning : he headed the Spanish troops in the war with the Moors, and entered Oran, in the state of Algiers, triumphantly : the nobles being highly offended by the reductions he made in some sinecure places, are said to have poisoned him : he was a man of ability and integrity.

## Z.

*Cardinal Zabarella*, an Italian, born at Padua, 1339; died 1417. He made himself perfectly acquainted with the canon law at Bologna, and taught it at Padua and Florence : John XXI. gave him the cardinal's hat, and employed him upon an embassy to the emperor Sigismund : he wrote upon the decrees of the general councils, and some historical tracts.

*Zisca*, a Bohemian patriot, who headed the Hussites in Germany, after John Huss had suffered at the stake, and made himself formidable to his opponents; he defended his country against the emperor Sigismund, though with the loss of his eyes; and died of the plague, 1424, just when he had brought Sigismund to the most advantageous terms.

*Zuinglius*, a Swiss, and celebrated reformer, born 1484; died 1531. He emancipated his country from the papal yoke; and published many tracts upon the grounds of his dissent from the Romish faith; but Luther objecting to his opinions upon the Lord's Supper, a quarrel ensued, the friends of both parties armed, and Zuinglius was killed in the skirmish.

*Zelotti*, an Italian historical painter, born at Verona, 1532; died 1592. A pupil of Titian, and noted for his boldness in design and brilliant colouring.

*Count Zinzendorf*, the reputed leader of the German Moravians, born in Germany, 1700; died 1760. He established this sect in England, and some communities are still remaining there, particularly those of Pudsey, in Yorkshire, and Fairfield near Manchester.

*Zimmerman*, a Swiss, born at Brug, 1728; died 1795. Physician to George III., at Hanover; he was well read in history, the *belles lettres*, and general literature: few men have shown a more original turn of thinking; his pleasing manners, and amiable disposition, attracted many friends; his excellent understanding, and liberality of mind, secured them. Zimmerman was eminent in his profession, but his *Treatise on Solitude* would alone secure him from gliding down the waters of oblivion; there may be seen a fair copy of the author's soul: he published several other works, among which is a treatise on Irritability.



## ADDENDA TO GENERAL BIOGRAPHY.

## B.

*Isambard Kingdom Brunel*, was the only son of Sir Mark Isambard Brunel, a French engineer of eminence, who came to this country during the revolution. He was born at Portsmouth, in 1806; his father being, at the time, employed in erecting the block-machinery for the government, at that port. He was principally educated in France, studying engineering at the college of Henri Quatre, at Caen. He commenced his practical application of the art under his father, in the Thames Tunnel, which was designed and executed by him, and for which he received the honour of knighthood. The reputation which Mr. Brunel acquired on that work, caused him to be elected, in 1830, a Fellow of the Royal Society; and, in 1833, he was appointed engineer of the Great Western Railway. That line, including the arches, viaducts, and tunnels, was entirely constructed under his direction. The Bute Docks, at Cardiff; the old North Dock, at Sunderland; and the Suspension-bridge over the Thames at Hungerford-market, in the metropolis, were also designed by him, and executed under his superintendence. During the Crimean war, he was actively employed in fitting up the Renikoi hospital, on the Straits of the Dardanelles, which he accomplished so as greatly to contribute to the comfort of the invalid and wounded inmates. He was also the designer and the engineer of the *Great Western* steam-ship—the first vessel that crossed the Atlantic under the impulse of steam; of the *Great Britain*, and several other steamers—the last being that colossal vessel, the *Great Eastern*. From the time that this vessel was ready for launching, in January, 1858, to the day of his death, the difficulties which appeared to rise up, one after the other, to prevent her

from getting fairly to sea, agitated him, both mentally and physically; and finally brought on the attack of paralysis, of which he died, on the 5th of September, 1859. Mr. Brunel and the late Robert Stephenson were attached friends; and as the former assisted the latter in the floating and raising of the Britannia and Conway tubular bridges, so Mr. Stephenson took an active part in the launch of the *Great Eastern*. This friendly co-operation of the two great, and in some respects rival, engineers of the day, was equally honourable to both.

## H.

*Henry Hallam* was a distinguished writer, born 1776, and died January 21st, 1859. He was educated at Oxford, and was an early contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*. His principal works are, *The Constitutional History of England*, the *History of Europe in the Middle Ages*, and an *Introduction to the Literary History of Europe*. They occupy the first rank in the works of the class to which they belong.

*Henry Hardinge, Viscount Hardinge*, was the son of the Rev. Henry Hardinge, rector of Stanhope, Durham. He entered the army as ensign in 1798; and was engaged throughout the whole of the Peninsular war; the battle of Albuera being mainly won by a movement which he directed on his own responsibility. From 1820 to 1844, he was a member of the House of Commons, being first returned for Durham. In the latter year he was sent to India, to supersede Lord Ellenborough as governor-general; and he gained great renown in the Sikh war. On the conquest of the Punjab, he was raised to the peerage as Viscount Hardinge. When he returned to England, he was made Master-general of the Ordnance; and, on the death of the Duke of Wellington, he succeeded his grace as the commander-in-chief of the army, which post he held, with the

rank of field-marshal, conferred in 1855, till his death, on the 24th of September, 1856. The queen, in a general order, issued immediately after that event, made "known to the army her sincere grief" at the loss of such a "great and eminent soldier."

*Frederick Henry Alexander, Baron von Humboldt*, one of the most eminent men the continent has produced, was born at Berlin, Sept. 14th, 1769. He was educated with a view to employment in the direction of the government mines; and, in 1792, was appointed assessor of the mining boards—an office he soon exchanged for that of director of the mines at Barieuth. In 1795, however, he relinquished all official duties, and devoted himself to those pursuits in natural science which have immortalised his name. From that period to 1830, most of his time was employed in travelling; and one result of his devotion of time, labour, and thought to the advancement of knowledge in the various branches of the science of nature, was his *Kosmos*, of which a critic says—"Spread it before a young and ardent intelligence, which has just then accomplished its regular liberal nurture, and say, 'read and comprehend.' The comprehension exacted, will, when acquired, have added an education." He died at Berlin, on the 6th of May, 1859; and his remains were interred in the cathedral of that city, on the 18th, with great pomp.

## I.

*Washington Irving*, one of the popular writers of the 19th century, was born at New York, April 3rd, 1783; his father, a Scotchman, having left his native country to settle in America. He had several brothers with a reputation for literary abilities, whose example, probably, called forth his imitation; and, in 1801-'2, he published his *Letters of Jonathan Oldstyle, Gent.*, in the *New York Morning Chronicle*. In 1803 he sailed for Europe, travelling being recommended,



in the hope of eradicating the seeds of a pulmonary disease; and soon after, two of his brothers, who were engaged in commercial business, gave him an interest in their firm; but with the understanding, that he was to continue his literary pursuits, and not engage, actively, in its duties. During the war with England, in 1813-'14, he was aide-de-camp and military secretary to the governor of the state of New York. He also filled diplomatic posts at Paris and Madrid; and was, for some time, secretary of legation to the United States' mission, in London. The latter years of his life were pleasantly spent at his country-seat, Sunnyside, on the banks of the Hudson, twenty-five miles from New York. He died December 1st, 1859. His principal works were—*Knickerbocker's History of New York*, the *Sketch-Book*, *Bracebridge Hall*, *Tales of a Traveller*, *Life of Columbus*, *Lives of the Companions of Columbus*, *Chronicles of the Conquest of Granada*, *Abbotsford and Newstead Abbey*, *Oliver Goldsmith, a Biography*; and the *Life of Washington*, which he had only just completed, when the illness which preceded his death, came on.

## L.

*Dr. Dionysius Lardner*, born in 1793, died April 29th, 1859, was an eminent philosophical writer. His works on the steam-engine give a comprehensive account of the rise and progress of steam-power. He edited the *Cabinet Cyclopædia*, an excellent collection of works on history, art, and science; and the *Museum of Science and Art*, a perfect repertory of information on artistic and scientific subjects.

*Edmund Lyons, Lord Lyons*, was born at Burton, near Christchurch, Hants., on the 21st of November, 1790. He was the second son of John Lyons, Esq., of Antigua, and of St. Austen's House, Lymington. He entered the navy when only eleven years old, as a first-class volunteer, and he won his way through every grade of the service, till he

reached the highest. From the time he entered the navy, in 1801, till the conclusion of the peace, he was actively engaged in various quarters. He married in 1814, and, for fourteen years, lived very much on shore, in private retirement. In 1828 he again went to sea, in the *Blonde*; and, for active services in the Mediterranean in the following years, he was first knighted, and then, in 1840, created a baronet. In 1849, he was the British minister at Athens. In 1854, when the Crimean war broke out, he accepted the command of the Mediterranean station; and, for his services on that station and in the Black Sea, he was, in 1856, elevated to the peerage, as Baron Lyons, of Christchurch. He died at Arundel, where he was visiting his daughter (who is married to the Duke of Norfolk), on the 23rd of November, 1858, having just returned from the command of the Channel fleet.

## M.

*Thomas Babington Macaulay, Lord Macaulay*, was the son of Zachary Macaulay, the friend of Clarkson and Wilberforce, and their active ally and supporter in the crusade which they commenced, towards the close of the 18th century, against the slave-trade. Thomas was born in 1800, at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire. He was educated at Cambridge, where he graduated with high honours; and, in 1826, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. He had previously published several poems and minor essays; and, in that year, his essay on *Milton*, in the *Edinburgh Review*, attracted general notice. In 1830, he was sent to parliament, as member for Calne. He was a strenuous and able supporter of the Reform Bill; and after that measure passed, the burgesses of Leeds elected him as one of their representatives. Two years after, he went to India, as a member of the supreme council. He remained there three years, but left no impress of his talent behind

him. On his return to England, he wrote two essays on the first *Lord Clive* and on *Warren Hastings*, which added largely to his reputation. In 1839, he was appointed secretary at war; and in 1840, the citizens of Edinburgh returned him to the House of Commons, as one of their members. He went out of office in 1840, with the whigs; and, on their return to power in 1846, was made paymaster of the forces, which he resigned in 1847; and subsequently to that period, he devoted himself to his *History of England*, the first volume of which appeared in 1849. He was re-elected for Edinburgh in 1852. In 1857, her majesty elevated him to the peerage, by the title of Baron Macaulay; and he died at his house in Kensington, on the 18th of December, 1859. Lord Macaulay will only be known to posterity by his literary works, of which his *Lays of Ancient Rome*, his *Essays contributed to the Edinburgh Review*, and his *History of England*, are equal to any similar works in our literature. The latter, however, must be read as an eloquent and elegant literary production, rather than as an authority—the author's prejudices and prepossessions frequently leading him astray.

## N.

*Sir Charles James Napier* was the eldest son of the late Hon. Colonel George Napier; and was born in 1782. He entered the army very young, and served in Portugal, Spain, France, and the West and East Indies. He was engaged in the battle of Corunna, where he received six wounds, and was erroneously returned in the list of the killed. He was several years inspecting field-officer in the Ionian Islands; and soon after his return to England, in 1841, was transferred to the staff at Bombay. He ran a brilliant career in the East, completely subduing the hill tribes north of Scinde, and Scinde itself. He died, 1853. He was the author of several works, entitled, *Colonies*,



*Colonisation, Military Law, and The Roads and Bridges of Cephalonia*; and edited a volume called *Lights and Shades of French Military Life*.

*Sir William Francis Patrick Napier*, brother to Sir Charles, was born at Castletown, Ireland, in 1785. He entered the army as ensign, June 14th, 1800, and was engaged in some of the earliest actions of the war which followed the rupture of the peace of Amiens. He was present at all the severely contested battles in the Peninsula, and was distinguished by many clasps and medals conferred upon the army for their services. In 1828, he commenced his *History of the War in the Peninsula and the South of France*, which was not completed till 1840. It is an able and eloquent work; perhaps, "take it for all in all," the best history of that tremendous struggle which has been published. He also published *The Conquest of Scinde, History of General Sir Charles Napier's Administration of Scinde, and Campaign in the Cutchee Hills*, and *Life and Opinions of the late Sir Charles Napier*. All these works are of sterling merit; but must be read with this fact on the mind of the reader—that, in the opinion of the Napiers, everything that the Napier family said or did, was exactly what ought to have been said or done; a defect which somewhat disfigures these otherwise excellent works, and mars their authority, wherever the Napiers, or persons opposed to them, are mentioned.—Sir William died on the 12th of February, 1860.

Q.

*Thomas de Quincey*, born in the Greenheys, Manchester, 1786, was a philosophical writer, whose *Confessions of an Opium-Eater*, published in the *London Magazine*, in 1821, became at once immensely popular. He was an excellent German scholar, and made the English reader intimately

acquainted with some of the gems of German literature. His last work, *Literary Recollections*, contains many anecdotes and reminiscences of literary men. He died at Edinburgh, on the 8th of December, 1859.

## S.

*George Stephenson* was the son of a poor labourer, employed in tending the engines of a coal-pit, in a village near Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He was born in 1781: as soon as he was old enough he began to labour, as an engine-boy, at twopence a-day; and successively passed through the grades of collier's assistant, pit labourer, and breaksman. With a natural genius for mechanics, he applied what little leisure he had, to investigating the machinery employed in the pit; and he did so to some purpose. On one occasion, an engine at the pit's mouth in which he was employed, was broken, and pronounced by the engineer to be unserviceable. George looked at it, and effected repairs which rendered it again capable of doing its work; this procured his promotion to the place of engine-man. From that time, he directed his attention to the construction of locomotive engines; and the first engine that ran upon the railway between Liverpool and Manchester—whose performance so astonished, not a few persons merely, but the whole world—was made under his directions. From the opening of that railway, on the 15th of September, 1830, George Stephenson's fame and fortune continued to increase till his death, which took place on the 22nd of August, 1848, at his residence, Tapton House, near Chesterfield. There never was an instance in which a man was more the author of his own fortunes, than that of George Stephenson. He could not read till he was twenty; and all his acquirements were the results of his constant and steady application to the pursuit of knowledge. His

example should always be before the eyes of the young, for it shows what may, under Providence, be effected by an honest, steady, industrious, and sober man, however lowly the condition in which he finds himself.

*Robert Stephenson*, his son, was born in a humble cottage, at Willington Quay, near Newcastle, on the 16th of October, 1803. His father was then only a working man, but he managed to send his son to school; and, as the boy grew up, he found his father gradually advancing in the social scale, and enabled to send him to Edinburgh college, where, to that father's great delight, he won the prize for mathematics in his first term. On leaving college, his father having then an engine-shop of his own, Robert worked with him till 1824, when he went to Columbia, South America, as engineer in a mine. He returned in 1827; joined his father, and had the principal share in constructing that locomotive, "the Rocket," which gained the prize of £500, offered by the promoters of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. For several years after, he diligently devoted himself to the construction of locomotives, and railways; and his name will be found intimately connected with the history of the "iron road" in this country. His great works were the tubular bridges over the Menai Straits, and the Conway; and the Victoria bridge, across the St. Lawrence, which unites Canada with the United States. He was also the engineer of the London and Birmingham (now the London and North-western), the Blackwall, the Norfolk, the Aylesbury, and other lines of railway, including the line across the Egyptian desert, from Cairo to Suez. In 1847 he was elected M.P. for Whitby, which port he represented till his death, on the 12th of October, 1859. He was universally respected; and it is to be regretted that he leaves no son to inherit the property his father and himself so honourably accumulated, or to represent the name on which they conferred such a proud distinction.



## T.

*Augustin Thierry* was born at Blois, of poor and humble parents, in 1795, when the French revolution was at its height. He received the rudiments of his education at Blois; but, at the age of sixteen, he entered the normal school of Paris. He subsequently went into the departments, and obtained employment as a tutor, returning to Paris in 1814. After a short connection with Simon, the apostle of socialism, he devoted himself to literature, his first connection with that art being through the public press. In the *Censeur Europeen*, those historical sketches first appeared, which were afterwards published under the title of *Histoire de la Conquête d'Angleterre par les Normands*, a work which established his repute as an historian, as well in England as in his own country. In the same paper he subsequently published *Lettres sur l'Histoire de France*, which were, also, reprinted separately, and obtained a great circulation. He published several other historical works; but the *History of the Conquest* is that on which his fame principally rests. He died in Paris, on the 22nd of May, 1856.

## W.

*Sir Richard Westmacott* was born in London, in 1775. His father was a sculptor; and the early love of the art he showed when a child, developed into splendid artistic talent as a man. The statues of Addison, Pitt, and Erskine; the monuments to Fox, Sir Ralph Abercromby, and Lord Collingwood, are well known; and in private collections are many of his productions. He died September 1st 1856.

## EXPLANATION

OF

## LATIN WORDS AND PHRASES.

- A. C. Ante Christum.* Before Christ.  
*Ad absurdum.* Showing the absurdity of a contrary opinion.  
*Ad honores.* For decency's sake.  
*Ad patres.* Death : or the abode of the just.  
*Alias.* Otherwise.  
*Alibi.* Elsewhere ; or being in another place.  
*Alma mater.* Chaste mother. Sometimes applied to the three ancient universities.  
*Alternis horis.* Every other hour.  
*Ana.* Of each ingredient an equal quantity.  
*Anno mundi.* In the year of the world.  
*Argumentum ad hominem.* A convincing argument.  
*Argumentum ad ignorantiam.* A foolish argument.  
*Bonâ fide.* Without fraud or deceit.  
*Cæteris paribus.* The rest, or other things, being alike.  
*Caput mortuum.* The thick matter which remains after distillation.  
*Cranium.* The skull.  
*Credenda.* The things to be believed.  
*Cura ut valeas.* Take care of thy health.  
*D. O. M. Deo optimo maximo.* Dedicated to the Almighty ; or God is all-powerful.  
*E. G. Exempli gratiâ.* For example.  
*Inter nos.* Between ourselves.  
*In vacuo.* In empty space.  
*Ipse dixit.* He said it ; or an assertion without proof.  
*In statu quo.* As it was before.  
*Felo de se.* A self-murderer.  
*Locum tenens.* One who officiates for another.  
*Major domo.* One who lays in provision for a family.  
*Mutatis mutandis.* Changing words that require it.  
*Multum in parvo.* Much in a little.  
*Nem. con.* Without opposition.  
*Ne plus ultra.* To the utmost extent.  
*Nolens volens.* Without consent, not willing.  
*Non compos mentis.* Not sound in mind.

*Posse comitatûs.* The collective force of a county, or shire.

*P. M. Post meridiem.* Afternoon.

*Pro aris et focis.* For civil and religious rights.

*Probatum est.* It is tried, and proved.

*Pro rata.* In proportion, or according to what one can afford.

*P. P. D. Propriâ pecuniâ dedicavit.* With his own money he dedicated it.

*Quamdiu se benè gesserit.* As long as he shall behave with propriety.

*Quantum sufficit.* Enough, sufficient.

*Quasi dicas.* As if you should say.

*Scripsit.* Wrote it.

*Sculpsit.* Engraved it.

*Somnambuli.* Persons who walk in their sleep.

*Summum bonum.* The chief good.

*Subpœna.* A summons to attend a court.

*Verbatim.* Word for word, literally.

*Vice versâ.* On the contrary.

*Videlicet.* Namely.

*Vivâ voce.* By word of mouth.

*Ultimatum.* A final answer.

*Vox populi.* The voice of the people.

*Vox Dei.* The voice of God.



## THE ELEMENTS OF ASTRONOMY.

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“ With what an awful world-revolving power  
Were first the unwieldy planets launched along  
The illimitable void ! thus to remain  
Amid the flux of many thousand years,  
That oft has swept the toiling race of men  
And all their laboured monuments away,  
Firm, unremitting, matchless in their course,  
To the kind tempered change of night and day.  
And of the seasons ever stealing round  
Minutely faithful : such the *all-perfect Hand*,  
That poised, impels, and rules the steady whole.”

THOMSON.



WHAT is meant by the Heavenly Bodies? The sun, stars, planets, and comets. What is the Solar System? The motion of the planets and comets round the sun, which is placed in the midst of them. What is the sun supposed to be? An immense body of fire, which has the power of communicating life and heat to our universe; the distance of the sun from the earth is so great, that its light is said to be eight minutes in reaching us. What are the fixed stars? They are supposed by astronomers to be suns, like our own; each of them surrounded by a complete system of planets and comets: their distance from the earth being very great, is the reason they appear so small. What is the difference between the planets and fixed stars? The planets are

always moving in a circle, and have no light of their own, but receive it from our sun; the stars, on the contrary, appear constantly in the same position, and shine by their own light. How many planets have been discovered? Eleven: Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Ceres, or Piazzi; Pallas, or Olbers; Juno, or Hardinge; Jupiter, Saturn, the Georgium Sidus, and Neptune; besides several small planets, or asteroides, whose movements are not yet accurately ascertained. In what order do the planets move round the sun? Mercury moves in the first and least circle, Venus in the next; these are called inferior planets: then follows the Earth, with its attendant moon; then Mars; next, Piazzi, Olbers, and Hardinge; afterwards Jupiter, with his four moons; Saturn is next, who has seven moons, and is also surrounded with a broad ring of light; then the Georgium Sidus, which has six moons already discovered; and lastly Neptune, with one moon: these eight planets are called superior, because they do not move within the Earth's circle. The colour of Mercury is a sparkling red; of Venus, a yellowish white; of Mars, a fiery red; of Jupiter, splendid white; of Saturn, dim red. What is remarkable of Jupiter? Added to his four moons, he has faint light substances, called belts, which have been generally supposed to be only clouds. What is remarkable of Venus? When west of the sun, she rises before that luminary, and is called the morning star; when east of the sun, she rises after he sets, and is then styled the evening star; this appearance continues for two hundred and ninety days alternately. What time do the planets take in moving round the Sun? Mercury in about three months, Venus in seven months and about fifteen days; Mars in two years; Piazzi, in four years and six months: Olbers or Pallas, in four years, seven months, and about ten days; Hardinge, or Juno, in four years and four months; Jupiter, in twelve years; Saturn, in thirty years; and the Georgium Sidus, in eighty-three years: the time

taken by the Neptune is not yet known. How far are the planets from the sun? Mercury, the nearest, is thirty-six millions of miles from the sun; Venus, the brightest of the planets, is sixty-eight millions of miles distant; the Earth, rather more than ninety-five millions of miles distant; Mars, one hundred and forty-five millions of miles distant; the distance of Piazzi, Olbers, and Neptune has not yet been ascertained; Hardinge is three hundred millions of miles from the Sun; Jupiter, three hundred and ninety millions of miles distant; Saturn is nine hundred millions of miles; and the Georgium Sidus, one thousand eight hundred millions of miles distant from the Sun. How much is the Sun larger than the Earth? The Sun is one million three hundred and eighty thousand times larger than the earth, and the planet Mercury fourteen times less than our Earth.

How may you easily know the fixed stars? They are less bright, and always appear to be twinkling. What number of fixed stars is visible to the naked eye? In our hemisphere, about a thousand; the catalogue of British stars contains about three thousand, and astronomers have counted fifty thousand in all. How are these stars divided? Into eighty constellations, or clusters of stars: they are almost all placed in one or other of these; and the few stars which could not conveniently be brought into any of them, are called "unformed." Have all these stars names? No; only some of the most remarkable: and those which have not any name, are distinguished upon the globe by the letters of the Greek alphabet,  $\alpha$  standing for the largest star,  $\beta$  for the second,  $\gamma$  for the third, and so on, according to their magnitude. What is meant by the Galaxy, or Milky-way? It is a white track round the heavens, caused by an infinity of small stars, which may be seen with a telescope.

What are Comets? Large bodies of fire, whose motions are in different directions, and the circle they describe very extensive; they have long transparent tails of light: the

great swiftness of their motion is the reason they appear for such a short time; and the great length of time they are in appearing again is occasioned by the extent of their orbits, or path in the heavens. How many comets are supposed to belong to our solar system? Twenty-one; but we only know when to expect the return of three: the first appears every 75th year, the second every 129th year, and the third every 575th year; this last will appear again in the year 2225: its rapidity is so great, that it has been calculated to fly at the rate of fourteen thousand miles in a minute. What is the cause of eclipses? As every planet and satellite derives its light from our sun, it follows, that it will cast a shadow, or interrupt the sun's rays, when it comes directly opposite to it. How is the sun said to be eclipsed? It is so to the inhabitants of our earth, when its light is intercepted by the moon coming directly between the sun and the earth; this can only happen at the time of new moon, because then the sun and moon have not the earth between them. How is an eclipse of the moon caused? The earth then comes between the moon and the sun, and casts its shadow upon the moon, which obstructs the light; this can only take place when the moon is at full.



## EXPLANATION

OF

## A FEW ASTRONOMICAL TERMS.

**APOGEE.** Spoken generally of the moon, which is said to be in her Apogee, when at the greatest distance from the earth.

**Aphelion, or Aphelium.** That part of a planet's orbit in which it is at the greatest distance from the sun.

**Appulse.** The approach of the moon to the fixed stars.

**Acronical Stars.** Those which rise when the sun sets, and set when the sun rises.

**Astrolabe.** An instrument formerly used to take the distances of the sun and stars.

**Austral.** Southern.

**Centrifugal force.** That which impels any body to fly off from the centre.

**Centripetal force.** That which has a tendency to the centre.

**Cusp.** The horns of the moon.

**Culminate.** A star is said to culminate when it appears in the meridian.

**Cosmical.** Rising or setting with the sun.

**Conjunction.** There may be a conjunction of the sun and a planet, or of the planets with each other. When any two or more planets are in the same part of the Zodiac, they are said to be in conjunction with each other; a planet is in conjunction with the sun, when it comes between the sun and the earth; this is termed an inferior conjunction: if the sun is between the planet and the earth, it is called a superior conjunction.

**Cycle of the Sun.** A revolution of twenty-eight years, which being elapsed, the Sunday letters in the calendar return to their former places, and proceed in the same order as before.

**Cycle of the Moon.** A period of nineteen years. Upon its completion, the new and full moons return on the same day of the month, though not at the same hour.

**Declination.** The distance of a star from the equator, whether north or south.

**Disk, or Disc.** The face of the sun or moon as it appears to us upon the earth.

**Digit.** One-twelfth part of the sun or moon's surface: in a total eclipse of these luminaries the whole disk is obscured; in a partial eclipse, only one or more parts, called digits.

**Emersion.** When the sun, moon, or star, begins to appear after an eclipse.

*Epact.* The eleven days which the solar year contains more than the lunar one.

*Elongation.* The greatest distance at which any inferior planet is seen from the sun.

*Geocentric Place.* The appearance of a planet as seen from the earth.

*Helio-centric Motion.* The motion which a planet would appear to have if seen from the sun.

*Halo.* A circle which sometimes surrounds the moon.

*Horizon.* The rational horizon is that circle which is imagined to encompass the earth, exactly in the middle.

*Sensible, or Apparent Horizon.* That circle of the sky which bounds our sight, by seeming to touch the ground.

*Horn.* The extremity of the decreasing or increasing moon.

*Hemi-Cycle.* Half of the sun or moon's cycle.

*Intercalary Day.* That day which in every leap-year is added to the month of February.

*Immersion.* When one of the planets comes within the shadow of another, as in an eclipse.

*Limb of a Planet.* The utmost border of the sun or moon's disk.

*Lunar Month.* The space of twenty-nine days, twelve hours, and forty-four minutes, in which time the moon completes her daily rotation on her axis.

*Mazzaroth.* The Zodiac : this is an Hebrew term.

*Solar Month.* The time in which the sun *seems* to pass through one sign of the Zodiac, being thirty days, ten hours and a-half.

*Synodical Month.* The interval of time from one conjunction of the sun and moon to another.

*Occultation of a Planet.* The time in which it is hidden from our sight by an eclipse.

*Opposition.* When the earth is between the sun and any of the planets, that planet so situated is said to be in opposition to the sun ; and planets are said to be in opposition to each other, when in opposite parts of the Zodiac, or 180 degrees asunder.

*Occidental Planet.* One that sets after the sun.

*Oblate.* Flatted at the poles.

*Parallax.* The difference between a true and apparent place of a planet.

*Phases of the Moon.* Its different appearances, according to the quarter it is in.

*Perihelion.* That part of a planet's orbit in which it is nearest the sun.

*Perigee.* That part of a planet's orbit in which it is nearest the earth.

*Parhelium.* A mock sun, caused by a reflection of the true sun in a cloud.

*Penumbra.* A faint shadow, which in an eclipse is observed between the full light and the perfect shadow.

*Quadrature.* The first and last quarter of the moon.

*Quartile of the Planets.* An aspect of the planets when they are ninety degrees (or three signs of the Zodiac) distant from each other.

*Revolution of a Planet.* The time it takes to complete its course round the sun.

*Rotation of a Planet on its Axis.* Its turning round like a wheel, at the same time that it moves forward in its orbit.

*Sextile of the Planets.* The distance of sixty degrees (or two signs) between two planets.

*Semi-Sextile.* The distance of thirty degrees, or one sign.

*Semi-Quadrate.* The distance of forty-five degrees between the planets.

*Transit of a Planet.* Is, when in a conjunction, either of Mercury or Venus, with the sun, the planet in conjunction crosses any considerable part of the sun's face, appearing on its surface like a dark round spot.

*Trine.* An aspect of the planets, when 120 degrees, or four signs of the Zodiac, asunder.

## THE PLANETARY SYSTEM.

FAIR Star of Eve, thy lucid ray  
Directs my thoughts to realms on high ;  
Great is the theme, though weak the lay,  
For my heart whispers—God is nigh.

'The Sun, vicegerent of his power,  
Shall rend the veil of parting night ;  
Salute the spheres at early hour,  
And pour a flood of life and light.

Seven circling planets I behold,  
Their different orbits all describe ;  
Copernicus these wonders told,  
And bade the laws of truth revive.

Mercury and Venus first appear,  
Nearest the dazzling source of day,  
Three months compose *his* hasty year,  
In seven *she* treads the heavenly way.

Next Earth completes her yearly course,  
The Moon, as satellite, attends :  
Attraction is the hidden force  
On which creation's law depends.

Then Mars is seen, of fiery hue ;  
Jupiter's orb we next descry,  
His atmospheric belts we view,  
And four bright moons attract the eye.

Mars soon his revolution makes,  
 In twice twelve months the sun surrounds;  
 Jupiter greater limit takes,  
 And twelve long years declare his bounds.

With ring of light see Saturn slow  
 Pursue his path in endless space;  
 By seven pale moons his course we know,  
 And thirty years that round shall trace.

The Georgium Sidus next appears,  
 By his amazing distance known;  
 The lapse of more than eighty years  
 In his account makes *one alone*.

Six moons are *his*, by Herschel shown,  
 Herschel, of modern times the boast,  
 Discovery here is all his own,  
 Another planetary host!

And, lo! by astronomic scan  
 Four stranger planets track the skies.  
 Part of that high majestic plan,  
 Whence those successive worlds arise.

Next Mars, Piazzì's orb is seen,  
 Four years, six months, complete his round;  
 Science shall renovated beam,  
 And gild Palermo's favoured ground.

Children of telescopic ray—  
 Pallas, Juno, Neptune, spheres,  
 Are seen near Jove's imperial day,  
 Tracing the heavens in destined years.

Comets and fixed stars I see,  
 With native lustre ever shine;  
 How great, how good, how dreadful HE,  
 In whom life, light, and truth combine

Oh, may I better know His will,  
 And more implicitly obey;  
 Be God my friend, my father still,  
 From finite, to eternal day.



## NORTHERN CONSTELLATIONS.

WITH THE NUMBER OF STARS.

Stars.	CONSTELLATIONS.	ENGLISH NAMES.
105	URSA MAJOR, or HELICE .....	The Greater Bear.
12	URSA MINOR.....	The Lesser Bear.
49	DRACO .....	The Dragon.
40	CEPHEUS .....	
24	CANES VENATICI (ASTERION, and CHARA) .....	The Hounds.
53	BOOTES .....	
11	MONS MÆNALUS .....	
24	COMA BERENICES .....	Berenice's Hair.
1	COR CAROLI .....	Charles's Heart.
11	CORONA BOREALIS .....	The Northern Crown.
98	HERCULES, or ENGONASIS.....	
9	CERBERUS .....	
24	LYRA (VULTUR CADENS).....	The Lyre.
73	CYGNUS .....	The Swan.
29	VULPECULA .....	The Fox
10	ANSER.....	The Goose.
12	LACERTA STELLIO.....	The Lizard.
52	CASSIOPEIA .....	
23	CAMELOPARDALUS .....	The Camelopard.
50	SERPENS, or OPHIUCH .....	The Serpent.
67	SERPENTARIUS, or OPHIUCHUS .....	
8	SCUTUM SOBIESKI.....	Sobieski's Shield.
12	AQUILA, or VULTUR VOLANS .....	The Eagle.
34	ANTINOUS, or GANYMEDES .....	
18	DELPHINUS .....	The Dolphin.
12	EQUULUS .....	The Little Horse.
13	SAGITTA .....	The Arrow.
66	ANDROMEDA .....	
67	PERSEUS.....	
67	PEGASUS.....	
46	AURIGA .....	The Charioteer.
55	LYNX .....	
20	LEO MINOR .....	The Lesser Lion.
10	TRIANGULUM .....	The Triangle.
5	TRIANGULUM MINUS .....	The Little Triangle.
6	MUSCA .....	The Fly.

## CONSTELLATIONS IN THE ZODIAC.

Stars.	CONSTELLATIONS.	ENGLISH NAMES.
46	ARIES .....	The Ram.
109	TAURUS .....	The Bull.

Stars.	CONSTELLATIONS.	ENGLISH NAMES.
94	GEMINI .....	The Twins.
75	CANCER .....	The Crab.
91	LEO .....	The Lion.
93	VIRGO .....	The Virgin.
51	LIBRA .....	The Balance.
44	SCORPIO .....	The Scorpion.
48	SAGITTARIUS .....	The Archer.
58	CAPRICORNUS .....	The Goat.
93	AQUARIUS .....	The Water-Bearer.
110	PISCES .....	The Fishes.

The Six first are called the Northern Signs, and the Six last the Southern.

## SOUTHERN CONSTELLATIONS.

Stars.	CONSTELLATIONS.	ENGLISH NAMES.
80	CETUS .....	The Whale.
72	ERIDANUS .....	
13	PHŒNIX .....	
9	TOUCAN .....	
93	ORION .....	
32	MONOCEROS .....	The Unicorn.
14	CANIS MINOR .....	The Lesser Dog.
	APUS .....	The Bird of Paradise.
53	HYDRA .....	
4	SEXTANS URANIÆ .....	The Sextant of Urania.
11	CRATER .....	The Cup.
8	CORVUS .....	The Raven.
36	CENTAURUS .....	The Centaur.
36	LUPUS .....	The Wolf.
9	ARA .....	The Altar.
5	TRIANGULUM AUSTRALE .....	The Southern Triangle.
14	PAVO .....	The Peacock.
12	CORONA AUSTRALIS .....	The Southern Crown.
14	GRUS .....	The Crane.
25	PISCIS AUSTRALIS .....	The Southern Fish.
25	LEPUS .....	The Hare.
10	COLUMBA NOACHI .....	Noah's Dove.
13	ROBUR CAROLI .....	Charles's Oak.
4	CRUX .....	The Cross, sometimes Crosiers.
48	ARGO NAVIS .....	The Ship Argo.
39	CANIS MAJOR .....	The Greater Dog.
4	APIS .....	The Bee.
11	HIRUNDO .....	The Swallow.
12	INDUS .....	The Indian.
10	CHAMÆLEON .....	The Chameleon.
7	PISCIS VOLANS .....	The Flying Fish.
7	XIPHIAS .....	The Sword Fish.
14	HYDRUS .....	The Southern Serpent.

## THE

## ELEMENTS OF GEOGRAPHY

## EXPLANATIONS OF THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.



ANY ordinary globe may be taken as a fair representation of the form of the earth; for though it is not properly a sphere, but an oblate spheroid, being slightly flattened at the poles, yet this flattening is so small in proportion to the size of the earth, that it is not equivalent to the thickness

of the paper and glaze with which globes are covered; and great as are the apparent inequalities of hills and valleys, they lose their importance when compared with the magnitude of the earth. A single grain of sand on a twelve-inch globe would adequately represent the highest mountain on the earth.

When a globe revolves, an imaginary line passing through its centre will remain at rest: this is called the *axis*; and its extremities at the surface are denominated *poles*. These opposite points on the earth are called *North* and *South* poles.

If a thread be extended from the North to the South Pole, and a tracer of any kind be placed exactly in the centre, it will, as the globe is made to revolve, describe a great circle equally distant from the poles, and dividing the globe into two equal parts. Such an imaginary circle is traced upon our globes: it is called the equator; the

sections into which it divides the globe are called the *Northern* and *Southern* hemispheres; and the distance of any place from this circle, perpendicularly measured, is called its *latitude*.

It would not be possible to determine the position of a place by its latitude only. If after having marked the equator on the string we have supposed to be extended between the poles, we take any point at a prescribed distance from the equator, and apply the tracer, we shall find it describe a smaller circle parallel to the equator. The place whose latitude is given, must be *somewhere* under this circle, but some other element is necessary to determine the precise spot.

For this purpose the string which we have stretched over the globe between the poles, must be fastened to a point in the equator, and distance measured on a line crossing it at right angles at each side: this distance is called *longitude*; this determines on what part of the parallel of latitude, a place, of which the latitude and longitude are known, may be found.

In order to understand some important difference between latitude and longitude, it is necessary to bear in mind that every circle, great or small, is supposed to be divided into three hundred and sixty degrees; and therefore a single degree of a large circle must be proportionally greater than a single degree of a small one. The greatest circle which can be drawn on a globe, is one that, like the equator, will divide it into two equal parts. So also would the string which we have supposed stretched from pole to pole, if we carried it round at the other side. Now, distance from the equator being measured on this string, it follows that the degrees of latitude are all of equal length (leaving out of consideration the slight flattening at the poles), and that the greatest latitude can never exceed a quarter of a circle, or ninety degrees, that is, the distance of the poles from the equator.



Longitude is not quite so simple; the poles being established by nature, determinately fix what is north and what is south, because from them it is easy, as we have seen, to determine the position of the equator, from which north and south latitude is measured. But Nature has fixed no such determinate points for the east and west. The string may be fastened to the equator at any place we please. Hence we have as the first difference, that latitude is measured from a fixed and determined circle, while longitude is measured from a semicircle arbitrarily selected. It also appears, that though the greatest latitude is a quarter of a circle, or ninety degrees, the greatest longitude will amount to half a circle, or one hundred and eighty degrees.

In describing how far the knowledge of the latitude only would help us in searching for a place, we said that it would show it to be somewhere under a circle parallel to the equator, and of course smaller than the equator in proportion to its distance from it; but as longitude is measured on these parallel circles, each of which, like the great circle, is divided into three hundred and sixty degrees, it follows that the degrees of longitude diminish in size as we recede from the equator, and at the poles disappear altogether.

The earth revolves on its axis from west to east in the space of twenty-four hours, presenting each spot on its surface in succession to the sun. If the string which we have supposed to be extended between the poles, should be fixed as was proposed for determining longitude, it would be noon, meridian, or mid-day, at all the places under that line, when it came exactly opposite the sun; and hence such an imaginary line drawn through any place, is called the *meridian* of that place. The meridian from which longitude is measured to the east or west, is called *the first meridian*; and this, on English maps, is drawn through the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

This revolution of the earth on its axis is obviously the cause of day and night: the phenomena may easily be

illustrated by suspending a globe before a lamp or candle, when one-half of it will be in light, and the other in shade; and if it be made to revolve on its axis, it will be seen that each part passes in succession from the extreme of light to the extreme of shade, or, as we should say in reference to the earth, from mid-day to mid night.

From these considerations, it is evident that the difference of time between two places is coincident with the difference of their longitude. Dividing three hundred and sixty degrees by twenty-four, we shall find that fifteen degrees of longitude is equal to an hour of time. If there be a place fifteen degrees east of us, it will have had its meridian turned to the sun an hour before us; and consequently when it is noon with us, it is one in the afternoon with them: if there be a place fifteen degrees west of us, our meridian will be presented to the sun an hour before theirs; and consequently when it is noon with us, it will be eleven in the morning with them.

A globe or ball of any kind, suspended by a string, will enable any person to comprehend and render himself familiar with all the ideas we have hitherto endeavoured to inculcate. Rather more attention is required to understand the relations between latitude and *climate* and the *seasons*.

The effect of the sun's rays do not depend so much upon the distance they have to traverse, as on their coming to us perpendicularly, or in a slanting direction. We are at the same distance from the sun in the morning that we are at noonday, but at noon he is more nearly over our heads, and therefore his rays act on us with more power.

The only apparatus necessary to illustrate the phenomena which we are about to describe, is simply a large hoop, a candle or lamp, and a ball suspended by a thread. The candle or lamp placed in the middle of the hoop will represent with tolerable accuracy the sun's position in reference to the earth's orbit. Now, if the hoop be so held that the

middle of the ball, when moved round it, will always be opposite the middle of the candle, we shall have a representation of what the state of things would be if the plane of the earth's orbit coincided with the plane of the equator. Had that been the case, the sun would have been always vertical to the people at the equator, that is, directly over their head at noon; every meridian would have been equally illuminated; there would have been no vicissitudes of season, and no variations in the length of day and night, which would be each equal all over the world. But this is not the case, though it is necessary to notice it before we explain existing phenomena. Give the hoop such an inclination as will cause the ball to pass in one-half of its career a little above, and in the other a little below the plane of the candle, and of course coming opposite it on two opposite points, and you will see that the upper part of the ball gets more of light and heat in one-half of its orbit, and the lower half in the other. If you try this experiment with a globe suspended by one of its poles, you will see that in one-half of the orbit the northern hemisphere has the advantage, and in the other half the southern, but that, at the points where the middle of the ball is exactly opposite the middle of the candle (being what is scientifically termed the intersection of the plane of the equator with the plane of the ecliptic), the advantages of light and heat are equally distributed to both hemispheres.

A hoop, a ball, and a candle, are easy enough to be procured; and we know by experience that, if used as directed, they will render the phenomena of the seasons, and the variation in the lengths of the days and nights, perfectly intelligible to children of four or five years old; while we also know that these phenomena remain perplexities to grown people who have read many pages devoted to their explanation. We recommend those who are not familiar with geographical science, to repeat the illustration for themselves, until they feel convinced that no doubt or per-



plexity remains about the matter. When this is once accomplished, they will find no difficulty in understanding the theory of the earth's revolution round the sun.

We have not formally proved the *diurnal* revolution of the earth on its axis, or its *annual* circuit round the sun; the demonstration of these facts properly belongs to astronomical science: we shall, for the present at least, take them for granted, and proceed to consider some of their geographical consequences.

When we travel rapidly in a coach, or boat, we see that the objects at each side of us appear to be carried away in the opposite direction. In other words, the sense of sight does not immediately reveal to us the fact of our own motion, but leaves us to infer it from the apparent motion of bodies which, by other experience, we know to be stationary. This is precisely the case with regard to the earth and sun. The earth *really* turns round on its axis from west to east, in twenty-four hours; the sun *appears* to go round the earth, from east to west, in the same space of time. The earth completes an orbit round the sun in a plane oblique to its own equatorial plane, in three hundred and sixty-five and a quarter days; the sun *appears* annually to trace a circle oblique to the equator, which is generally traced on the globe, and is called the *ecliptic*.

From the combination of these motions, the apparent path of the sun round the earth is a spiral (like a corkscrew), and the ecliptic is the circle that would be formed, if the sun's appearance could be observed by a spectator in the centre of the earth, who would be unconscious of the diurnal motion, but would perfectly see the annual motion.

To a spectator on the earth's surface, the ecliptic appears to be drawn in the heavens, and to pass through several clusters of stars, which have been fancifully grouped together into the shape of animals, and are thence called the *Signs of the Zodiac*. There are twelve of these signs; and as the ecliptic, like every other circle, is divided into three



hundred and sixty degrees, each sign contains thirty degrees. The names of these signs are usually given in Latin. They are as follows:—

<i>Aries</i> . . . . .	The Ram . . . . .	♈
<i>Taurus</i> . . . . .	The Bull . . . . .	♉
<i>Gemini</i> . . . . .	The Twins . . . . .	♊
<i>Cancer</i> . . . . .	The Crab . . . . .	♋
<i>Leo</i> . . . . .	The Lion . . . . .	♌
<i>Virgo</i> . . . . .	The Virgin . . . . .	♍
<i>Libra</i> . . . . .	The Scales . . . . .	♎
<i>Scorpio</i> . . . . .	The Scorpion . . . . .	♏
<i>Sagittarius</i> . . . . .	The Archer . . . . .	♐
<i>Capricorn</i> . . . . .	The Goat . . . . .	♑
<i>Aquarius</i> . . . . .	The Water-pourer . . . . .	♒
<i>Pisces</i> . . . . .	The Fishes . . . . .	♓

If the reader will now look at the ecliptic as traced upon the globe, he will see that it cuts the equator at the sign *Aries*, and continues to decline from it towards the north, until it reaches the sign *Cancer*, its extreme of northern declination; after which it turns back to the equator, which it cuts again at the sign *Libra*, and continues to decline towards the south until it reaches the sign *Capricorn*, its extreme southern declination, when it again turns back towards the equator.

Circles drawn round the globe, parallel to the equator at the extreme points of northern and southern declination, are called *Tropics* (from a Greek verb, which signifies *to turn*), because when the sun reaches them, he seems to turn back towards the equator. The belt or *zone* of the globe inclosed between the tropics, being that part of the earth most exposed to the sun, is called the *Torrid*, or scorching *Zone*. Those who live within its limits have the sun *vertical* to them, that is, directly over their heads, twice in the year.

As the sun recedes from the equator, his light is withdrawn from the portion of the earth surrounding the opposite pole, and given to the portion surrounding the pole he

approaches in exactly the same proportion. If, therefore, we trace circles at the same distance from each pole that the tropics are from the equator, that is, about twenty-three degrees and a-half, we shall have the limit of that portion of the globe in which the longest day in summer, and the longest night in winter, will exceed twenty-four hours, in consequence of the sun's *declination*, or distance from the equator, north or south. The space between these circles and the poles are called the *Frigid*, or cold *Zones*, because the sun's rays come to them too obliquely to impart much heat.

The northern of these circles is called the *Arctic*, because if traced in the visible heavens, it would pass through the constellation of the Bear, which, in Greek, is called *Arktos*. The southern is named the *Antarctic circle*, because it is opposite the Arctic.

The zones between these two circles and the tropics are called *Temperate*.

The points where the ecliptic cuts the equator (*Aries* and *Libra*), are called *Equinoctial points*, because when the sun reaches them, or is on *the line* of the equator, the length of days and nights is equal all over the world. For the same reason the equator itself is frequently called the equinoctial, and sometimes simply *The Line*. The points of extreme declination north and south are called *Solstitial*, because when the sun approaches them, he appears to *stand still*, there being little variation in his declination, and consequently in the length of the days and nights, for several days together.

We have thus explained generally the nature and use of all the circles usually traced on the terrestrial globe; let us now turn to the representation of the earth's actual surface, as delineated upon it. We at once see its division into *land* and *water*, the latter occupying the greater extent, the former rising in all imaginable varieties above its surface. The land in fact is a series of *islands* raised

above the level of the surrounding ocean, varying in magnitude from the most colossal dimensions to the smallest rock, of which the pointed summit scarcely emerges from the deep. The name of *Continent* is given to the largest masses of land. The *Old Continent* includes *Europe, Asia, and Africa*; the *New Continent*, so called because it was unknown to civilised mankind before its discovery by Columbus, comprises *North and South America*. Some propose to reckon *New Holland* or *Australia* as a third continent, but it is more usual to class its adjacent islands under the geographical division of *Australasia*. The numerous islands which stud the vast expanse of ocean that separates the east of Asia from the western shores of America, form another division, called *Polynesia* ("many islands") by the English, and *Oceanie* by the French geographers.

Many parts of the land and water mutually indent each other, and render their outlines very irregular. Names have been devised descriptive of these varieties of form.

An *Island* is land entirely surrounded by water; but two of the islands on the globe are of such colossal dimensions that they are named *Continents*.

Some portions of land are so nearly surrounded by water, as, for instance, *Africa* and *South America*, that they are called "almost islands," or *Peninsulas*; the neck of land by which a peninsula is joined to other land, is called an *Isthmus*. Such are the Isthmus of Suez and Panama.

A portion of land projecting into the sea is called a *Promontory*, and its extremity is named a *Cape*. Such are the *Cape of Good Hope* at the southern extremity of Africa; *Cape Horn* at the southern extremity of Terra del Fuego; and *Cape St. Vincent* at the south-west extremity of Portugal.

*Ocean* is the name given to the great body of water which covers about *six-tenths* of the whole surface of the



globe : different appellations, however, have been given to its several parts, such as the *Atlantic*, the *Pacific*, the *Indian*, the *Northern*, and the *Southern* oceans ; but the limits of these divisions cannot be laid down with any close approximation to exactness or precision.

*Sea*, like *Ocean*, is sometimes used to signify the whole body of water on the globe ; but it is also used to denote particular portions of this fluid, of which the limits can be nearly ascertained, as, for instance, the *Caribbean Sea* between North and South America. When a large body of water is nearly surrounded by land, it is called an *Inland Sea*. Such are the *Red Sea* between Asia and Africa ; the *Mediterranean Sea* between Europe and Africa ; and the *Baltic Sea* in northern Europe.

A *Gulf* is an arm of the sea, generally narrower at the entrance than within, as the *Gulf of Venice* (sometimes called the Adriatic Sea) in southern Europe, the *Gulf of Persia* in the south of Asia, and the *Gulf of Mexico* between Mexico and Florida.

A *Bay* is an arm of the sea, generally wider at the entrance than within, running into the land ; such are the *Bay of Biscay* in the west of Europe, and the *Bay of Bengal* in the south of Asia.

A *Lake* is a portion of water either entirely surrounded by land, or having no other outlet than a river by which its contents are discharged. Such are the *Lakes of Constance* and *Geneva* on the confines of Switzerland, and the series of much larger lakes in North America. When a lake is very extensive, it obtains the denomination of a sea, as the *Caspian Sea* in the west of Asia.

A narrow passage of water uniting two bodies of water together, or separating two contiguous portions of land, is called a *Strait*. Such are the *Strait of Gibraltar*, which unites the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, and the *Strait of Messina*, which separates Sicily from Italy. A wider separation than a strait is called a *Channel*, as the *English*



*Channel* between England and France, and *St. George's Channel* between Great Britain and Ireland.

A *River* is a considerable body of water collected in the more elevated parts of the land, and descending to the lower, and discharging itself into another river, or into the sea.



# QUESTIONS

## ON

### COMMON SUBJECTS.

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**W**HAT is Mineralogy? A science which teaches the best method of discovering mines, and forming a judgment of their properties. Which are the principal metals? Gold, silver, platina, quicksilver (or Mercury), copper, iron, lead, tin, zinc, and aliminium: of these, gold is the heaviest, tin the lightest, and iron the most useful. Whence have we Gold? From New Mexico, in North America,

some parts of South America, many places in the East Indies, and from Australia. Where is Silver found? Chiefly in the mines of Potosi, in South America; but there are some good mines in Norway and Sweden. Whence have we Platina? Platina is found only in South America; when pure, it resembles silver, though not so bright: its beauty, ductility, and indestructibility, make it little inferior to gold and silver; neither air nor water can act upon it. Where is Copper dug? The best and purest comes from the Swedish mines; the mine worked upon Parry's Mount, in the isle of Anglesea, is said to be the largest yet discovered. There are three kinds of copper—the common, rose copper, and virgin copper: copper also, mixed with a large quantity of tin, makes what we call bell-metal; with a smaller proportion, bronze for statues, &c.; and when mixed with zinc, pinchbeck.

Whence have we Iron? It is found in most European countries: the best iron mines in England are those of Colebrook Dale, in Shropshire, and those in the forest of Dean, Gloucestershire. Whence have we Lead? It abounds most in England; the best mines are in Cornwall, Devonshire, Derbyshire, Northumberland, and Durham; Cumberland has a mine of the best black lead, for pencils.

What is Pewter? A composition made of brass, lead, and tin, mixed in different quantities. What is Brass? A compound metal, made of copper and the calamine stone, which renders it yellow and hard. Which are the perfect metals? Gold and silver; so called because they lose nothing from the heat of the fire. What is an imperfect metal? One which decreases by the heat of the fire, and can be easily dissolved or corroded by acids. Which are the different kinds of iron? Forged iron, cast iron, and steel. What is forging iron? Beating it with large hammers, when red hot, till it becomes softer and more flexible. How is Steel made? By heating bars of iron with charcoal ashes and bone shavings. What is Quicksilver? An imperfect metal, resembling melted silver, found in Hungary, Italy, Spain, and South America. What is White Lead? Common lead corroded by the steam of vinegar, used by house-painters, to thicken and dry their paints. What is Zinc? A light-coloured metal used to make brass, and also for baths, milk-bowls, &c. What is Aliminium? A metal resembling silver, but lighter. Musical instruments are made of it; and in France it is now used for the eagles, which form the standards of the army.

Whence comes the Loadstone? It is found in iron mines, in Germany, Hungary, England, Arabia, Bengal, and China. What are its properties? It attracts iron, which, when rubbed with the loadstone, is capable of attracting any other piece of iron placed near it: every magnet, or loadstone, has two poles, one pointing south, the other north; and this circumstance has caused its great

use in navigation. Where are Diamonds found? The best are in the mines of Golconda, formerly part of the Mogul's empire. Whence have we the best Pearls? From the pearl fishery at the entrance of the Persian Gulf: divers are employed, in March, April, August, and September, to take the pearls from the inside of the oysters which adhere to the rocks; this is done by putting the oysters into pits, and throwing heaps of sand over them: not being in their own element, they soon open, and are killed; the flesh then corrupts or dries, and upon searching the pits, the pearls are found at the bottom. How are they disposed of? When properly dried and cleaned, the sand is sifted, to collect all they can; the smallest are sold as seed pearls, the largest sometimes adorn the diadems of sovereign princes.

Whence have we the best Olives? From Italy, Portugal, and the southern parts of France: the oil of olives is esteemed the best and sweetest.

What is Common, or Train Oil? The fat of whales. Where is Rice principally grown? In Egypt, China, and the East Indies; the natives of these countries make it their chief food. Whence have we Tea? From China; it is the well-known leaf of a tree growing in great abundance there, and was introduced into England in the reign of Charles II. What is Coffee? The berry of a tree, the leaves of which resemble the laurel; it is cultivated in Arabia, Turkey, and the West Indies: the Turks are passionately fond of this liquor. What is Chocolate? A composition made from the cocoa tree: its fruit grows as a kernel, twenty or thirty of them being inclosed in a rind, which resembles a cucumber in shape. These nuts are beaten into a paste with cinnamon and other aromatic spices, and then made up into little cakes called chocolate. Whence are Cocoa-nuts procured? Large forests of the cocoa-nut tree grow in India, America, and most of the Oriental islands: its branches resembling those of large



palm-trees, form a covering for the Indian huts: sails and cordage are made from it: the nut affords oil, a kind of milk, and a delicious fruit: and from the shell, spoons, cups, and bowls are made. How is the best Ink made? With gall-nuts, copperas, and gum-arabic. Whence have we Indian Ink? From China, and different parts of the East Indies: it is made of fine lamp-black and animal glue; but the secret of mixing these ingredients properly is unknown to Europeans. An ink little inferior to this may be made of ivory-black and charcoal-black, ground down to the fineness required.

What is Rhubarb? The root of a tree growing in Turkey in Asia and Arabia Felix; used for medicinal purposes. What is Ipecacuanha? The root of a tree found only in Brazil; used also medicinally. What is Peruvian Bark? This valuable medicine is the bark of the quinquina-tree, growing only in Peru; it was discovered by the Jesuits, whence it is frequently called Jesuit's bark. What is Manna? A gum which flows from the ash-tree, in the southern parts of Sicily. What are Cantharides? Spanish flies, used for raising blisters. What is Camphor? A kind of white gum, brought from Turkey and Arabia. What is Opium? A narcotic juice, extracted from the white poppy, thickened and made up into cakes; it is brought chiefly from Turkey, Egypt, and the Indies; and is useful both in medicine and surgery. What is Castor Oil? It is extracted from a tree, called by the Americans palma-christi, growing in the West Indies; this oil is very strong, and valuable in medicinal cases.

What is Fuller's-earth? An unctuous kind of marl; of great use in cleansing and preparing wool; it abounds chiefly in Bedfordshire, Worcestershire, and Shropshire. What is Logwood? A plant, which is a native of Honduras in America, and many parts of the Spanish West Indies: it is of essential service in manufactures, as it dyes the best black and purple. Whence have we

Ginger? Both from the East and West Indies; it is a root which requires no cultivation, and its warm pungent qualities make it particularly valuable. What is Millet? A grain used for puddings, which grows naturally in India; but is cultivated in Europe very successfully. Whence have we Pepper? Chiefly from the isles of Java, Sumatra, and the coast of Malabar; it grows upon a shrub, and the difference between the black and the white pepper is caused by stripping off the outward bark of the black pepper, both kinds growing on the same shrub.

What are Sponges? Marine substances, which are found sticking to rocks and shells, when covered by the sea-water: they are supposed to be the habitation of some animal, and are brought chiefly from Constantinople, the states of Barbary, and some of the isles in the Archipelago. Sponges are used both in the arts and in surgical operations; also by saddlers. Where does the Tamarind-tree grow? In both the Indies; tamarinds are used by the Asiatics as a sweetmeat; by the Europeans as a medicine. What is Parchment? The skins of sheep or goats. Vellum is made from the skins of young calves; the manufacture of these useful articles has been brought to great perfection by the French. Whence have we the best Capers? From the environs of Toulon and Lyons: they grow upon a small shrub, without any cultivation; and are generally found to flourish most near ruined walls and edifices, or in the cavities of rocks. They are pickled, and then exported.

What is Gum Arabic? A gum which flows from the acacia, in Egypt and Arabia: there are other kinds of gum, but inferior to this in quality. What is Cinnabar? A red mineral substance, found in the isle of Borneo. Whence have we the best Saffron? From Essex; it is used both in food and medicine. Where are Hops chiefly cultivated? In Essex, Kent, Sussex, Worcestershire, and Herefordshire: they produce a flower which strengthens beer: they flourish most in rich soils, and grow to a great

height, twining round long poles. What is Malt? Malt is made of barley, steeped in water, and fermented; afterwards dried in a kiln. Pearl Barley is merely barley free from the shell or husk. What is Indigo? A plant produced in the warm regions of Asia, Africa, and America: the blue extracted from it is used by painters in mixing their colours, and by dyers. What is Flax? A beautiful plant, cultivated only in rich ground, with slender stalks, small leaves, and blue blossoms: it is sown in April, and is valuable both for its seed, called linseed (from which excellent oil is made), and for the fibres of its stalks, which are manufactured into linen. What is Hemp? A useful plant, resembling the common nettle; it is sown in April, and, like flax, will flourish best in rich ground: the outward covering or peeling of the stalk, is the part made into cloth and cordage. What is Tow? The refuse of hemp, after it has been dressed: this thick gross part, when separated from the stem, is frequently spun into a kind of yarn, of which packing-cloths are made: it is useful in stopping the effusions of blood, and in lighting matches for cannon. Whence have we Cork? From the cork-tree, which is a species of large green oak, growing in Italy, Spain, and Gascony; it is the bark of this tree which we find so useful; after being stripped from top to bottom, in broad planks, which are first soaked in water, then laid together, and packed up in bales, ready for sale: the Cork brought from Spain, when thoroughly soaked, is placed over burning coals, which give the outside a black appearance. What is India Rubber? A remarkable resin found in Asia and America, very pliable and elastic: this substance oozes like a liquid from the tree in which it is produced. How does it acquire consistence? As the liquor dries, it takes the appearance and solidity of leather. The savage nations catch it from the tree, and make it into bottles, goblets, boots, &c. How are these bottles made? \_ By forming moulds of clay in the



shape desired, and covering them with thin coats of this resin, one upon another; when thick enough and well dried, they break or take out the moulds, and the resin appears in the state the Europeans receive it. About the year 1820, a mode of applying this substance for the production of waterproof garments was discovered, and since then it has become one of our principal materials of manufacture. Combined with sulphur, it is extensively used as Vulcanised India Rubber. Upwards of 2,000,000 lbs. of Caoutchouc, or India Rubber, are now imported annually.

What is Gutta Percha? A gum from a tree growing in various islands of the Eastern Archipelago, called *pertsha*. It has only been known in Europe since 1842. Within the short period of fifteen years since its discovery, it has become one of the most general and useful of the materials of manufacture. It is now applied to the humblest as well as the highest purposes. "It is a clothes-line, defying the weather; it is a buffer for a railway carriage. It is a stopping for a hollow tooth; it is a sheathing for the wire that is to convey the electric spark across the Atlantic. It is a cricket-ball; it is a life-boat in the Arctic Seas. It is a noiseless curtain ring; it is a sanitary water-pipe. It resists the action of many chemical substances, and is thus largely employed for vessels in bleaching and dyeing factories; it is capable of being moulded into the most beautiful forms, and thus becomes one of the most efficient materials for multiplying works of ornamental art."

What is Cochineal? An insect, which lives upon the plant called opuntia, growing in New Spain: it sucks the crimson juice of the fruit; these insects have in their inside a beautiful red dust, which is used for dyeing scarlet, crimson, and purple: they are sent dried to Europe in great quantities.

Where do Nutmegs grow? In the Banda islands: the Dutch, to whom these islands are subject, sell the nutmegs to the other European nations. The harvest for them is



in June. What is Mace? The shell of the nutmeg. What are Cloves? Small aromatic spices, growing in the Molucca islands, East Indies. Where is Cinnamon cultivated? Chiefly in the isle of Ceylon: the fruit of the cinnamon-tree, when boiled down, and squeezed hard, affords a greenish sort of wax, which after being whitened is made into tapers. The bark of the tree is the spice we use.

How are Gin and Brandy made? Gin, from the juniper berries, distilled with brandy and malt spirits; and brandy is distilled from wine; an inferior kind may be procured from cider, or from raisins. What is Spermaceti? An oily substance found in the head of the whale; the method used in preparing it is, to boil it over the fire, and pour it into moulds; this boiling is repeated till it becomes perfectly white and refined; it is then cut into flakes, and sold to the druggists: spermaceti is frequently made into candles; the oil is useful for lamps, and the refined part for asthmas and inward bruises. What is Glass? A transparent brittle substance, made from sand, salts, lead, flags or stones, and flints. Whence are the salts extracted? Generally from the ashes of a marine plant called kali; but thistles, brambles, and other plants, are sometimes used, on account of the salts they contain. Which are the different kinds of glass? Crystal flint-glass, used in plates, for coach-glasses, looking-glasses, and for optical instruments; crystal white-glass, which includes toys, crown-glass, phials, and drinking-vessels; the other kinds of glass chiefly used are green and bottle glass: glass was first common in England in the reign of Henry II.

What is Ivory? The teeth of elephants; that brought from the isle of Ceylon is the most valuable, as it never turns yellow. The shavings of ivory boiled to a jelly, have the same restorative effect as those of hartshorn. What is Vermicelli? A composition made of flour, cheese, eggs, sugar, and saffron; used by the Italians, chiefly in

soups. What is Mohair? A stuff, or camblet, made from the hair of the Angora goat; there are two kinds of mohair, the one calendered, which has a glossy and watered look; the other rough and plain. What is Cotton? A down procured from the inside of the cotton-tree, which flourishes in the East and West Indies: when its fruit, which is about the size of a walnut, is ripe, the pod bursts;



Cotton—showing a pod bursting.

the cotton is then gathered, and picked for use; its value in different manufactures, particularly that of muslin, is well known. Whence is Sugar procured? From the sugar-cane, which is a beautiful plant, cultivated chiefly in

the West Indies; it has long green leaves, and a bunch of silver-coloured flowers on the top: the juice contained in the pith of the cane is carefully squeezed out, and then boiled; it afterwards undergoes many processes before we see it in the state in which it is brought to table. What are the different uses of the sugar-cane? From the dregs of the sugar, called molasses, rum is distilled; from the scummings of the sugar, when boiling, an inferior kind of spirit is made: the tops of the canes, and the leaves, serve as food for the cattle; and the remaining parts, when the sugar has been squeezed out, for firewood.

How are Candles made? From fat, chiefly that of sheep and cows; the common candles are dipped in boiling tallow, the other kinds are made in moulds; the wicks are always of spun cotton. How are mould candles made? In tin tubes; the wick being fastened by a wire in the middle of the mould, the melted tallow is then poured into it; when filled, it is placed in the air to harden, when the tube is removed: wax candles have generally a flaxen wick, which is covered with white or yellow wax: they have a particular mould for those called tapers.

What is Palm Oil? A fatty substance obtained from two plants, called botanically the *cocos butyracea* and the *eleis guineensis*. These yield the valuable palm oil of commerce: the oil is derived from the fruit, its outer fleshy covering being of a golden-yellow colour. The oil is obtained by bruising this fleshy part of the fruit, and subjecting the bruised paste to boiling water in wooden mortars; an oil of an orange-yellow colour separates, which concretes, when cool, to the consistence of butter, and has, when fresh, the smell of violets. What are Composite Candles? Candles which are made principally from palm oil, the substance above described. A French chemist discovered that fats, such as oil, were composed of three inflammable acids—two of which, called *stearic* and *margaric*, are solid, and one, called *oleic*, is fluid. A fourth substance,



called *glycerine*, is also present. The palm oil is freed from the oleic acid and the glycerine, which interfere with its power of producing light, and the two solid acids are crystallized. From this material composite and stearine candles are produced.



Palm Oil Tree

What is Sealing Wax? A composition made of gum lacca and resin ; the red is coloured with vermilion : sealing



wax was supposed to be first prepared in Europe by the Portuguese, who learnt the Eastern method in their Bengal settlements. What is Paper? A substance made, by Europeans, of linen rags; by the Chinese, of silk: the discoverer unknown, but it was introduced into Europe towards the close of the tenth century. How is paper made? The rags are first sorted, then carried to the mill, and put into an engine placed in a large trough filled with water; this engine has long spikes of iron fixed in it, and by moving round with great swiftness, soon tears the rags every way, and reduces them to a pulp; moulds are then used, the size of a sheet of paper, which are dipped into this pulp, and shaken about till it becomes of the consistence the makers wish it to be: several of these moulds are laid one upon another, with a piece of felt placed between each; and after being twice pressed, are hung up to dry. What other process does it go through? When dry, the paper is taken off the lines, and rubbed smooth with the hand; it is then sized. How is the size made? Of clean parchment and vellum shavings: the size is strained through a fine cloth, which is strewed with powdered white vitriol and alum; the paper is dipped in this, and after being pressed a third time, it is separated sheet by sheet to dry, and then made up into quires and reams. This description relates to the manufacture of paper by hand; but the most extensive and remarkable system is that in which machinery does nearly all the work; a system which may be briefly described in the following manner:—The rags are sorted, washed, bleached, cut up, and made into pulp, much in the same way for machine-made as for hand-made paper; but the difference between the two methods commences from the point where the pulp is put into the vessel where it is to be used. The pulp is put into a circular vessel, and from thence it passes onwards by a series of beautiful movements, until it leaves the machine in the state of a perfect sheet of paper, after an interval of only two minutes!

What is the use of Common Oil? Its use in dressing wool, skins, thickening pitch, and preparing soap, is well known. Painting and medicine also are indebted to it; and the inhabitants of the polar regions find it extremely serviceable in lighting up their gloomy regions for six months in the year. What is Soap? A substance made, when hard, from the lees of ashes, mixed with tallow; that called Castile or Spanish soap, is made from a mixture of olive oil with barilla; the green soft soap is prepared from the lees of lime and potash, joined to a proper quantity of oil or tallow. The manufacture of soap was introduced into England in the reign of Henry VIII. What is Tartar? An acid salt which sticks to the sides of large vessels, or tuns, filled with wine, and is produced by the fermentation of the liquor: tartar is purified by boiling it in clear water, and then suffering the salt particles to fall to the bottom of the vessel. Cream of tartar is that part which, owing to the evaporation caused by the heat of tartar when purifying, crystallizes upon the liquor. Emetic tartar is composed of the acid of the tartar mixed with antimony.

What is the Chinese Aloe? A large tree, in shape like an olive, which is furnished with three singular barks; the outer one, called eagle-wood, is black and heavy; the second is brown and very light; it has also the properties of a candle, and when burnt in the fire has an agreeable smell: the third bark, at the heart of the tree, is used as a cordial in fainting-fits, and for perfuming clothes and apartments: this wood is so precious among the Chinese, that jewels are frequently set in it. What are the other uses of this tree? When incisions are made in its bark, a cooling liquor flows from it, which, when kept long enough, makes good vinegar; the branches, when eaten, are said to have the flavour of candied citron: the sharp points which rise upon the branches are used by the Indians for darts and nails; its leaves serve as a covering for their houses, and, when dried, are shaped into dishes and plates; ropes are made of

the roots, and the fibres of the leaves are manufactured into thread.

Whence is Mahogany procured? From Honduras and the island of Jamaica. The mahogany tree grows also in the southern parts of East Florida; but the wood is not so beautifully grained. How is Common Salt procured? From the evaporation of sea-water: rock salt is dug from the mines in Sweden, Russia, and Cheshire; in California there are plains of clear firm salt. What is Common Glue? The sinews and feet of animals, boiled down to a strong jelly. What is Isinglass? A transparent jelly, made from the entrails of a fish. What is Granite? A kind of fine white stone, found in Scotland, Ireland, and many other mountainous countries. What are Kermes? Gall-nuts, taken from the green oaks in the Pyrenees; used for dyeing scarlet. What is Brazil Wood? A red wood brought from Brazil and South America; used by dyers.

What is Sago? Sago is produced from the pith of the landan-tree, which grows in the Moluccas, and resembles the palm: when cloven asunder and cut down, the pith is taken out, which is then by a pestle reduced to a powder resembling meal; this is made up into a paste; and then dried in a furnace, when it becomes fit for use.

What is Potash? The salts, or lixivial ashes of vegetables which abound in saline particles; of these, kali is esteemed the best: potash is of infinite use in the fulling of cloth, and the manufacture of soap and glass.

What is Kali? A marine plant used in making glass. From the name of this plant, those substances which ferment with acids are called alkalis; the mixture of an alkali with unctuous substances makes soap; with silicious (or flinty earths), glass.

What is Gamboge? A vegetable juice of the finest yellow colour, brought to Europe in a concrete state, from Cambodia in the East Indies.



How is Birdlime made? This viscous substance is procured from the holly bark.

What is Guaiacum? Guaiacum (or *Lignum Vitæ*) grows both in Africa and America; its wood is used by turners; and its resin in medicine, on account of its warm stimulating qualities.

What is Putty? A paste used by glaziers and house-painters, made of whiting, linseed oil, and white lead. What is Turpentine? A resin, which flows, either by incision or spontaneously, from the larch, pine, and fir: turpentine is valuable for medicinal objects, and its oil, called spirits of turpentine, is useful in many different cases.

What is Pounce? Gum Sandarach reduced to a fine powder, and used to prevent the sinking of paper after the erasure of writing.

What is Emery? A rich iron ore found in large masses, extremely hard and heavy: emery is prepared by grinding in mills; the powder thus procured is separated into three sorts, each kind differing in fineness: they are used by artificers to polish and burnish iron and steel, and for cutting and scolloping glass.

What is Ambergris? Ambergris (or grey amber) is a perfume found in the intestines of the spermaceti whale, or floating on the sea; it is an unctuous solid body of an ash colour; the Europeans value it only as a scent; the Asiatics and Africans use it in cookery.

What are Resins? They are thick juices oozing from pines and firs. Mastic is the resin of the Lentisk-tree, chiefly procured from the isle of Chios. Storax is also a medicinal resin, which flows from incisions made in a nut-tree of the same name. Resins are distinguished from gums, by being more sulphureous.

Whence is Sulphur procured? It is dug out of the earth in many places, but chiefly in Italy, Sicily, and South America; it is generally of a yellow colour, hard and



brittle: sulphur vapours have the property of bleaching any substance.

What is meant by Flowers of Sulphur? A fine powder into which sulphur is volatilized, by an exposure to excessive heat.

What are Spirits of Wine? Brandy rectified (or distilled) over again.

What is Æther? Æther is made by distilling acids with rectified spirits of wine.

What is Manganese? A metal found in great abundance in most parts of Europe, particularly in Sweden and Germany: its ore is used by glass manufacturers, to remove the greenish hue seen in white glass; and by the bleachers of fustian and muslin.

What is Copal? A gum of the resinous kind, the juice of a tree growing in Mexico; mixed with spirits of turpentine, it makes a well-known transparent varnish.

How is Gunpowder made? It is composed of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal. The saltpetre makes its strength, the sulphur serves to inflame the whole, and the charcoal prevents its too sudden extinction.

How is Starch made? This useful sediment is procured from the bottom of vessels in which wheat has been steeped in water; it was first used in England for stiffening linen in Queen Mary's time: hair powder is made from it.

Whence have we Musk? This perfume, used also medically, is produced from an animal about the size of a common goat, a native of Tonquin, China, Bantam, and also of Thibet: the musk of Thibet is esteemed the least adulterated.

What are Enamels? Different kinds of glass, generally opaque and coloured, formed by the combination of various metallic oxydes, with fixed fusible salts.

What is Shagreen? A substance formed of the skins of horses, wild asses, and camels, differing much, however, from all other modifications of leather. The surface is

dotted or pitted with specks produced by pressing into it a species of small seeds called alabuta. It is an Oriental production, and is used for cases of spectacles, watches, and mathematical instruments. It may be had of various colours.

What is Gas? A permanent elastic aëriform fluid, which cannot be condensed into a solid state by any degree of cold hitherto known. Seventeen different species of gas are commonly known to chemists, and gas-light obtained from coal has for many years superseded the general use of oil lamps and candles.

What is Steam? Vapour arising from the application of heat to fluids. Its expansive power submits to the control of machinery, and it is in consequence employed in our manufactories, in propelling ships, in transporting merchandise, and conveying passengers both by sea and land.

What are Telegraphs? Instruments used for the conveyance of intelligence by fixed signals from one point to another. The Electric Telegraph is the most wonderful invention of the present age. By its means intelligence is instantaneously conveyed for thousands of miles, seas and rivers presenting no obstacle to its course. Describe the principle and construction of this important instrument. The principle of the electric telegraph is, that a current of electricity may be communicated along a copper wire, for any distance, with a velocity equal to that of light. It is difficult to form a clear conception of this vast velocity; but it may perhaps be rendered clear, by stating, that it is such as to equal the entire circumference of the globe in *one-tenth part of a second*. When an electric current is transmitted through a wire placed parallel to a magnetic needle, either above or below it, it causes the needle to deviate either to the right or to the left, according to the direction of the current. Thus (Fig. 1), if a magnet N S be poised on a pivot, and an electric current be passed through a wire placed parallel and beneath it, in the direction indicated by

the arrows, the magnet will assume the altered position  $N'S'$ . The magnet is thus made to turn upon a pivot, and this movement is made to act on certain index-hands, which transmit signals. The general character of the method by which the telegraph is worked may be seen in Fig. 2; where  $a$

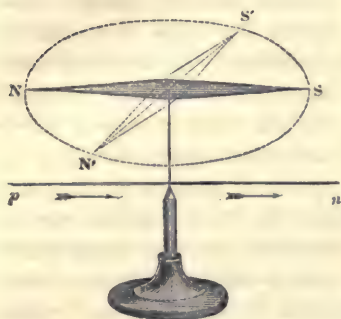


Fig. 1.

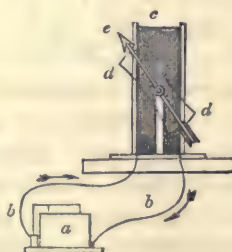


Fig. 2

is the battery which generates the galvanic current;  $bb$  the copper wires which conduct this current, which are joined together in a coil at  $c$ ;  $d$  the magnet, having an index or pointer  $e$ . According to which wire the currents are passed through, so the needle is deflected to the right or to the left; and this deflection is managed by handles (Fig. 3) in the part of the machine which contains

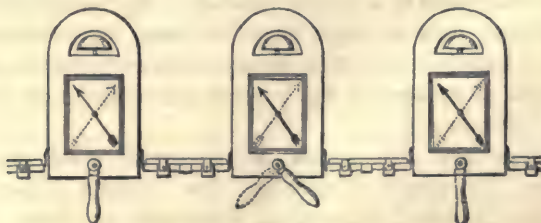


Fig. 3.

the apparatus. There are here shown three handles, governing three magnets; and the particular angles which each magnet assumes are made to indicate certain signals: thus, as in Fig. 4, all the letters of the alphabet may be

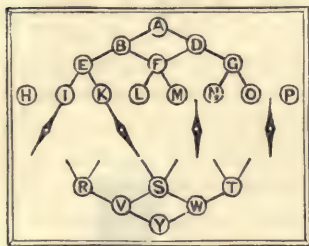


Fig. 4.

indicated by the relative angles of four deflected magnets. The telegraphic instrument is placed in an upright case about the size of a cabinet pianoforte. In the lower compartment of this case is a small voltaic battery (zinc, dilute acid, and copper), forming the source of motion for this end

of the telegraph. Above this, the front exhibits several dials, in front of each of which one or more index-hands move. In connexion with every index-hand is a small handle, which, on being moved by an attendant, places the galvanic battery into connexion with a small magnet behind the index, by which the latter is made to deviate to the right or left. At the other end of the wire there are other telegraphs in connexion with this, wires running along enclosed in a metal tube; and the arrangement is such, that whenever a particular index deviates to the right or left at the one end, an index deviates to the right or left at the other at the same instant. If, then, a preconcerted alphabet, or key, or dictionary, or table of signals be agreed on, the relative positions of two or more index-hands will serve to convey a message. By the side of the telegraphic case a large chart is hung up, containing about a hundred sentences, instructions, or questions, each of which is symbolled by a particular position of two or three index-hands.

“There are two kinds of telegraph used by the London Telegraph Company, the Needle Telegraph and the Chemical Recording Telegraph of Bain. The



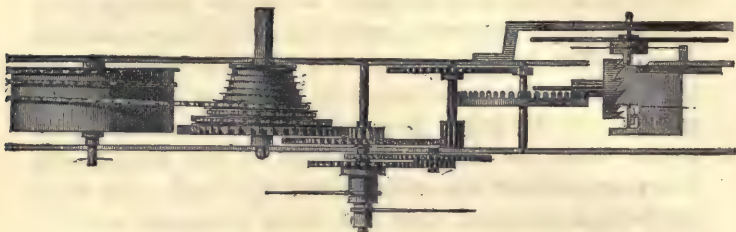
latter instrument strikes the speetator more perhaps than the nimble working needle apparatus, but its action is equally simple. Slits of variable length representing letters, according to the alphabet in the note,\* are punched out from a long strip of paper called the message-strip, which is placed between a revolving cylinder and a toothed spring. The battery is connected with the cylinder; the wire, which goes from station to station, is joined to the spring. As dry paper is a non-conductor, no electricity passes while the unpierced portion of the message-slip interposes between the cylinder and the tooth; but when the tooth drops into a space and comes in contact with the cylinder, the current flows. If we now transfer our attention to the station at which the message is received, we find a similar cylinder revolving at a regular rate, and a metal pin, depending from the end of the telegraph-wire, pressing upon it; but in this case the paper between the cylinder and the pin has been washed with a solution of prussiate of potash, which electricity has the effect of changing to Prussian blue at the point where the pin touches it. Therefore, as the chemically-prepared paper moves under the pin, a blue line is formed of the same length as the slits at the other end, which regulate the duration of the electric current; and thus every letter punched upon the message-strip is faithfully transferred to its distant fellow."

What is a Watch? An instrument for measuring time. Describe the nature of the movement of a watch. In a pocket-watch or a chronometer there is a spring coiled up in a barrel, and joined at one end to a chain; the chain is wound round a conical-shaped support, called the "fusee,"

\*

a -	f ———	k ———	q ———	x ———
b ———	g ———	l ———	r ———	y ———
c ———	h ———	m ———	s ———	z ———
d ———	i ———	n ———	t ———	
e ———	j ———	o ———	u ———	
		p ———	v ———	
			w ———	

shown in the annexed engraving. The key of the watch is made to act directly on this fusee in such a manner as to draw off the whole of the chain from the barrel to the fusee. The spring contained within the barrel is, by this

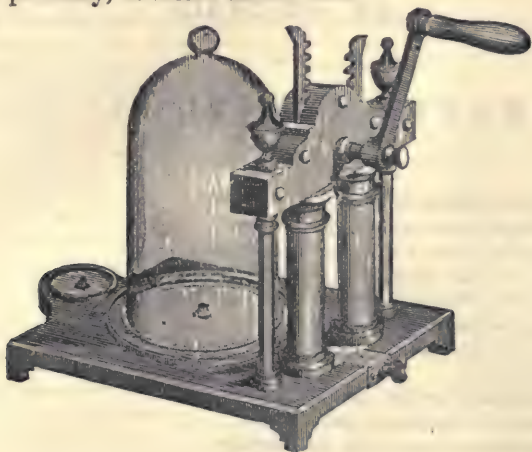


Mechanism of a Common Watch, viewed Edgewise.

action, stretched out of its natural position, and for a period of about thirty hours (in a common watch) it exerts a constant pulling force, from a tendency to return to its former position. This pulling force has the effect of drawing off the whole of the chain from the fusee to the barrel; but as this cannot be done while the fusee remains fixed, there is a provision for making the fusee rotate on its axis and give off the chain freely. A revolving motion is thus produced within the watch, and nothing more is wanted than a system of wheelwork to transmit this movement to the hands which indicate the hours, minutes, and seconds. In a common clock, the first movement is given by the gravitation of a suspended weight; while in a watch it is given by the recoil of a steel spring stretched out of its wonted position.

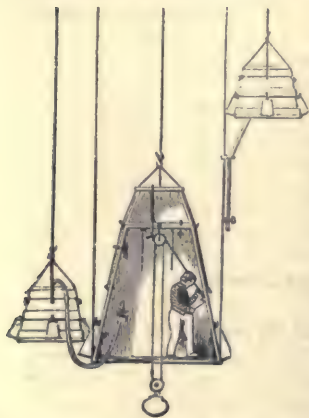
What is the Air Pump? An instrument or machine for exhausting or rarefying the air enclosed in vessels, and very generally employed to illustrate the properties of air, and to explain the various phenomena connected with the science of pneumatics—such as the respiration of animals, the combustion of flame, the elasticity of the air, &c. The experiments are effected by the operation of a pump and

a system of valves. Otto Guericke, a magistrate of Magdeburg, claims the invention, but it was known to Mr. Boyle, most probably, at a still earlier date.



Air-pump.

**What is a Diving Bell?** A contrivance to enable persons



to descend and remain below the surface of the water for a considerable time. It is usually in the form of an oblong chest, open at the bottom, is made of cast iron of great thickness, and has several strong convex lenses set in its upper side, to admit light. Air was formerly supplied by a number of barrels, made heavy enough to be sent down, and from these fresh air was conveyed to the divers by tubes, while the foul

air escaped by a cock in the roof of the bell. The divers are provided with an apparatus which enables them to quit the bell, and walk about on the bottom.

# AN ABSTRACT OF HEATHEN MYTHOLOGY.

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**JUPITER**, the supreme deity of the heathen world.

**Juno**, wife of Jupiter, and queen of heaven.

**Apollo**, god of music, poetry, and the sciences.

**Minerva**, or **Pallas**, daughter of Jupiter, and goddess of wisdom.

**Mercury**, the god of eloquence, and messenger of the gods.

**Æolus**, god of the winds.

**Bacchus**, god of wine.

**Mars**, god of war.

**Diana**, goddess of hunting, chastity, and marriage.

**Escula'pius**, or **Æscula'pius**, god of physic.

**Venus**, goddess of beauty, love, and marriage.

**Auro'ra**, goddess of the morning.

**Cupid**, son of Venus and god of love.

**Saturn**, god of time.

**Astræ'a**, goddess of justice.

**Autumnus**, god of fruits.

**Atè**, goddess of revenge.

**Bellona**, goddess of war, and sister to Mars.

**Bo'reas**, god of the north wind.

**Agenoria**, goddess of industry.

**Angerona**, goddess of silence.

**Ceres**, goddess of agriculture.

**Colli'na**, goddess of hills.

**Comus**, god of laughter and mirth.

**Concordia**, goddess of peace.

**Cyb'ele**, wife of the god Saturn, and mother of the Earth.

**Discordia**, the goddess of contention.

**Eurymone**, an infernal deity who gnawed the dead to the bones, and was always grinding her teeth.

**Fama**, or **Fame**, the goddess of report.

**Flora**, the goddess of flowers.

**Fortune**, the goddess of happiness and misery ; said to be blind.

**Harpoc'rates**, the god of silence.

**Hebe**, goddess of youth.

**Historia**, goddess of history.



Hyge'ia, goddess of health.

Hymen, god of marriage.

Janus, god of the year; he was said to be endowed with the knowledge of the past and future.

Lares, household gods among the Romans; they were also called Penates.

Mnemos'yne, goddess of memory.

Momus, god of raillery.

Mors, goddess of death.

Nox, the most ancient of all the deities.

Pan, the god of shepherds.

Pi'tho, goddess of persuasion.

Pluto, god of hell.

Proserpine, wife of Pluto, and queen of hell.

Plutus, god of riches.

Pomo'na, goddess of fruits and autumn.

Pro'teus, a sea-god, said to have the power of changing himself into any shape he pleased.

Psy'che, goddess of the soul, and wife of Cupid.

Sylva'nus, god of the woods.

Terminus, god of boundaries.

Neptune, god of the sea.

Thetis, goddess of the sea.

Vacu'na, goddess of idle persons.

Vertumnus, god of the spring.

Vesta, goddess of fire.

Morpheus, god of dreams.

Somnus, god of sleep.

Vulcan, god of subterraneous fires, and husband of Venus, famed for his deformity.

Fates, three sisters, entrusted with the lives of mortals; their names were Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos.

Furies, three sisters armed with snakes and lighted torches; their names were Alecto, Megara, and Tisiphone.

Graces, three sisters, daughters of Jupiter, and attendants upon Venus and the Muses; their names were Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne.

Gorgons, three hideous women, who had but one eye in the middle of their foreheads; their names were Euryale, Medusa, and Stheno.

Muses, the nine daughters of Jupiter, and the goddess of memory; they presided over the sciences, and were called Calli'ope, Clio, Erato, Euterpe, Melpom'ene, Polyhymnia, Terpsichore, Thalia, and Urania. Calliope was the muse of eloquence and heroic poetry; Clio, of history; Erato, of amorous poetry; Euterpe, of music; Melpomene, of tragedy; Polyhymnia, of rhetoric; Terpsichore, of dancing; Thalia, of comedy and lyric poetry; and Urania, of astronomy.

Harpies, three monsters, with the faces of women, the bodies of vultures, and hands armed with claws; their names were Aëlo, Ocy'pete, and Celæno.

Hesper'-i-des, three sisters who kept golden apples in a garden, guarded by a dragon ; Hercules slew the dragon, and carried off the apples.

Acco, an old woman, remarkable for talking to herself at the glass, and refusing what she most wished for.

Ach'eron, a river in hell.

Achil'es, a Grecian, who signalised himself at the siege of Troy ; and is said to have been dipped by his mother in the river Styx, which rendered him invulnerable in every part, except his right heel, by which she held him.

Actæon, a famous hunter, changed by Diana into a stag, for disturbing her while bathing.

Adonis, a youth said to be extremely beautiful, and beloved by Venus.

Æacus, one of the judges of hell.

Ægis, the shield of Minerva, covered with the skin of the goat Amalthea, whom Pallas killed, and having for its boss the head of Medusa, one of the Gorgons, which turned into stone all those who fixed their eyes on it.

Ambarvalia, sacrifices in honour of Ceres.

Ambrosia, the food of the gods.

Acis, a Sicilian shepherd, extremely beautiful.

Æge'ria, a beautiful nymph, the guardian goddess of Numa, and worshipped by the Romans.

Arach'ne, a woman turned into a spider, for contending with Minerva at spinning.

Argus, a man said to have had a hundred eyes, changed by Juno into a peacock.

Atalanta, a woman remarkable for her swift running.

Atlas, the son of Jupiter, said to have supported the heavens on his shoulders ; afterwards turned into a mountain.

Avernus, a lake on the borders of hell.

Bria'reus, a giant, said to have had fifty heads, and one hundred hands.

Cadu'ceus, the rod which Mercury carried, and the emblem of peace.

Castalides, a name given to the Muses.

Centaurs, creatures half men, half horses, said to have inhabited Thessaly.

Castor and Pollux, two brothers, who had immortality conferred upon them alternately, by Jupiter ; they form that constellation in the heavens called Gemini.

Cer'berus, a dog with three heads, which kept the gates of hell.

Charon, the ferry-man of hell.

Charites, a name for the Graces.

Chiron, a centaur, who taught Esculapius physic ; Hercules, astronomy ; and was afterwards made the constellation Sagittarius.

Circe, a famous enchantress.

Cocy'tus, a river in hell, flowing from the river Styx.

Brumelia, feasts held in honour of Bacchus.

Cyclops, the workmen of Vulcan, who had only one eye in the middle of their foreheads.

De'los, the island where Apollo was born, and had a celebrated oracle.

Dry'ades, nymphs of the woods.

Daphne, a beautiful woman, changed into the laurel-tree as she fled from Apollo.

Elys'ium, the paradise of the heathens.

Er'ebus, a river in hell famed for its blackness.

Gan-y-mede' (three syllables in English), a beautiful boy, made cup-bearer to Jupiter.

Genii, guardian angels; there were good and evil.

Gordius, a king of Phrygia, who was famed for fastening a knot of cords, on which the empire of Asia depended, in so intricate a manner, that Alexander the Great, not being able to untie it, cut it asunder.

Gyges, a shepherd, who possessed a ring which rendered him invisible when he turned the stone towards his body.

Hamadry'ades, nymphs said to have lived in oak trees.

Hermes, a name for Mercury.

Hec'ate (two syllables in English), Diana's name in hell.

Hel'icon, a famous mountain in Bœotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

Hercules, the son of Jupiter, famed for his great strength and numerous exploits.

Hes'perus, or Vesper, the poetical name for the evening star.

Hydra, a serpent with seven heads, killed by Hercules.

Ida, a famous mountain near Troy.

Ixi'on, a man who killed his own sister, and was fastened in hell to a wheel perpetually turning round.

Iris, the messenger of Juno, changed by her into the rainbow.

La'miæ, a name for the Gorgons.

Lethe, a river in hell, whose waters had the power of causing forgetfulness.

Lucifer, the poetical name for the morning star.

Latona, a nymph loved of Jupiter; she was the mother of Apollo and Diana.

Medea, a famous sorceress.

Midas, a king of Phrygia, who had the power given him by Bacchus of turning whatever he touched into gold.

Minos, one of the judges of hell, famed for his justice; he was king of Crete.

Nere'ides, sea-nymphs; there were fifty of them.

Nai'ades, nymphs of rivers and fountains.

Ni'obe, a woman said to have wept herself into a statue, for the loss of her fourteen children.

Nectar, the beverage of the gods.

Olympus, a famous mountain in Thessaly, the resort of the gods.

Orpheus, the son of Jupiter and Calliope; his musical powers were so great that he is said to have charmed rocks, trees, and stones, by the sound of his lyre.

Pactolus, a river said to have golden sands.

Pandora, a woman made by Vulcan, endowed with gifts by all the gods and goddesses; she had a box given her containing all kinds of evils, with hope at the bottom.

Peg'asus, a winged horse, belonging to Apollo and the Muses.

Phaëton, the son of Apollo, who asked the guidance of his father's chariot, as a proof of his divine descent, but managed it so ill that he set the world on fire.

Phleg'ethon, a boiling river in hell.

Prome'theus, a man who, assisted by Minerva, stole fire from heaven, with which he is said to have animated a figure formed of clay : Jupiter, as a punishment for his audacity, condemned him to be chained to Mount Caucasus, with a vulture perpetually gnawing his liver.

Pigmies, a people only a span high, born in Libya.

Py'thon, a serpent which Apollo killed ; and, in memory of it, instituted Pythian games.

Pyramus and Thisbe, two fond lovers, who killed themselves with the same sword, and turned the berries of the mulberry-tree, under which they died, from white to brown.

Pindus, a mountain in Thessaly, sacred to the Muses.

Phile'mon and Baucis, a poor old man and woman, who entertained Jupiter and Mercury in their travels through Phrygia.

Polyph'e'mus, the son of Neptune, a cruel monster, whom Ulysses destroyed.

Rhadamanthus, one of the judges of hell.

Saturnalia, feasts sacred to Saturn.

Sa'tyrs, priests of Bacchus, half men, half goats.

Stentor, a Grecian, whose voice was as strong and loud as that of fifty men together.

Syrens, sea monsters, who charmed people with the sweetness of their music, and then devoured them.

Sisyphus, a man doomed to roll a large stone up a mountain in hell, which continually rolled back, as a punishment for his perfidy and numerous robberies.

Styx, a river in hell, by which the gods swore ; and their oaths were then always kept sacred.

Tempe, a beautiful vale in Thessaly, the resort of the gods.

Tartarus, the abode of the wicked in hell.

Triton, Neptune's son, and his trumpeter.

Tropho'nus, the son of Apollo, who gave oracles in a gloomy cave.

Tantalus, the son of Jupiter, who, serving up the limbs of his son Pelops, in a dish, to try the divinity of the gods, was plunged up to the chin in a lake of hell, and doomed to perpetual thirst, as a punishment for his barbarity.

Zeph'yrus, the poetical name for the west wind.



# KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND,

## FROM THE NORMAN CONQUEST.

CORRECTED BY THE TABLE OF REGNAL YEARS IN SIR HARRIS NICOLAS'S  
"CHRONOLOGY OF HISTORY."

Names.	Began to reign.	Names.	Began to reign.
WILLIAM I. ....	1066 Dec. 25*	ELIZABETH .....	1558 Nov. 17
WILLIAM II. ....	1087 Sept. 26	JAMES I. ....	1603 Mar. 24
HENRY I. ....	1100 Aug. 5	CHARLES I. ....	1625 Mar. 27
STEPHEN .....	1135 Dec. 26	COMMONWEALTH from	
HENRY II. ....	1154 Dec. 19	the execution of	
RICHARD I. ....	1189 Sept. 3	Charles I., Jan. 30,	
JOHN .....	1199 May 27	1649, to the restora-	
HENRY III. ....	1216 Oct. 28	tion of Charles II. .	
EDWARD I. ....	1272 Nov. 20	CHARLES II. (re-	
EDWARD II. ....	1307 July 8	stored)† .....	1660 May 29
EDWARD III. ....	1327 Jan. 25	JAMES II. ....	1685 Feb. 6
RICHARD II. ....	1377 June 22	WILLIAM III. and	
HENRY IV. ....	1399 Sept. 30	MARY II. ....	1689 Feb. 13
HENRY V. ....	1413 Mar. 21	WILLIAM III. alone .	1694
HENRY VI. ....	1422 Sept. 1	ANNE .....	1702 March 3
EDWARD IV. ....	1461 Mar. 4	GEORGE I. ....	1714 Aug. 1
EDWARD V. ....	1483 April 9	GEORGE II. ....	1727 June 11
RICHARD III. ....	1483 June 26	GEORGE III. ....	1760 Oct. 25
HENRY VII. ....	1485 Aug. 22	GEORGE IV. ....	1820 Jan. 29
HENRY VIII. ....	1509 April 22	WILLIAM IV. ....	1830 June 26
EDWARD VI. ....	1547 Jan. 28	VICTORIA .....	1837 June 20
MARY I. ....	1553 July 6		

\* It has been generally assumed that the theory of "the king never dies" has been in practice since the Norman conquest; consequently, the reign of William I. has been usually dated from the day of the battle of Hastings, October 14, 1066, and all subsequent reigns from the death or deposition of the previous king. But the reigns of the first eight kings after the Conquest did not commence till their coronation. The principle of hereditary right was first distinctly recognised on the accession of Edward I., whose reign, however, did not commence till the day on which he was proclaimed king, four days after his father's death. The reign of Edward IV. is dated from the day on which he deposed Henry VI.; but it did not become law and practice to date a reign from the death of the previous king until the accession of Edward VI., on the death of his father Henry VIII.—a practice only since interrupted by the events following the death of Charles I. and the expulsion of James II.

† In some historical, and in all legal documents, the reign of Charles II. is reckoned from his father's death.

# QUESTIONS

ON

## SCRIPTURE HISTORY,

IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

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### Old Testament.



WHEN is it supposed that the world was created? 4,000 years before Christ. Who were the first man and woman? Adam and Eve. Where were they placed, when formed? In Paradise. Did they continue there? No, they were driven out by their Creator. Why were they driven out? On account of disobedience to his commands.

Had they any children? Yes; Cain, Abel, and Seth. What happened to them? Cain killed Abel, and became a vagabond on the earth. Seth was honoured with being the preserver of true religion in his family. Who were Seth's posterity? Enoch, who walked with God, and pleased him, and was taken to heaven without dying. Methuselah, Enoch's son, who lived 999 years, the greatest age of any human being. Lamech, Methuselah's son; he was the father of Noah, in whose days the sinful world was drowned by a flood, and he and his family only were saved. How did they escape? At the command of God Noah prepared an ark, in which he preserved himself, his wife, and his three sons, and their wives, with some of every living creature on the earth. What were the names of Noah's three sons? Shem, Ham, and

Japheth. Is there anything remarkable connected with those men? Yes; from them descended all the inhabitants of the globe. What nations descended from Shem? The Persians, the Syrians, the Jews, and other inhabitants of Asia. What nations descended from Ham? The Canaanites, the Philistines, and others in Asia, and the Egyptians, with other people of the tribes of Africa. What nations have descended from Japheth? The Germans, Greeks, Muscovites, and others in Europe. How did these nations spread themselves abroad? God scattered them at the building of a great tower called Babel, by making them speak different languages, so that they gave up building the tower, and separated. Who was Abram? The son of Terah, and descended from Shem. What happened to him? God called him out of his own country, and he left Chaldea and Haran, and then went to live among strangers in Canaan. Why did God so notice Abram? Because he designed to preserve pure religion in his family, when those around were again become very wicked. Was not Abram's name changed? Yes; God called him Abraham, which means father of a great multitude. Who was his wife? Sarai, afterwards called Sarah, which means princess. Had Abraham any sons? Yes; the two chiefly noticed are Ishmael and Isaac. Were both these Sarah's sons? No, only Isaac; Ishmael was by Hagar, his handmaid. What became of Ishmael? He became an archer, dwelt in the wilderness, and married an Egyptian wife; from him descended the Arabians and Ishmaelites, people that are now mostly Mohammedans. What became of Isaac? Isaac, who was born when Sarah was ninety years old, was greatly beloved by his parents, and, to try the strength of Abraham's faith and love, God required him to offer him up in sacrifice. And did he offer him up? He showed that he loved God more than his son, by preparing to obey the Divine command upon Mount Moriah, but an angel interfered and stopped his

hand, and he offered a ram instead. Had Abraham any other wife? Yes; after the death of Sarah he married Keturah, by whom he had several children. What became of Isaac? He married his kinswoman Rebecca. What children had Rebecca? Esau and Jacob. Were they alike in habits? No; Esau loved field sports, and Jacob agriculture. Did they love each other? An event took place which caused a wide separation between them. What event was that? Jacob obtained his father's blessing and the birthright by fraud; Esau, in a thoughtless moment, having sold it to him for a mess of pottage. What was the birthright? Peculiar honours and advantages which belonged to the eldest son. And Esau was of course enraged? He was, and threatened to kill his brother. What did Jacob then do? He fled to the house of his mother's brother, Laban, the Syrian. How long did he dwell there? Twenty years. What happened to him in that time? He married Laban's two daughters, Leah and Rachel; he accumulated great wealth in cattle, and was the father of many children. How many sons had Jacob? Twelve. What were their names? Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar, and Zebulon—these were born of Leah; Joseph and Benjamin—these were born of Rachel; Dan and Naphtali, the sons of Bilhah his concubine; and Gad and Asher, the sons of Zilpah his concubine. What was a concubine? An inferior sort of wife, allowable in those days. By what general name do we call the twelve sons of Jacob? The twelve patriarchs. Were any of Jacob's sons more distinguished than the rest? Yes; from Levi descended the priesthood; from Judah the kingly race and the Messiah; and Joseph, after being sold as a slave by his brethren, because they were jealous of his being the favourite of his father, became ruler under Pharaoh, of the land of Egypt, whither he was carried. What happened afterwards to Jacob and his other sons? A famine in the land of Canaan forced them



into Egypt to buy corn, where, after many years, they were astonished at being discovered by Joseph, before whom they were brought, and Jacob and his whole family of seventy souls went to reside in Goshen, near Joseph, and under the protection of Pharaoh. What happened to the Israelites, as these tribes were called, after the death of Pharaoh and Joseph? In process of time they were cruelly oppressed, and put by the government to hard labour. Who freed them from their bondage? God, by the hands of Moses and Aaron. Who was Moses? He was the son of Amram and Jochebed, of the tribe of Levi, and was born in Egypt in the year of the world 2433, and 1567 years before Christ. Just then Pharaoh gave orders to kill all the Hebrew male infants, but Moses' mother laid him in a boat of rushes, on the banks of the Nile, where he was found by Pharaoh's daughter, who admired his beauty, and gave him, unknowingly, to his mother to be nursed. How long did Moses remain in Pharaoh's court? Forty years; when having slain an Egyptian who was cruelly treating an Hebrew, he fled into Midian, and remained there another forty years. What were his doings in Midian? He married Zipporah, daughter of the priest of Midian, and fed the flocks of his father-in-law. Did not Moses become leader of the children of Israel? Yes; God appeared to him in a burning bush, while tending the flock, and sent him into Egypt to deliver Israel. How was this effected? He and Aaron, by God's command, announced to the elders of Israel, and to Pharaoh, the design of their deliverance. And were they immediately delivered? No; Pharaoh would not release them till God had brought ten plagues upon Egypt. What were they? 1. The waters were turned into blood. 2. Frogs covered the land. 3. The dust became lice. 4. There was a great swarm of flies. 5. There was a murrain among the cattle. 6. Man and beast were afflicted with boils and blains. 7. There was a grievous hail and mighty

thunder. 8. Locusts ate up all the vegetation. 9. Thick darkness covered the land for three days. 10. All the first-born, not excepting Pharaoh's, were found dead in one night throughout Egypt. Then did Pharaoh release the Israelites? Yes; he ordered them hastily to depart. How long had the Israelites been in the land of Goshen? Four hundred and thirty years. How many went out of Egypt? Six hundred thousand, without reckoning women and children. Whither did they go? Towards the wilderness of the Red Sea, God himself guiding them in a pillar of cloud by day, and a pillar of fire by night. What happened to them? Pharaoh repented that he had let the Israelites go, and pursued them with a numerous army. Did he overtake them? Yes, at the Red Sea, where they could not have escaped, had not God commanded Moses to lift up his rod, and stretch his hand over the sea, and divide it, so as to form a passage. Then the Israelites passed through, did they not? Yes, as on dry land, but the Egyptians attempting to follow them, were all drowned. We read often of Pharaoh; did it always mean one king? No; Pharaoh was a title like that of Czar in Russia, and common to the Egyptian monarchs of that era. Did any famous patriarch live about this time? Yes; Job, who was an Arabian—a man who feared God, and was eminent for his sincerity and patience.

Where did the Israelites go next? They marched through the wilderness, led by the pillar, and encamped when it stopped, forty-two times. How long were they before they reached the land which God had promised to give them? Forty years. Why were they so long? Because they offended against God by mistrusting his care and goodness, and he would not let that generation enjoy its rest on account of their unbelief. What remarkable things happened in the wilderness? Moses sweetened the bitter waters of Marah: God rained manna to feed the people: Moses obtained water by smiting the rock in

Horeb: Amalek was defeated by Joshua: God made a covenant with Israel at Sinai, and the moral law was given, written on two tables of stone. Was not Moses during some time away from the people on Mount Sinai? Yes, forty days and forty nights. What did the Israelites do during this time? They made a golden calf out of their ornaments, and worshipped it. What did Moses say when he saw this? He broke the tables of the law, and commanded the tribe of Levi, which had declared for the Lord, to slay the idolaters. How many were slain? About three thousand. Did Moses receive commandment about anything besides the law on the Mount? Yes; God directed him how to make the tabernacle. What was done when the tables of the commandments were broken? God commanded Moses to prepare new tables, and he ascended the mountain as before, during the same space of time. What was the appearance of Moses when he came down from the Mount? His face shone. How was the expense of the tabernacle defrayed? Each Israelite contributed voluntarily more than enough for the work. What was the number of the Israelites when the tabernacle was erected? 603,550 men. Who was appointed God's High Priest? Aaron, in whose family, of the tribe of Levi, the priesthood was settled. What happened in the next stage after the people left Sinai? They murmured for want of meat; God sent them an abundance of quails, and punished them with a severe plague. Did anything further happen in the way of judgment? Yes; speedily after this, twelve spies were sent into Canaan, the land which God had promised, and they brought back such alarming news of the power of the people, that the hearts of the Israelites failed them. Caleb and Joshua resisted the spies, all the rest of whom died immediately of the plague, and all the people were doomed to wander forty years in the wilderness. Did any other remarkable sin occur? Yes; Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, murmured at Aaron's family having



the right to the priesthood, and at Moses being the leader of Israel, and stirred up a rebellion; when the earth opened and swallowed them up with their families, and two hundred and fifty of their companions were consumed by fire from the Lord. These were awful judgments; were not the Israelites greatly awed by them? No; they murmured at what God had done, and fourteen thousand seven hundred more died of the plague. What miracle followed this event? The names of the twelve tribes were written on twelve almond rods, and that on which was the names of Levi and Aaron, budded, while the rest remained dry; a token that God had chosen Aaron to the priesthood. Did the Israelites murmur any more after this? Yes, at Meribah, when Moses angrily smote the rock; for which offence, in which Aaron joined, both he and his brother were excluded from entering the promised land. Now surely the murmuring was over, was it not? No, not yet. They murmured again on account of the length of the way, and the Lord sent fiery serpents amongst them, so called, because their bite caused a dreadful inflammation, and many of them were destroyed. Do you remember what an extraordinary remedy Moses was ordered to provide for the bite of these serpents? Yes; God commanded him to make a serpent of brass, and set it upon a pole, and he who looked upon it should live. What next occurred of importance? Sihon, king of the Amorites, refused the Israelites a passage through his dominions, and fought against Israel; when the Israelites defeated him, and took possession of his land. What other conquest did the Israelites then make? Og, king of Bashan, opposed them, and his dominions also fell into their hands. What next happened to the Israelites? The king of Moab procured Balaam, a sorcerer, to try and curse them: this he could not do; but by his cunning counsel he led the people into profligacy and idolatry, which was punished by a plague, of which twenty-four thousand died. Balaam was soon after



slain among the Midianites, when they were defeated by Israel.

Did the Israelites obtain Canaan at last? Yes, but under another leader: Moses saw the promised land from Mount Pisgah, but never entered it; he died there, aged 120, and God buried him. Did Aaron go into Canaan? No; he died before Moses, and his son, Eleazar, became high priest. Who now became leader of Israel? Joshua. Did they not pass some river, to enter into Canaan? Yes, the river Jordan. How was this done? The priests marched in, bearing the ark of the covenant, and the waters divided as their feet touched them; when all had passed, the waters returned to their usual place. In commemoration of this event, Joshua caused twelve stones to be piled on the place where the ark rested. What was Joshua's first exploit? The taking of Jericho, which the priests surrounded six days, and marched round on the seventh; then the trumpets of rams' horns sounded, the people shouted, the walls fell, and Joshua destroyed all the people with the sword. Was this right? Yes; Joshua was especially aided by God himself in working miracles in his behalf, and he was his commissioned instrument to punish the wicked inhabitants of these parts for their iniquity. Was there no exception among the inhabitants—not one saved? Yes; Rahab, the harlot, or innkeeper, and her kindred, because she had concealed the spies who had been sent to see the state of the city. What place did Joshua destroy next? Ai, which he took by stratagem, and burnt and hanged the king. Did not something remarkable occur at this time in the camp of Joshua? Yes; the execution of Achan. Why was he executed? Because he had preserved spoils which God had ordered to be destroyed; for this disobedience he was stoned to death. This must have frightened the people of neighbouring countries; did it not? Yes; and the Gibeonites politically made a covenant with Joshua, having pretended to travel a great way for the purpose, so that he had no

suspicion that they were a part of the people he should have destroyed. How did they continue to deceive him? They pretended to be ambassadors, and took with them old sacks, and rent leathern wine-bottles, old shoes, old clothes, and mouldy bread, as though they had travelled many days from a very great distance. What did Joshua do when he had been deceived? He would not break his covenant with them, and so spared their lives, but henceforth they were made bondmen, and employed to be hewers of wood and drawers of water. What further conquest did Joshua make? He overcame the five kings of the Amorites, that is, the king of Jerusalem, and four kings in alliance with him, God aiding him by great hailstones from heaven, and causing the sun to stand still till they were all subdued. Were the kings all taken? They were, and hung on five trees. Did this complete the conquests of Joshua? No; for he also vanquished Jabin, king of Hazor, and a very numerous army, with many of his tributary kings, who fought Israel at the waters of Merom. He also overthrew the Anakims, and possessed the whole land, except Gaza, Gath, and Ashdod. How long did Joshua govern in Canaan in peace? About seventeen years. How did he employ himself during that time? He divided the land among the tribes, that of Levi excepted; the Levites had forty-eight cities, and the tenth of every man's land, to support them while engaged in their religious functions. Where did Joshua die? At Timnath-serah. How old was he? One hundred and ten years. Who governed Israel after the death of Joshua? The elders governed it about eighteen or twenty years, during which time Adonibezek was conquered, and his thumbs and great toes were cut off. Was this the first instance of such a punishment? No; this cruel man only met with his deserts, for seventy kings had been so mangled by him before, and then made to feed like dogs on fragments from his table.

How did Israel act after Joshua died? They forsook

God, and worshipped the idol Baal. What was the consequence of this conduct? God delivered them into the hands of their enemies, and they were made their tributaries and slaves. How many times were they in a state of servitude? Seven. Will you name them? 1. To the king of Mesopotamia, eight years. 2. To the king of Moab, twenty years. 3. To the Philistines, for a short time. 4. To the king of Hazor, twenty years. 5. To the Midianites, about seven years. 6. To the Philistines and Amorites, about eighteen years. 7. To the Philistines, forty years. Were these periods of slavery all in immediate succession? No; there were various intervals of freedom, under the judges. Who were they? Not judges like ours, but rather generals and governors, who rose up and delivered the people. Who were the principal judges? Othniel, who delivered the people from Mesopotamia; he judged forty years. Ehud, who killed Eglon, king of Moab. Shamgar, who slew six hundred Philistines with an ox-goad. Deborah, a prophetess; and Barak, who overthrew the host of Jabin, king of Canaan, that reigned in Hazor, whose general, Sisera, fleeing into a tent for safety, was killed by the woman Jael driving a nail into his temples. Gideon, who vanquished the Midianites; he governed nine years. Was there not something singular in the way in which Gideon gained his victory? Yes; his army was chosen of such men as put their hands to their mouths, instead of lying down, when they drank at the water-side, and they entered the numerous camp of the Midianites by night, carrying pitchers with lamps in them, which they suddenly broke, and showing their lamps, and each one blowing a trumpet, threw the sleeping army into confusion, so that in their fright they slew each other. Who were the next judges? Tola, and Jair, and Jephthah, who overthrew the Ammonites. What remarkable circumstance occurred on that occasion? He vowed that if he gained the victory, he would sacrifice the first creature that met



him on his return, and that happened to be his own daughter, who came out to meet him with timbrels and dances. And did he really sacrifice her? Most probably he sacrificed some animal in her stead; but she remained single, and devoted to God, all her days, as only his. Who was the next judge? Samson. He was the strongest man that ever lived, and did much injury with his own arm to the Philistines. Having at length taken him and put out his eyes, they made sport of him in their idol-temple; when God restored his strength, and, laying hold on the pillars, he pulled down the building, and buried himself, together with a large number of the chiefs of the Philistines, under the ruins. He had defended Israel twenty years. Who succeeded Samson as judge? Eli the high priest; he is said to have judged Israel forty years. His sons Hophni and Phinehas were very wicked, and fell in a battle with the Philistines, in which the ark of the Lord, which was the symbol of his presence, was taken. Eli, on hearing the news, fell backward on his seat, broke his neck, and died. Did the Philistines retain the ark? No, not more than seven months, for their idol Dagon fell down and was dashed to pieces before it, and a distressing disease tormented the Philistines while they retained it, so it was sent back. Who was the last judge? Samuel the prophet, for about forty years. Were there any victories in his days? Yes. When the ark was restored, the Israelites were gathered at Mizpeh, to mourn and fast on account of their past offences, and the Philistines came upon them; but Samuel cried to the Lord for Israel, and the Philistines were discomfited in a storm of thunder, and chased and smitten. What did Samuel erect as a memorial of this deliverance? He set up a great stone, and wrote on it, Ebenezer, that is, "the stone of help;" for he said, hitherto hath the Lord helped us. Who then ruled over Israel? They desired a king, and Samuel having asked counsel of God, anointed Saul the Benjamite to rule over them. How



did he bear his elevation? He governed well for a short time, but afterwards disobeyed God, and God rejected him. Who then became king? While Saul yet reigned, Samuel anointed David the son of Jesse as his successor; this youth kept his father's sheep. He was a charming player on the harp, and played sometimes before Saul, who made him his armour-bearer. But did not David offend Saul? The giant Goliath, who was champion of the Philistines, frightened and defied the armies of Israel, whom David met singly in the open field of battle armed with only a sling and a stone, and slew him by striking him in the forehead. The Israelitish women sung before Saul, on his return, "Saul hath slain his thousands, and David his ten thousands." In consequence of which, Saul was jealous, and ever after hated David. But was not David promoted after this triumph? Yes; he was set over the men of war. Did he marry? Yes; he married Michal, Saul's daughter, but on condition that he should slay an hundred Philistines, in which conflict Saul had hoped he would have been slain by them. How did Saul then act towards David? He sought every occasion to take his life, but God preserved him, and though he might have slain Saul, he would not touch the Lord's anointed. Did David remain all the time in Saul's dominions? No; he fled for protection to Achish, king of Gath. How did Saul perish? On the eve of a battle, he wickedly sought information of his fate from the witch of Endor, by whom he was told that on the morrow he and his sons should die; being wounded and hard pressed by the Philistines, he fell on his sword, and three of his sons died together. Was not David glad that his bitter enemy was slain? No; he deeply lamented his disgraceful end, and especially mourned for Saul's amiable son Jonathan, whom he loved as his dearest bosom friend.

Did David become king on the death of Saul? He became king of the tribe of Judah; but the other tribes placed Ishbosheth, a son of Saul, who yet survived, upon

the throne of Israel. Did Saul leave any other sons? Yes, seven, who were afterwards executed. What occurred between Ishbosheth and David? There was now war between them during four or five years, but at length Ishbosheth was slain by two of his captains, and David became king of all Israel. What were David's virtues? His early piety, his courage, his gratitude shown in his kindness towards Mephibosheth, Jonathan's son, and his justice in the exercise of his government. What were his faults? His committing adultery with Bathsheba, and causing her husband Uriah to be slain, and his proudly numbering the people, to show his greatness. Did God punish him for his faults? Yes; he lost his first infant by Bathsheba; his children were ungrateful, violent, and rebellious; and after numbering the people, God destroyed seventy thousand of them by a pestilence. Why, surely that must greatly have reduced his means of defence; did it not? No; Israel could then number one million two hundred and thirty thousand valiant men. Was David pardoned for his offences? Yes; he repented bitterly, and God showed him mercy. Who succeeded David on his death? Solomon, his second child by Bathsheba. What was his character? He was a remarkably wise man, and his reign was prosperous and peaceful. What remarkable act distinguished his reign? He built the temple of Jerusalem. Did he commit no faults? Yes; in the decline of life he married many idolatrous women, and fell himself into practices of idolatry. Did he repent? The book of Ecclesiastes is thought to have been the expression of his repentance. How long did he reign? Forty years, exactly the same length of time as Saul and David.

Who became king on the death of Solomon? His son Rehoboam, who having rashly despised the advice of his old men, and attending to young and evil counsellors, caused a revolt in the kingdom, and so it became divided into the kingdoms of Judah and Israel. Of what tribes

did the two kingdoms consist? Judah and Benjamin remained with Rehoboam, and all the other ten tribes declared for Jeroboam. Who was Jeroboam? The son of Nebat, born at Zereda in Ephraim. How many kings reigned over Israel after the separation from Judah? Nineteen. Were they good kings? No, for they all forsook the God of their fathers. Can you name them? Jeroboam, founder of the kingdom, who set up his golden calves to be worshipped; Nadab, Baasha, Elah, Omri, who built Samaria; Ahab, who was killed in battle by the Syrians, and whose wife was the wicked Jezebel; Ahaziah, Jehoram, Jehu, who slew the worshippers of Baal; Jehoahaz, Joash, Jeroboam the son of Joash, Zechariah, Shallum, Menahem, Pekahiah, Pekah, and Hoshea. Did any remarkable men live in Israel during these reigns? Yes, Elijah the prophet, whom God raised up to oppose the idolatry which Ahab and Jezebel supported; and Elisha the prophet, who died in the reign of Joash. How was the kingdom of Israel terminated? Hoshea, the last king, was carried away captive by Shalmanezzer, king of Assyria, who also took the city of Samaria, and sent multitudes of the ten tribes into various districts of his empire, from which they never returned, and the ten tribes are lost to this day.

How many kings of Judah were there after Solomon? Nineteen. Can you name them in their order? Yes; Rehoboam, a simple man; Abijah, a valiant man; Asa, an upright man; Jehoshaphat, a religious man; Jehoram, a wicked man; Ahaziah, a profane man; Joash, who was a backslider; Amaziah, a rash man; Uzziah, a mighty man; Jotham, a peaceable man; Ahaz, an idolater; Hezekiah, a reformer; Manasseh, a penitent; Amon, the obscure; Josiah, the tender-hearted; Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, and Zedekiah, the four latter being the last of the wicked. What remarkable events of a general kind occurred during these reigns? In the fifth year of Rehoboam's reign, Shishak, king of Egypt, plundered the temple



of the king's house; King Abijah defeated and slew five hundred thousand men of Israel, led on against him by Jeroboam; King Asa defeated an immense army of the Ethiopians; Jehoshaphat appointed priests and Levites to instruct the people all over the kingdom. Was there not a queen who reigned? Yes; when Ahaziah died, Athaliah his mother seized the throne, and destroyed all the seed-royal of Judah, her own grandchildren; but Joash, the infant son of Ahaziah, was hid in the temple by Jehosheba, the wife of the high priest. How long did this cruel queen reign? Nearly seven years, when she was slain by order of Jehoiada the high priest, and the young Joash was proclaimed king. How did Joash reign? He turned idolater, and even slew Zechariah, the son of his preserver Jehoiada, because he reprovèd him; but he himself was slain on his bed by his own servants, after a reign of forty years. What more remarkable was there in the character of the remaining kings? Ahaz was a cruel idolater. The Syrians invaded his land, slew many people, and carried away numbers captive to Damascus and to Syria. Hezekiah, his son, restored the worship of God, and broke in pieces the brazen serpent of Moses, because the people burnt incense to it. In his reign Sennacherib, king of Assyria, invaded Judah; but in one night God destroyed, by an eastern burning wind as is supposed, no less than one hundred and eighty-five thousand men. Manasseh, his son, restored idolatry, was taken prisoner, and carried in fetters to Babylon, where he humbled himself before God, and, being restored, reformed the kingdom. Young Josiah, his grandson, repaired the temple, and restored the worship of God which his father Amon had overthrown on the death of Manasseh. He also found the book of the law, and read it to all the elders. This good king went out rashly to fight against the king of Egypt, and was slain. Jehoahaz reigned only three months; he was deposed by the king of Egypt, who made his brother Jehoiakim a tributary



king. After eleven years, Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, invaded Judah, and bound Jehoiakim in fetters, to be carried to Babylon. He died of grief. His son Jehoiachin was then but eighteen, and reigned but three months. Jerusalem being closely besieged by Nebuchadnezzar, he surrendered with all his family, his officers, and treasure; and all the rich, the brave, and the skilful were marched into captivity. How came the kingdom of Judah to an end? Zedekiah, the last king, rebelled against Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, to whom he had sworn subjection, and the city, after a year's siege, was taken by storm. The sons of Zedekiah were killed before his face, with all his principal men; his eyes were put out, and, loaded with chains, he was sent to prison, where he died: the city and temple were pillaged and burnt, and all the fortifications ruined. How long did the Jewish monarchy last from the time of Rehoboam? Three hundred and eighty-eight years. How long was this destruction before Christ? Five hundred and eighty-six years. Can you tell in whose reigns the four greater prophets prophesied? Isaiah prophesied in the days of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, kings of Judah; Jeremiah began to prophesy in the thirteenth year of the reign of Josiah, king of Judah. Ezekiel, in the fourth year of the reign of Zedekiah, the last king of Judah; and Daniel, in the fourth year of Jehoiakim king of Judah. Daniel was a captive, was he not? Yes; in the fourth year of Jehoiakim's reign, he was carried captive to Babylon. What happened to him there? He became distinguished in the court for his wisdom and piety. He interpreted a remarkable dream of Nebuchadnezzar, and was made governor of the province of Babylon. What happened to the Jews while he was in Babylon? Nebuchadnezzar erected a colossal golden image, and ordered it to be worshipped. Shadrach, Meshech, and Abednego refused to obey, and were thrown into a burning furnace, whence they miracu-

lously came out unhurt. What did Nebuchadnezzar say to this deliverance? He desired that the God of the Hebrews should be honoured, and promoted the three Jews. What remarkable event happened to Nebuchadnezzar? He dreamed a most perplexing dream, which Daniel interpreted—that for seven years he should be deprived of his reason and his throne. For his great haughtiness God so humbled him, and at the end of the time he owned and honoured God. Who succeeded Nebuchadnezzar in Babylon? Evil-merodach, who reigned but one year. Who next ascended the throne of Babylon? Belshazzar, grandson of Nebuchadnezzar. While this profligate prince was drinking profanely out of the sacred vessels of the temple which had been carried to Babylon, a mysterious hand wrote some unknown words on the wall before him, which troubled his conscience, and which none could interpret but the prophet Daniel. He foretold from it the immediate downfall of Belshazzar, who promoted and rewarded him. “In that night was Belshazzar slain by the Medes, and Darius the Median became king:” he also placed Daniel in the highest office of the state. Did not this produce jealousy at court? Yes; and it was contrived to bring Daniel into disgrace by obtaining a royal decree to prohibit any one from asking a favour, save from the king, for thirty days, under penalty of being cast into the den of lions. Why was this decree obtained? Because Daniel was known to be a praying man, and would be sure to be detected asking blessings from God. And was he so detected? Yes; he prayed as usual three times a day, and for this act he was cast into the den of lions. Was he devoured? No; God shut the lions’ mouths. What became of his enemies? The king ordered them all to be thrown into the den, and the beasts devoured them. What more happened to the Jews in the days of Daniel? Cyrus the Persian conquered Darius the Mede, who was his uncle; took Babylon, set the Jews at liberty, and allowed them to

return to Judea, and rebuilt their city and temple, restoring them its vessels. How long had they been captives? Seventy years. Who now became leader of the Jews? Zerubbabel, a Hebrew of high birth. How long was this restoration before Christ? Five hundred and thirty-six years. What other persons distinguished themselves at this restoration? Ezra, the scribe, who restored the worship of God: Nehemiah, originally cup-bearer to Artaxerxes, or Ahasuerus, whose queen, Esther, saved the Jews from destruction. Under him the Jewish capital was rebuilt. Did he meet with any difficulty in the work? Yes; he was greatly opposed by Sanballat the Samaritan, and Tobiah the Ammonite. Can you name the minor prophets? Hosea, who prophesied in the reigns of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, kings of Judah, and of Jeroboam II., king of Israel; Joel, in the ninth year of Manasseh, king of Judah; Amos, in the reigns of Jeroboam II., king of Israel, and of Uzziah, king of Judah; Obadiah, who prophesied in the twentieth year of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon; Jonah, in the days of Joash, king of Judah, and Jehu, king of Israel; Micah, in the reigns of Pekah, king of Israel, and of Jotham, king of Judah; Nahum, in the reign of Hezekiah, king of Judah; Habakkuk, in the reign of Jehoiakim, king of Judah; Zephaniah, in the reign of Josiah, king of Judah; Haggai, supposed to have been born at Babylon, and to have left it at the restoration of the Jews; Zechariah, also a captive who returned from Babylon; and Malachi, who prophesied about the time of Nehemiah.

#### QUESTIONS ON JEWISH HISTORY, FROM THE DEATH OF NEHEMIAH, TO THE COMING OF CHRIST.

When did Nehemiah die? Four hundred and twenty years before Christ. Who directed the affairs of the Jews after the death of Nehemiah? The high priests. How long did they continue to rule? Two hundred and forty-



nine years. Who immediately succeeded Nehemiah? Elia-shib. Can you mention the most remarkable of the high priests? Jaddua or Jaddus, three hundred and forty-one years before Christ. In his time Alexander the Great marched against Jerusalem; when God encouraged Jaddua to go out in his robes and meet him, followed by all the priests. Alexander saluted him with religious veneration, and declared that he had seen the venerable man in a dream, when he promised him the empire of Persia. Cannot you name another high priest whose rule was remarkable? Yes; Simon the Just, who completed the canon of the Old Testament, left unfurnished by Ezra, and added Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, and Malachi. Was there not a remarkable translation of the Scriptures in the time of one of those high priests? Yes; in the time of Eleazar, who was high priest about thirty years. The version of the Septuagint was then made. What was that? A Greek translation of the Old Testament, said to have been done at the desire of Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, and executed by seventy-two interpreters. How long was this before Christ? Two hundred and ninety-one years. Was there any remarkable event under any other high priest? In the time of Simon II., two hundred and thirteen years before Christ, Ptolemy of Egypt endeavoured to enter the temple, but was prevented by the priests. He returned into Egypt, and condemned the Jews in his dominions to be trod to death by elephants; but the animals refused their office. In Simon's time, and one hundred and ninety-eight years before Christ, Antiochus the Great, king of Syria, conquered Phœnicia and Judea. Who next became distinguished as leaders of the Jews? The Asmonean princes, or Maccabees, who were also high priests. Was not this a time of great trouble? Yes. The tyrant Antiochus Epiphanes being falsely reported dead, and having heard that the Jews rejoiced, plundered Jerusalem in revenge, and



slew eighty thousand men. He also issued a decree that all under his sceptre should embrace the religion of the Greeks. In consequence, the sacrifices of the temple were interrupted; and the statue of Jupiter Olympus was set up on the altar of burnt sacrifices. When did the affairs of the Jews improve? Under Judas Maccabæus, one hundred and sixty-two years before Christ; he led skilfully the people on to victory against their enemies, and purified the temple after three years' defilement by the Gentiles. Who succeeded Judas? Jonathan Maccabæus, chosen chief and high priest, one hundred and sixty years before Christ. Who succeeded him? Simon Maccabæus, one hundred and forty-three years before Christ. What was his end? He, as well as his predecessor, was killed by treachery. Who succeeded Simon? Hyrcanus his son, one hundred and thirty-six years before Christ. He shook off the Syrian yoke. How long did he reign? Twenty-nine years. What sects sprung up under his reign? The Pharisees, the Sadducees, and the Essenians. What further remarkable occurred among the chiefs of the Jews? Aristobulus II. and his brother Hyrcanus contended for the sovereignty; during which time the city and temple were taken by Pompey, and Judea became tributary to the Romans, before Christ sixty-three years. Who was the last ruler before Christ? Herod, formerly governor of Galilee, who obtained the kingdom by cruelty and artifice thirty-seven years before Christ; and had it confirmed to him at Rome, where he went to pay his court to Augustus, twenty-six years before Christ. Was not Herod's character very bad? He was guilty of many barbarities; among the rest he condemned and slew his two sons, Alexander and Aristobulus. Did he do nothing good? He beautified and adorned the temple at Jerusalem about eighteen years before Christ; but this was done to appease the wrath of the Jews, whom he had offended by the erection of some heathenish structures in compliment to Augustus.

## New Testament.

When was Christ born? In the days of Herod, king of Judea. Where was he born? At Bethlehem, a city of Judah, six miles from Jerusalem, as predicted by Micah, chap. v. 2. In what spot in Bethlehem was he born? In a manger of an inn, or the lower part of a caravanseraï, where the mules and horses of travellers are accommodated, there being no place for the family in the upper rooms designed for the travellers themselves. Did Jesus receive any honours at his birth? Yes; wise men, or philosophers from Arabia Deserta and Mesopotamia (called in Scripture, the East), guided by an extraordinary star, brought him presents, and paid him homage as king of the Jews. How did Herod act on the occasion? When he learnt that Christ was born, he resolved to destroy him; but not being able to find him, he gave orders to kill every infant in Bethlehem and its vicinity, from two years old and under, that he might be sure he could not escape. How did he escape? An angel warned his reputed father Joseph, in a dream, that he should flee with the child into Egypt till the time of Herod's death. How long was he in Egypt? Not many months; for, soon after, Herod died, and Archelaus being appointed king, his parents, Joseph and Mary, went with him to Nazareth, a little town of Zebulon, in Lower Galilee. How old was Christ when he first visited the temple at Jerusalem? Twelve years. In what year of his age did Christ enter on his public ministry? It is generally supposed at thirty. But was he not announced as the Messiah by some extraordinary person? Yes; by John the Baptist. How many disciples did Christ choose to be witnesses of his acts? Twelve. What were their names? Simon, who is called Peter, and Andrew his brother; James, the son of Zebedee, and John his brother; Philip and Bartholomew; Thomas, and Matthew the publican; James, the son of Alphaeus, and Lebbeus, or Jude, whose





St. Peter.



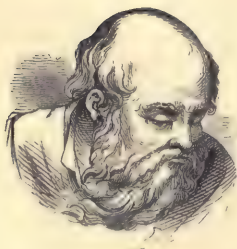
St. Andrew.



St. Thomas.



St. Matthew.



St. Bartholomew.



St. James the Less.





Thaddeus.



St. Philip.



St. Simon.



St. John.



Judas.



St. James the Greater.



surname was Thaddeus; Simon the Canaanite, and Judas Iscariot, who also betrayed him. What did he command them to do? To go and preach everywhere, that the kingdom of heaven, or the gospel dispensation, was at hand; and he gave them miraculous powers to confirm the truth of their preaching. What striking sermon did Christ preach, which we have recorded? The sermon on the Mount. Who came to Jesus by night to be instructed? Nicodemus, a ruler of the Jews. What happened to John the Baptist? Herod Antipas, son of the first Herod (falsely called the Great), having married Herodias, his brother Philip's wife, while the brother was living, John protested against it, for which he was thrown into prison, and afterwards beheaded. When did this happen? In the thirty-second year of Christ. Can you name some miracles which Jesus wrought in the course of his ministry? He changed water into wine, at the marriage of Cana in Galilee. He healed a man at Capernaum, who had an unclean spirit: he cured Simon's wife's mother of a fever, at the same place: he cleansed a leper in a neighbouring town: again, at Capernaum, he healed one sick of the palsy: also, another with a withered hand: he calmed a great storm on the sea of Galilee: he cast out devils from the man dwelling in the tombs in the country of the Gadarenes: he cured a woman with a bloody issue of twelve years' standing, at Capernaum; and also raised to life the daughter of Jairus, a ruler of the synagogue in that place: he fed five thousand persons in Galilee with only five loaves and two fishes, which he multiplied as they were needed: he walked upon the sea of Galilee: he cast out an unclean spirit from the daughter of a Syro-Phœnician woman: he cured a deaf and dumb man near the sea of Galilee: again, with seven loaves and a few small fishes, he fed four thousand in Galilee: he gave sight to a blind man at Bethsaida: he cast out a dumb spirit from a man in Galilee: he gave sight to the beggar Bartemeus, at Jericho: he

withered the barren fig-tree near Bethany: he raised Lazarus from the grave, after he had been dead three days. You have named many miracles, were there any more? Yes; Christ healed all manner of sicknesses, and all manner of diseases, among the people. What other evidences had his disciples of his divine character? He was transfigured before them on the Mount, when his face shone as the sun. Was this before the whole of them? No; three only were present, Peter, James, and John. Had not Christ some other disciples which he sent forth, besides the twelve? Yes; he sent forth seventy at one time, who were very successful in their ministry. When did Jesus go to Jerusalem to be present at the final passover? In the last year of his life. Did he not make a grand entry into Jerusalem? Yes; he entered riding upon an ass, and the people spread their garments and branches in his way, and shouted, "Hosanna to the Son of David!" What followed? Shortly after, the priests and scribes consulted about apprehending him. Did he then take the passover? Yes; he ate it with his disciples, and then instituted the Lord's Supper. What happened after the supper? He went into the garden of Gethsemane, where Judas, accompanied by the soldiers, seized him. What did they then do with him? They took him before Caiaphas, the high priest, who, on his declaring himself to be the Son of God, rent his clothes, and cried out that he had spoken blasphemy. Was he not otherwise ill-treated? Yes; the Jews spat in his face, buffeted him, and smote him with the palms of their hands. What happened to Peter on this occasion? With oaths and curses he denied his Lord. This was shocking; but did he repent? "He went out, and wept bitterly." What followed on the next day? Jesus was taken before Pilate, the Roman governor, who declared him innocent; yet, still to please the Jews, as it was usual to release a criminal at the feast, he desired them to say which they would have released, Barabbas, a notorious robber, or Christ; and they



released Barabbas. What then followed? Christ being falsely accused and condemned, was delivered to be scourged, and then to be crucified. Where was he crucified? On Calvary, or Golgotha, a small hill, a little out of Jerusalem. Were any crucified with him? Yes; two thieves, one on his right hand, and the other on his left. What became of his body? It was taken down from the cross on the same evening, embalmed, and laid in a tomb. Was the body then entirely left? No; the priests set guards about it, and sealed up the entry. How long was he in the tomb? During one entire day, and part of two others—the one on which he was buried, and the day on which he rose. He did, then, rise from the grave? Yes; and appeared unto many. This must have confounded the Jews and Romans; did it not? Certainly; and they invented a foolish story, that his disciples stole him while the guards slept, when to sleep on duty would have been certain death. Did not Christ ascend visibly to heaven? Yes; on the fortieth day after his resurrection, having taken the disciples to the Mount of Olives, he was taken up in a cloud out of their sight, in the presence of all the disciples. What did the disciples then do? They waited in prayer and supplication for the descent of the Holy Spirit, which Christ had promised; and ten days after, being the feast of Pentecost, the Spirit descended in the form of tongues of fire. Did anything wonderful follow this descent of the Spirit? Yes; the disciples were immediately endowed with the gift of tongues, and declared to men of all countries, who were met at the passover, “the wonderful works of God.” Had they any other power? Yes; they worked miracles on others; and Peter and John cured a lame man at the gate “Beautiful;” Ananias, and Sapphira his wife, were detected in lying, and struck dead at the feet of Peter; and numerous sick people, and those with unclean spirits, were healed. Did not this convince the people of the truth of their preaching? Yes;

many believed. Who especially opposed the disciples? The high priests and Sadducees, and they threw the apostles into prison. What then became of them? God sent an angel and opened the prison doors, and they preached Christ more boldly than before. Did none suffer? Yes; Stephen, one of seven deacons, was accused by false witnesses, and stoned to death: he was the first Christian martyr. Who was present at his execution? Saul (afterwards Paul the apostle) was present, consenting to his death! Did any more persecution follow? Yes; and Saul was the ringleader. What was the consequence of the persecution? Why, the gospel was more widely spread, as the scattered disciples proclaimed it in every part whither they fled. Was any distinguished person baptized in the name of Jesus? Yes; Philip the deacon baptized the Eunuch, a chief officer of Candace, queen of the Ethiopians. How was Saul converted? He was on his way to Damascus, when the Saviour appeared to him in the heavens, smote him with the splendour which shone around, humbled his proud heart, and made him repent. After this, he became an indefatigable minister of Christ. Did any more disciples suffer about this time? Yes; the reigning Herod killed James, the brother of John, with the sword. Did any more miracles happen? Yes; Peter having been thrown by Herod into prison, was again released by an angel. What was the end of this Herod? In the pride of his heart he suffered the people to adore him as a god, and he was smitten before them with disease, eaten of worms, and died! Who was the apostle to the Gentiles? Paul, originally named Saul. Was he a Jew? Yes, of the tribe of Benjamin. Was he learned? Yes; he was brought up at the feet of Gamaliel, a doctor of the law, and a Pharisee. Was Paul a Pharisee? Yes, and a very strict one. Of what place was he a native? Of Tarsus in Cilicia, a country of Asia Minor, of which Tarsus was the capital. But was not Paul a Roman citizen? Yes. How

could that be, since he was a native of Tarsus? Because Augustus had given the freedom of Rome to the freemen of Tarsus, on account of their firm adherence to his interests. Was the apostle Paul brought up to any business? Yes; he made tents used by soldiers, for the Jews always learnt some trade. Did Paul work any miracles? Yes; Elimas, the sorcerer who opposed him, was struck with blindness. He also healed a cripple at Lystra, when the people would have worshipped him. At the same place, owing to the rancour of the Jews, he was almost stoned to death, but miraculously recovered on the next day. He also cured a young damsel of a spirit of divination, at Philippi. Here Paul and Silas were thrown into prison, and a great earthquake shook it at night to the very foundation. On this occasion the gaoler and his family believed, on the preaching of Paul and Silas. Eutychus fell down from a window at Troas, while Paul was preaching, and was killed; but Paul restored him to life. And at Melita, when a viper fastened on his hand, he shook it off, without sustaining any injury, and cured the father of Publius, the chief man of the island, who lay sick of a fever and a bloody flux. Did not Paul travel much in preaching the gospel? Yes; a large portion of Asia Minor, Greece, Italy, and other countries, enjoyed his labours. Was he successful in his ministry? Yes; he converted many souls, and established many churches, to some of which he addressed his different epistles. Did he not suffer much from persecution? Yes; at Damascus he escaped with his life by being let down from a wall in a basket. At Lystra, as before noticed, the rabble stoned him till he was nearly dead. At Philippi he was wantonly thrown into prison with Silas. At Thessalonica they were sent away by night to escape the fury of the Jews. At Berea the Jews of Thessalonica pursued him, and he again escaped to Athens. At Corinth they brought Paul before Gallio, the proconsul of Achaia, and accused him of sedi-



tion; but Gallio would not listen to them, and “drove them from the judgment-seat.” At Ephesus, he said, he “fought with beasts;” that is, either with men like beasts, or he was punished by being obliged to fight with wild beasts in the theatre. At Jerusalem he was dragged out of the temple, and would have been killed by the mob, had not the chief captain with his soldiers come to his rescue. And afterwards, certain Jews bound themselves by oath, “that they would neither eat nor drink till they had killed Paul;” but he was sent by the chief captain, in the middle of the night, to Cesarea, protected by a very strong body of soldiers. At Cesarea he was detained a prisoner for two years. At Rome he remained several years, allowed indeed to dwell where he pleased, but chained as a prisoner to a common soldier. Did he endure any other sufferings? Yes; hunger, thirst, nakedness, cold; fastings, watchings, and the fatigues inseparable from long journeys, undertaken without any prospect of human succour. How much he endured in preaching the gospel! were these, then, the whole list of his sufferings? No; he five times received from the Jews thirty-nine stripes: was twice beaten with rods by the Romans; thrice he suffered shipwreck, and was a night and a day in the deep, supposed to have been struggling alone against the waves. Was Paul an eloquent preacher? His person seems to have been mean, and his speech defective, yet his language and address were powerful, and, when necessary, he employed his learning. Do you remember what he said in his address to the Athenians at Mars Hill? Yes; he reproved them for erecting an altar “To the Unknown God.” What was the effect of his address? Dionysius the Areopagite, and a woman named Damaris, and others, believed. Do you know what was the effect of Paul’s address on Festus, the Roman governor, when the apostle was brought for a hearing before King Agrippa? Festus cried out, “Paul, thou art beside thy-



self; much learning hath made thee mad." What was Paul's reply? "I am not mad, most noble Festus, but speak forth the words of truth and soberness." And what said Agrippa? "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian." What island is celebrated from Paul's being shipwrecked there? Malta, generally supposed to be the Melita mentioned in the Acts. Have you narrated all the interesting particulars of Paul's words and deeds? No, only the leading ones; they are very numerous. Who wrote the book of Revelation? John. What does it chiefly contain? A symbolical representation, which, like a dream, passed before the inspired mind of the apostle, intended to show the future state of the church. Where was John banished? To Patmos, an island of the Ægean sea, some time between the years 95 and 97; and here he saw a vision, and wrote his book of Revelation.



The Holy Family. (Raphael.)

## LATIN PROVERBS AND PHRASES.

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- Ab initio.* From the beginning.
- Ab uno disce omnes.* From a single instance you may infer the whole.
- Ad captandum vulgus.* To catch the rabble.
- Ad finem esto fidelis.* Be faithful to the end.
- Ad Græcas kalendas.* Never.
- Ad infinitum.* To infinity.
- A fortiori.* With strong reason.
- A mensa et thoro.* Divorced from bed and board.
- Amor patriæ.* The love of our country.
- Animus conscius se remordet.* A guilty mind punishes itself.
- Anno Domini (A.D.)* In the year of our Lord.
- A posteriori.* From the effect to the cause.
- A priori.* From the cause to the effect.
- Arbiter elegantiarum.* Master of the ceremonies.
- Ars est maxima celare artem.* The perfection of art is to conceal art.
- Audi alteram partem.* Hear the other party.
- Audito multa, sed loquere pauca.* Hear much, but say little.
- Auri sacra fames.* The accursed appetite for gold.
- Aut Cæsar, aut nullus.* He will either be Cæsar or nobody.
- Basis virtutis constantia.* Constancy is the foundation of virtue.
- Beatus ille qui procul negotiis.* Blessed is he who retires from toil.
- Brutum fulmen.* A harmless thunderbolt.
- Cacoethes.* An evil custom. Thus, *cacoethes loquendi—scribendi.* A rage for talking—scribbling.
- Casus belli.* The cause or reason for war.
- Cede Deo.* Submit to God.
- Cede magnis.* Give way to the powerful.
- Cedant arma togæ.* Let arms yield to eloquence.
- Certum pete finem.* Aim at a sure end.
- Communia proprie dicere, difficile est.* To express common things with propriety, is no easy matter.
- Compos mentis.* In a state of sane mind.
- Concordiâ res parvæ crescunt.* Small things increase by union.
- Confide recte agens.* Fear not while acting justly.
- Contra bonos mores.* Against good manners.
- Corpus delicti.* The body of the crime.
- Credat Judæus Apella.* Let the circumcised Jew believe that.
- Cui bono?* To what good?
- Currente calamo.* With a running pen.
- Data.* Things given or granted.

*De facto—de jure.* From the fact—from the law.

*Delectando pariterque monendo.* By imparting at once pleasure and instruction.

*Delenda est Carthago.* Carthage must be destroyed (the words of Cato.)

*De mortuis nil nisi bonum.* Let nothing be said of the dead but what is favourable.

*Deo favente—juvante—volente.* With God's favour—help—will.

*Desideratum.* A thing desired.

*Desipere in loc.* To play the fool at the right time.

*Desunt cætera.* The remainder is wanting.

*Deum cole, regem serva.* Worship God, serve the king.

*Deus protector noster.* God is our protector.

*Dilige amicos.* Love your friends.

*Divide et impera.* Divide and govern.

*Dum vivimus vivamus.* Let us live while we live.

*Est modus in rebus.* There is a medium in all things.

*Esto perpetua.* Be thou perpetual.

*Esto quod videris.* Be what you seem to be.

*Ex cathedra.* From the chair; authoritatively.

*Ex nihilo nihil fit.* Nothing produces nothing.

*Ex officio.* By virtue of his office.

*Ex parte.* On one part.

*Ex pede Herculem.* Judge of the size of the statue of Hercules by the foot.

*Experto crede.* Believe an experienced man.

*Extempore.* Without premeditation.

*Fac simile.* Do the like: an engraved resemblance of handwriting.

*Fama semper viret.* A good name will shine for ever.

*Familias firmat pietas.* Devotion strengthens families.

*Fiat justitia, ruat cælum.* Let justice be done, though the heavens should fall.

*Fortuna favet fortibus.* Fortune favours the bold.

*Fruges consumere nati.* Men born only to consume food.

*Haud passibus æquis.* With unequal steps.

*Hinc illæ lachrymæ.* Hence proceed those tears.

*Id est (i. e.)* That is.

*Id genus omne.* All persons of that description.

*Imprimatur.* Let it be printed.

*Impromptu.* Without study.

*In forma pauperis.* In the form of a poor man.

*In propria persona.* In person.

*In re.* In the matter of.

*In terrorem.* In terror.

*In transitu.* In passing.

*Jure divino—humano.* By divine—by human law.

*Labor omnia vincit.* Labour conquers everything.

*Lapsus linguæ.* A slip of the tongue.

*Lex talionis.* The law of retaliation.

*Magna est veritas, et prævalebit.* The truth is powerful, and will ultimately prevail.

*Memento mori.* Remember death.

*Mens sibi conscia recti.* A mind conscious of rectitude.

*Mirabile dictu.* Wonderful to tell.

*Necessitas non habet leges.* Necessity has no law.

*Ne quid nimis.* Too much of one thing is good for nothing.

*Nisi Dominus frustra.* Unless the Lord assist you, all your efforts are in vain.

*Nota bene* (N.B.) Mark well.

*Obiter dictum.* A thing said by the way, or in passing.

*Onus probandi.* The weight of proof; the burden of proving.

*O tempora, O mores!* Oh the times, oh the manners!

*Otium cum dignitate.* Ease with dignity.

*Palmam qui meruit ferat.* Let him who has won bear the palm.

*Pari passu.* By a similar gradation.

*Par nobile fratrum.* A noble pair of brothers.

*Particeps criminis.* An accomplice.

*Passim.* Everywhere.

*Per fas et nefas.* Through right and wrong.

*Per se.* By itself.

*Poeta nascitur, non fit.* Nature, not study, must form a poet.

*Prima facie.* On the first view, or appearance.

*Primæ viæ.* The first passages; the upper part of the intestinal canal.

*Primum mobile.* The main spring; the first impulse.

*Principiis obsta.* Oppose the first appearance of evil.

*Pro bono publico.* For the public good.

*Pro et con.* For and against.

*Pro re nata.* For a special business.

*Quid nunc?* What now?—applied to a news-hunter.

*Reductio ad absurdum.* A reducing to an absurdity.

*Re infecta.* Without attaining his end.

*Requiescat in pace.* May he rest in peace.

*Seriatim.* In order.

*Sic itur ad astra.* Such is the way to immortality.

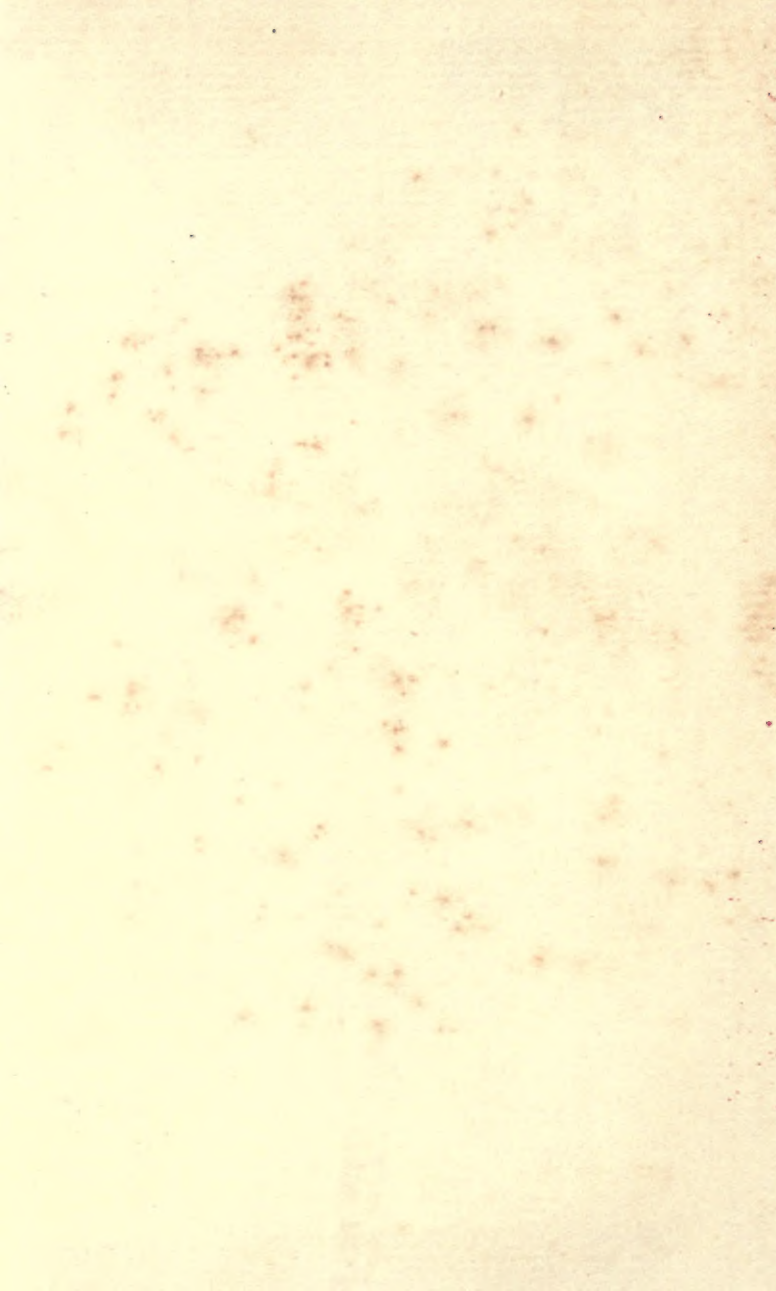
*Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.* The times change, and we change with them.

*Toties quoties.* As often as.

*Ubi supra.* Where above mentioned.

*Veluti in speculum.* As if in a mirror.





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